



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Sunday, the 30th December 1871.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*

J. GRAHAM, ESQ., *Advocate-General.*

H. L. DAMPIER, ESQ.,

A. R. THOMPSON, ESQ.,

S. C. BAYLEY, ESQ.,

V. H. SCHALCH, ESQ.,

C. E. BERNARD, ESQ.,

MCCLIVIE ABDOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR,

F. F. WYMAN, ESQ.,

RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR,

BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER,

and

B. D. COLVIN, ESQ.,

JUSTICES' BORROWING POWERS.

MR. BERNARD said, that on the occasion when he asked for leave to bring in a Bill to extend the borrowing powers of the Justices of the Peace for the town, he explained that the funded debt of the corporation had already reached the sum of 113 lakhs of rupees; and that they wished to borrow 30 lakhs more for extending the drainage system to the northern portion of the town, and other works of permanent improvement. The Bill had been favorably received, and referred to a select committee; and the report of that committee had been before the Council for some time. His Honor the President, when explaining his reasons for not desiring to suspend the rules of the Council, stated that it

might be desirable to impose a statutory obligation on the Justices to maintain a sinking fund for the liquidation of these loans; and in order to carry out that view, he (MR. BERNARD) asked leave to move the amending sections which had been circulated amongst the members of the Council. The object of these sections was to provide that the whole of the 85 lakhs of rupees, a portion of which the corporation had borrowed, and a portion of which they proposed to borrow for drainage and such like improvements, should be paid off within a period of thirty years. The rest of the funded debt he did not intend to provide for: it consisted mainly of the 55 lakhs of rupees for the water-works, which was money advanced by the Government of India on specific conditions; one of which conditions was that a sinking fund should be maintained for the repayment of the loan within thirty years, so that the repayment of the water-works loan was sufficiently provided for, and no provision was required in this Bill for the maintenance of a sinking fund on account of that loan. Possibly, if the finances of the corporation were as well managed as they were now, the Council might be quite confident that the drainage loan would be paid off within a reasonable time, and a sinking fund properly maintained. But even at the present time it was not quite clear that the drainage loan sinking fund had been properly maintained, and possibly the time may come to Calcutta, as it had come to other cities, when there would be a less effective financial control. If such a time did come, it seemed certain that nothing short of a statutory obligation would prevent the governing body from putting their hands to this fund. In the letter from the Chairman of the Justices it was explained that the Justices were maintaining a sinking fund made up of two per cent. on the capital of the loan, with a view to provide for its liquidation within thirty years. Perhaps, as the Justices had already adopted this plan, it was unnecessary for him to defend its principle; but he might be allowed to say that it seemed fair that the generation which adopted improvements of this kind—permanent improvements which were not in themselves remunerative—should arrange to pay off the cost of their construction; and it did not seem right that we who undertook these works should impose their cost on the coming generation. The Justices perhaps might have considered that it was a little dangerous to allow self-governing bodies, which must in their character be temporary, to undertake improvements of this kind without arranging to pay their cost. But whatever their reason, the fact was that the Justices had made provision for the repayment of these loans, and that their arrangements were cordially approved of by the Government of Bengal; and all that was now proposed to be done was to ask the Council to ratify that arrangement, so that there might be no chance of the sinking fund being broken up, and thus by the end of the present century the whole funded debt of the town might be paid off, and the coming generation might be left free to make improvements required by the necessities of their time. He therefore moved that the report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill, with a view to consider the amendments of which he had given notice.

The motion was agreed to.

Section 1 was agreed to.

MR. BERNARD moved the introduction of the following section after section 1:—

"So soon as the aggregate sums from time to time borrowed by the Justices by way of debenture or otherwise exclusive of any sums due by them to the Secretary of State for India in Council, shall amount to the said sum of 85 lakhs of rupees, the borrowing powers of the Justices shall thereupon cease and determine, save so far as they are hereinafter expressly reserved."

MR. SCHALCH said that with regard to this section it seemed to him that there must be some amendment. As it at present stood, the Bill would authorize the Justices to borrow money to the extent of 85 lakhs of rupees, exclusive of any sum due by them to the Secretary of State for India in Council. Those words were introduced with a view to exclude from this amount they would be authorized to borrow the sum already borrowed for the water-supply, amounting to 50 lakhs of rupees. If, however, any portion of the additional 30 lakhs of rupees, which the Bill would authorize them to borrow for the extension of the

drainage works, were obtained from the Government, that sum would fall within the scope of the excluding clause, and we would then be allowing the Justices to borrow to the extent of another 30 lakhs of rupees, which they might proceed to borrow from debenture holders: he thought it should be specified that any sum in future borrowed from the Secretary of State should be included in the 85 lakhs of rupees to which this Bill would limit the borrowing powers of the Justices. He would therefore move that the words "exclusive of any sum borrowed from the Secretary of State for India in Council prior to the passing of these Acts" should be substituted for the exclusion clause in the Bill.

The section so worded would exclude the money borrowed from Government for the water-supply, but would include any sum which the Justices might hereafter borrow for the extension of the drainage works either from the Government or by way of debenture.

MR. DAMPIER suggested that the object the hon'ble member had in view would be better met by the insertion of the word "now" before the word "due."

MR. SCHALCH having acquiesced, Mr. Dampier's amendment was agreed to. The section as amended was then agreed to.

MR. BERNARD moved the introduction of the following section after the above:—

"The Justices shall be bound to set aside yearly out of their annual income, before making any disbursement in respect thereof, the sum of one and three-quarter lakhs of rupees, and shall appropriate the same, so far as it is required or will extend, to repay the amount (if any) of such loans or debentures issued by them as shall fall due in the course of the year. And they shall invest the surplus (if any) of the said one and three-quarter lakhs of rupees after repayment as aforesaid, or in case there has not been any amount due or paid in respect of such loans or debentures during the year, then they shall invest the whole of the sum of one and three-quarter lakhs of rupees in Government securities or in any securities guaranteed by Government in the names of the Chairman of the Justices and the Accountant-General of the Government of Bengal, to be by them held as Trustees for the purpose of repaying at due date from time to time the several loans contracted or debentures issued by the Justices. All interest accruing due on the said securities shall also from time to time be invested by the Trustees in like manner and held upon the like trust."

BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER said that before this section was passed, he respectfully begged to draw the attention of the Council to a resolution passed by the Justices at a special general meeting, when the question of the desirability of extending Mr. Clark's drainage scheme was finally determined upon.

He believed that it was the intention of the Justices to apply to the Government for this loan, which would be guaranteed on the same terms as the loan of 50 lakhs of rupees for the water-works, under which terms the sum set apart would be five per cent. by way of interest and one per cent. towards the creation of a sinking fund for the repayment of the debt; whereas the section under comment made it obligatory on the Justices to lay aside a sum which would be equivalent to two per cent. on the total borrowing powers of the Justices as adjusted by this Bill.

[MR. SCHALCH explained that the sum to be paid by the Justices on the water-works loan was four per cent. by way of interest and two per cent. towards the creation of a sinking fund.]

BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER continued: Under those circumstances the remarks which he had made would not apply. But he thought the section required amendment in another respect: it provided that a sum of 1½ lakhs should be set aside annually for the repayment of the debt of the municipality. That sum amounted to exactly two per cent. upon the whole amount which the Justices were authorized to borrow. He thought that it would be better to state the percentage to be set aside, because it might so happen that the additional 30 lakhs of rupees which the Justices were empowered to borrow under this Bill might not be required at once, or it might be advanced by the Secretary of State; it would be more precise if the sum to be set aside were denoted by a percentage upon the capital borrowed. He would therefore move the omission of the words "the sum of 1½ lakhs of rupees" in lines 5 and 6, and

the substitution for them of the words "a sum of not less than 2 per cent. on the total sum borrowed by the Justices, exclusive of the sum now due by them to the Secretary of State for India in Council."

MR. WYMAN said as the hon'ble member had called attention to the resolution of the Justices, he might state that he believed that it was not likely that the whole amount of 30 lakhs of rupees required for the drainage extension works would be borrowed at once. Suppose that only $\frac{1}{2}$ of that amount was first borrowed, then the immediate effect of providing that a fixed sum should be set aside towards the sinking fund would be almost tantamount to providing a sinking fund of eight per cent. on the amount borrowed. He thought the principle of the section would be maintained by providing that a fixed sum of two per cent. on the amount borrowed from time to time should be annually laid aside, as it would not be just to the tax-payers to require a fixed yearly deposit by way of a sinking fund irrespective of the amount borrowed.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that in that case it must be made quite clear that the two per cent. to be laid aside must be calculated on the amount borrowed and not on the sum that may at the time be due; for if the two per cent. was to diminish as the amount of the debt diminished, we should never get to an end at all: if we borrowed 85 lakhs of rupees, we must pay two per cent. on the sum borrowed, and maintain it at that sum until the whole debt was liquidated.

MR. SCHALCH said it was just possible that before going into the market the Justices might obtain from the Government of India the sum which they required for the drainage works on the same terms as that upon which they had obtained the loan for the water-works, viz. a payment of four per cent. by way of interest and two per cent. towards the sinking fund. If such an arrangement should be made, provision would have already been thereby made for the liquidation of the debt, and it would not be necessary to make provision by the section under discussion for a double sinking fund.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that he did not think that under the circumstances stated it would be providing for a double sinking fund. In the form in which the section now stood, supposing there were an agreement with the Government, the payment to the Government would come under the head of a loan falling due within the year: the only question would be, in a case where the amount due was greater than the sinking fund, if 5 or 6 lakhs were due and only 2 lakhs were available, they might be obliged to pay off the sum due; but he did not see how there would be any double sinking fund.

MR. SCHALCH said, supposing the Justices had to pay year by year a certain sum; suppose they borrowed 10 lakhs of rupees from the Government on account of the drainage extension works, having already borrowed 50 lakhs on debentures; when they borrowed 10 lakhs they would have $50 + 10 = 60$ lakhs, two per cent. upon which would be a little over 1 lakh. Out of that sum a portion would be the sinking fund upon the 10 lakhs borrowed from the Government; in ten years the two per cent. fund would accumulate to something over 10 lakhs, and that sum would go into the common fund. The result would be that they would have a balance of 4 or 5 lakhs out of the sinking fund on the Government loan. Now, as the common fund would be appropriated to pay off the first set of debentures which were held by the public, it would follow that payment made on account of a sinking fund in liquidation of the Government debt, would be absorbed in paying the debt due to the public; a result which might probably lead to Government refusing loans to the municipality to their palpable detriment.

With regard to the loan from the Government for the water-supply, he believed that, as stated by him, two per cent of the interest paid to the Government was credited by the latter to a sinking fund, and not to an annual repayment of the loan: for he had heard that there had been a dispute between the Justices and the Bank of Bengal as to what charges they were to pay on the money, which was deposited towards the sinking fund. The Bank desired to charge their usual rate, alleging that the money belonged to the Justices and not to

Government; and he understood that the question was decided in favor of the Justices. If he was correct in that view, that the two per cent. did not go annually as a repayment, but that it went to the formation of a sinking fund, then the Bill would provide for a double sinking fund. As he was not quite sure as to how the matter stood, he would suggest the postponement of the clause.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that his impression was that the whole of the 6 per cent. was paid to Government, of which two per cent. was credited as a repayment. He thought that as, under the rules, the Bill could not be passed at once, and as the hon'ble member was not prepared to submit an amendment, it would be the most convenient course to allow the section to pass, with the understanding that if it appeared to him necessary that the section should be amended, he would have the opportunity of proposing an amendment before the Bill was finally passed.

MR. SCHALCH said that even if that were done, there was no provision in the Bill whereby the provision of this section, regarding a sinking fund, could be enforced. He believed the only mode would be by the issue of a mandamus from the High Court. But that was a very expensive course, and one not desirable. The other day the Justices, he believed, did pass a resolution for the formation of a sinking fund. He was at home at the time; but his impression was that a whole year was allowed to pass before the resolution was carried into effect.

BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER said that the resolution to which the hon'ble member referred was passed in 1866, and there was already a payment of 3 lakhs towards the sinking fund; there might have been some delay, but he believed it was unavoidable.

MR. BERNARD said, it appeared to him that there was no doubt the Bill, as it now stood, was open to the exception taken by the hon'ble member on his right, that it did not provide any means for compelling the Justices to make payments towards the sinking fund. It seemed to him that some special means of enforcing the obligation could be easily provided; but he was not sure the Council would consider it necessary to do so. If the Justices did not carry out the provisions of this Bill, the matter could again be brought before the Council. Last year the corporation of Bombay declined or failed to provide the cost of their Town Police, and the Government came to the Council and moved it to pass a Bill to authorise the Government to raise taxes to pay off the balance. Something of the kind could be done here if necessary, but he did not think any such occasion would arise, for the Council might trust to the Justices fulfilling a statutory obligation.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said that he thought the words of the section imposed a sufficient obligation on the Justices to set aside a certain sum for a sinking fund; that was an obligation that could be enforced by due course of law. At present the Council was very much in the dark as to the conditions of the loan from Government and the terms under which the sinking fund for the liquidation of that loan was formed. It did not even seem to be ascertained whether the Secretary of State was prepared to advance new funds, and if he did so, and made the same terms as before, no legal provision would be necessary. But with regard to those loans which were obtained from the public at large, it was very necessary to have some statutory obligation to compel the Justices to set aside a part of their income to meet their debts. At present we did not know whether the general public were going to lend the money or the Secretary of State. If the Secretary of State was to advance the money, as he had already made arrangement with the Justices in regard to prior loans, for the establishment of a sinking fund, and we did not hear there has been any complaint on the part of the Secretary of State that those terms had not been carried out, it did not appear to him necessary to have recourse to legislation on the subject. If, however, the lenders were to be the general public, no doubt the time had come for some law requiring the Justices to set aside a sufficient sum for the liquidation of their debts. But

as regards the question whether the words of the section were sufficient to oblige the Justices to set apart a sufficient sum, he thought that the provision in the Bill was sufficient as it stood. He did not think it would be necessary to do anything more than was provided in the Bill.

BABOO DICUMBER MITTER's motion was then agreed to, and corresponding amendments were made in lines 10 and 15 of the section.

MR. BERNARD moved the introduction of the following section after the above:—

"It shall be the duty of the trustees from time to time, whenever any loans or debentures shall fall due by the Justices, to realize the whole or a sufficient portion of the securities held by them as aforesaid, and appropriate the sale proceeds thereof, so far as the same will extend, to satisfy such loans or debentures. In case any balance in respect of such loans or debentures so falling due as aforesaid shall remain unsatisfied after appropriation thereto of the sale proceeds of the whole of such securities, then the Justices may, for the purpose of paying such unsatisfied balance, issue new debentures in manner as is provided by Act VI of 1863, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, section 93, clause 3, or otherwise contract new loans for any sum not exceeding such amount as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid."

The section was agreed to.

MR. BERNARD moved the insertion of the following section after the above:—

"The trustees shall, at the end of every year, submit a statement to the Justices, showing the amount which has been invested during the year under the third section of this Act, and setting forth the date of the last investment made previous thereto, and also the aggregate amount of the securities then in their hands, and the aggregate amount which has up to the date thereof been paid off in respect of the said debentures and loans. Such statement shall be laid before the Justices and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. No suit shall be brought against the said trustees, or either of them, in respect of any thing done or purporting or professing or omitted to be done in pursuance of this Act."

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the omission of the words "no suit shall be brought against the said trustees, or either of them, in respect of anything done or purporting or professing or omitted to be done in pursuance of this Act." He said that either a legal obligation was intended to be imposed by the Act or it was not. If it was intended to be imposed, then there was no reason why the whole incidents of that obligation should not follow according to due course of law; if a legal obligation was not intended to be imposed, then there was no necessity for these provisions in the Act. Then as regards the words in question, it was difficult to understand what was intended, because no suit could ordinarily be brought against the trustees. The suit would be against the Justices by a debenture-holder when the debentures had fallen due, and the obligation might be enforced by attachment or otherwise against the trustees. There did not seem to be any reason why that should not follow on the right to sue the Justices on the debentures. The words, as they stood, were far too general in any case. He would rather leave a debenture-holder to sue in the ordinary way; there was no doubt that if the trustees committed a breach of trust they would be liable for their acts. It appeared to him that the only possible way in which a difficulty might arise, would be supposing a debenture-holder sued in advance of the others; then according to the rule of law the first judgment-creditor might swallow up everything, for his judgment must be satisfied in the first instance, and the others would only get what might be left rateably. It therefore might be desirable, in some possible state of things, to provide for an equitable distribution of the whole fund; when such a time came, which was hardly possible, it would be for the legislature to provide a remedy, but at the present time he thought such a contingency was too remote to be taken into consideration.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that looking to the rules by which the proceedings of the Council were governed, if after the settlement of the clauses of a Bill they differed materially upon any important point from the form in which it was read in Council and published, it might be again published as amended and reconsidered after such time as the Council might order. If the clauses were settled by the Council as amended by the select committee, the Bill might at once be passed.

He understood that this rule applied to the case in hand, the clauses of the Bill before the Council having been very materially altered. The latter part

of the 8th clause of the rule from which he had read, "otherwise the Bill shall not be passed at the same meeting but shall be brought forward again at a future meeting, and may then be passed with or without further amendment" particularly applied, and the discussion would be adjourned to the next week and the Bill would in the meantime be republished, and he hoped the hon'ble member would be prepared to submit in a definite form any amendments which he might consider necessary.

MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said that as some hon'ble members were not in possession of the Bill which the hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Bernard) intended to read in Council, he would beg to move that the consideration of the Bill be postponed.

MR. BERNARD said that a motion stood in his name to move that the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to municipalities be read in Council. But the Bill was a long one, and unfortunately it had not been possible to complete the revised copy in time to place it in the hands of hon'ble members. Therefore it seemed undesirable to move that the Bill should be laid upon the table or to make any detailed remarks upon it. He therefore did not intend to make the motion which stood in his name. He hoped that the Bill would be circulated by Monday next, and published, with the Hon'ble President's permission, in the Gazette on Wednesday next, and at the next meeting of the Council he hoped to make the motion which stood in his name in the list of business for to-day.

RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said that if the Bill was in the hands of the members on Monday next, and it was proposed to consider the Bill at the next sitting of the Council, the time allowed would be so short that it would hardly be possible to give that attention to the subject which its importance deserved. He therefore thought that a fortnight's time should be allowed before it was moved to read the Bill in Council.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that he thought he might take upon himself to assure the hon'ble member that the discussion upon the Bill would not be hurried or precipitated in any manner whatever. Supposing the Bill should not be in the hands of hon'ble members in sufficient time, it was not his intention to precipitate the discussion of the measure. The object of the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill was to enter into the whole question, and to explain his views and the views of the Government in regard to this Bill. He hoped hon'ble members would agree with him in thinking that it was very desirable that the Bill should not be placed before the Council in a nude state, but that they should be put in possession of such explanations in regard to the intentions of the Government and the character and purposes of the Bill as the hon'ble member desired to submit. It appeared to be the most convenient course that, as the Bill would be immediately circulated, the hon'ble member should explain his views, and then that the debate should be adjourned to a convenient day, in order that hon'ble members, having duly considered not only the Bill but also the explanations that would be offered, might be in a position to explain their views on the subject.

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON said that after the explanation that had been given, if the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill would be ready at the next meeting of the Council to make his statement, and if the debate were then adjourned, ample time would be given for the consideration of the Bill. By the rules of the Council, when a motion was made for a Bill to be read in Council, advantage was taken for a full discussion of the principles upon which the Bill was based. As there was no doubt that the Bill now before the Council was of a nature that would demand the fullest and freest discussion, and that the whole question of local self-government and municipal institutions would have to be taken into consideration, it was very desirable that a week should elapse between the hon'ble member's motion and the discussion of the principles of the Bill. But it appeared to him that if the rules were strictly enforced, the Bill must be referred to a select committee at the same time that the Bill was read in Council. If however, the rules admitted of the course proposed to be followed, then there

could be no objection to proceed with the Bill as suggested; otherwise he thought that a longer period should elapse between the circulation of the Bill and its discussion upon the motion that it be read in Council.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that there could be no manner of doubt that under the rules the President had ample power to adjourn a discussion from time to time, and he had no hesitation in saying that the Bill was of such importance that the fullest opportunities should be afforded for its consideration and discussion.

Through an omission on His Honor's part, he had omitted to inform the Council that a petition of the Trades' Association of this great city had been received with the view of inducing us to proceed with the Bill for extending the borrowing powers of the municipality as quickly as possible; the petition wound up with this prayer,—“The Committee therefore trust that His Honor will be pleased to suspend the standing orders, in order that the Bill be passed into law at once.”

He must tell the committee of the Association that under the peculiar circumstances he was not willing to take upon himself the responsibility of suspending the rules of the Council in regard to a Bill of such importance. He was quite ready and willing that the Bill should proceed through its several stages as quickly as the rules would admit. In regard to the portion of the Bill lately introduced, which was a provision in respect to the repayment of advances, and so a provision on the rule of caution only, he was not anxious that we should spend too much time over it; but His Honor did not think that it would be desirable that he should suspend the rules in order to hasten the progress of the Bill.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 6th January 1872.

Protection for the Port Improvement Commissioners from liability in certain cases.

From H. L. DAMPIER, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, to the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce,—(No. 1, dated Fort William, the 1st January 1872.)

I AM directed to forward, for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, and for an expression of their opinion on the subject, the accompanying copies of the correspondence noted on the margin, regarding an application made by the Port Improvement Commissioners to be protected as the Government was, under

section 61, Act XXII of 1855, from liabilities arising from any act or default of their servants, or from any damage or injury to vessels within the limits of the port proper.

2. It will be seen that the Advocate-General recommends the enactment of a temporary protecting law in favor of the Commissioners, chiefly on the ground that they had not a perfect option in the selection of their present servants, and have had to take over the block of the port, possibly with defects undiscovered. Under recent interpretations, as pointed out by the Advocate-General, the English law does not protect trustees of harbours, &c., from claims on account of the acts of their servants. But as a matter of equity, the Advocate-General considers that a law should be passed protecting the Commissioners temporarily, until they have had an opportunity of ascertaining whether the materials and servants taken over from the Government are good and trustworthy.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor desires me to point out that the question is one of insurance; the greater the liability which may be imposed on the Port Commissioners, the heavier must be the dues imposed. His Honor would be glad to be favored with the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce as to whether, on the whole, they consider that it would be for the interest of the whole community that the proposed protection should or should not be given to the Commissioners by legislation; and if it should be given at all, whether the immunity should be temporary only or permanent.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 11th to 17th Dec. 1871.	Rain from 18th to 24th Dec. 1871.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1871.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
CUTTACK	Cuttack { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	50.28	24th Dec. 1871.	
	{ Jail	ditto	0.16	50.39	ditto.	
	False Point	ditto	Not received	60.20	17th Dec. 1871.	
	Jajipore	ditto	ditto	80.12	ditto.	
	Kendraparah	ditto	ditto	48.80	ditto.	
	Jugutsingapore	ditto	ditto	50.03	ditto.	
	Sambulpore	Not received	ditto	41.76	19th Nov. 1871	
	Balasore	Nil	Nil	63.86	24th Dec. 1871.	
	Bhuddruck	Not received	Not received	52.98	10th Dec. 1871	Not received 20th to 26th Nov.
	Pooree	Nil	ditto	55.32	17th Dec. 1871	
CH NAG	Khoordah	ditto	ditto	50.12	ditto.	
	Hazareebangh Jail	ditto	0.43	50.09	24th Dec. 1871	
	Burhee	ditto	Not received	49.02	17th Dec. 1871	
	Chuchumba	ditto	0.13	57.05	24th Dec. 1871	
	Ranchee	ditto	0.14	61.57	ditto.	
	Palamow	Not received	Not received	51.56	10th Dec. 1871	
	Purulia	Nil	0.08	61.28	24th Dec. 1871.	
	Gobindpore	Not received	Not received	53.91	10th Dec. 1871	From 12th June.
	Chyeonassa	Nil	0.16	58.58	24th Dec. 1871	
	Patna (Bankipore)	ditto	0.14	59.46	ditto.	
P. A.	Dinapore Jail	ditto	0.42	58.50	ditto.	
	Belhar	ditto	0.21	54.43	ditto	Not received 20th to 26th Nov.
	Barh	ditto	0.20	37.84	ditto.	
	Gya	ditto	0.76	48.73	ditto.	
	Sherghotty	ditto	0.50	16.67	ditto.	
	Nowadah	ditto	0.88	51.78	ditto.	
	Arungabad	ditto	1.07	40.40	ditto.	
	Chumparan	ditto	Nil	50.53	ditto	Not received 20th Nov. to 3rd Dec
	Bettiah	ditto	Not received	61.93	17th Dec. 1871	From 5th June.
	Chuprah	ditto	Nil	75.67	24th Dec. 1871	
P. A.	Sewan	Not received	0.63	84.21	ditto	Not received 11th to 17th Dec.
	Mozuffernore	Nil	Not received	77.02	17th Dec. 1871	
	Durbhaagah	Not received	Nil	79.70	24th Dec. 1871.	Not received 11th to 17th Dec.
	Seetamarree	Nil	ditto	63.89	ditto	
	Tajpore	ditto	ditto	52.98	ditto	Not recorded 6th to 19th March and not received 20th to 26th Nov
	Mudhubani	ditto	ditto	60.61	ditto	From 1st April.
	Hajipore	ditto	0.45	51.37	ditto	From 22nd May, and not received 4th to 10th Dec.
	Arrah	ditto	0.50	61.39	ditto.	
	Boxar	ditto	0.80	73.23	ditto.	
	Sasseran	Not received	0.55	53.10	ditto	Not received 11th to 17th Dec.
P. A.	Bhubhoah	Nil	Not received	61.37	17th Dec. 1871	
	Benares	ditto	1.25	56.38	24th Dec. 1871	
	Bhaugulpore	ditto	Nil	37.62	ditto	Not received 20th Nov. to 3rd Dec
	Mudheypoorah	ditto	Not received	56.23	17th Dec. 1871.	Not received 20th to 26th Nov.
	Banka	ditto	ditto	49.24	ditto	Not received 4th to 10th Dec.
	Scoopool	ditto	Nil	22.29	24th Dec. 1871	From 14th Aug., and not received 4th to 10th Dec.
	Monghyr	ditto	ditto	58.02	ditto.	
	Jamoune	Not received	Not received	17.37	3rd Dec. 1871.	
	Begosee	ditto	ditto	41.39	10th Dec. 1871	
	Deoghur	Nil	0.09	56.61	24th Dec. 1871	
P. A.	Jangha	Not received	Not received	62.53	26th Nov. 1871	From 13th February.
	Rajmahal	ditto	ditto	71.40	10th Dec. 1871.	From 12th February.
	Pakour	Nil	Nil	50.27	24th Dec. 1871.	From 21st May.
	Purneah	ditto	Not received	80.33	17th Dec. 1871	Not received 20th to 26th Nov.
	Kishengunge	Not received	ditto	65.82	3rd Dec. 1871	From 13th June.
	Arrareah	ditto	ditto	77.06	26th Nov. 1871	From 26th June.
R.	Rampore Beaulah	Nil	Nil	72.51	24th Dec. 1871.	
	Natpore	ditto	ditto	ditto.	ditto.	
	Bograh	ditto	Not received	ditto	17th Dec. 1871	
	Dinagpore	ditto	ditto	70.41	ditto.	
	Maldah	ditto	Nil	61.69	24th Dec. 1871.	
	Berhampore	ditto	ditto	ditto.	ditto.	
	Jangipore	ditto	ditto	63.15	ditto.	
	Lalbagh	ditto	ditto	62.49	ditto	From 16th January.
	Jamoonkandi	Not received	Not received	64.86	20th Oct. 1871	From 17th April, and not received 18th to 24th Sept.
	Pubna	Nil	Nil	71.52	24th Dec. 1871	Not received 4th to 10th Dec.
R.	Serajgunge	ditto	ditto	76.96	ditto.	
	Rungpore	ditto	ditto	94.15	ditto.	
	Bhowanigunge	ditto	Not received	67.31	17th Dec. 1871.	From 22nd January.
	Titalya	ditto	Nil	81.68	24th Dec. 1871	
	Burdwan	ditto	ditto	ditto.	ditto.	
	Cutwa	ditto	Not received	69.72	17th Dec. 1871.	
	Calna	Not received	ditto	64.21	10th Dec. 1871.	
	Boodh	Nil	ditto	65.20	17th Dec. 1871.	
	Bancoorah	ditto	0.18	61.54	24th Dec. 1871.	
	Raneegunge	ditto	Nil	54.88	ditto.	
R.	Sooree	ditto	ditto	61.61	ditto.	
	Hooghly	ditto	ditto	79.90	ditto.	
	Serampore	ditto	ditto	55.41	ditto	From 20th Mar.
	Jehanabad	Not received	Not received	67.37	10th Dec. 1871	From 21st April.
	Howrah	Nil	Nil	93.36	24th Dec. 1871	
	Midnapore	ditto	Not received	72.02	17th Dec. 1871	
	Dontal	ditto	Nil	87.16	24th Dec. 1871	
	Dontal { Dy. Collr.'s Office	Not received	Not received	100.62	10th Nov. 1871	
	{ Exe. Engr.'s Office	Not received	Not received	62.05	24th Dec. 1871	From 6th February.
	Garbetta	Nil	Nil	62.05	24th Dec. 1871	
R.	Tumlook	Not received	Not received	70.78	5th Nov. 1871	

DIVISION.	Stations.	Rain from 11th to 17th Dec. 1871.	Rain from 18th to 24th Dec. 1871.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
PRESIDENCY.	Kishnaghur ...	Inches. Not received	Inches. Not received	60.55	10th Dec. 1871.	
	Bongong ...	ditto	ditto	75.11	3rd Dec. 1871.	
	Rannghat ...	ditto	ditto	58.00	10th Dec. 1871.	
	Meherpore ...	ditto	ditto	63.21	ditto.	
	Choodangah ...	ditto	ditto	91.35	ditto.	
	Kooshtea ...	Nil	Nil	81.35	24th Dec. 1871.	
	Jessore ...	ditto	ditto	88.10	ditto.	
	Khoolnah ...	ditto	Not received	79.65	17th Dec. 1871	From 16th February.
	Jenidah ...	Not received	ditto	92.62	10th Dec. 1871	From 6th March.
	Nurnil ...	ditto	ditto	61.03	ditto	From 3rd April.
	Magorah ...	ditto	ditto	41.81	ditto	ditto.
	Bagirhaut ...	ditto	ditto	80.78	ditto	ditto.
	Saugor Island ...	Nil	Nil	109.70	24th Dec. 1871.	
	Calcutta ...	ditto	ditto	93.31	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital ...	ditto	ditto	96.39	ditto.	
	Alipore { Jail ...	ditto	ditto	97.63	ditto	Not received 6th to 12th Nov.
	Barrackpore ...	ditto	Not received	84.52	17th Dec. 1871.	
	Dum-Dum ...	ditto	ditto	70.51	ditto.	
	Baraset ...	ditto	ditto	69.26	ditto.	
DACCA.	Satkherah ...	ditto	ditto	73.78	ditto.	
	Busseerhaut ...	ditto	ditto	74.56	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour ...	ditto	ditto	89.99	ditto.	
	Barripore ...	ditto	ditto	93.80	ditto.	
	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	Not received	ditto	88.74	3rd Dec. 1871	
	Dacca { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	81.90	24th Dec. 1871.	
	Burrisaul ...	ditto	ditto	93.94	ditto	Not received 20th to 26th Nov.
	Dowlat Khan ...	Not received	Not received	113.24	10th Dec. 1871.	
	Perozepore ...	Nil	ditto	92.45	17th Dec. 1871.	
	Madaripore ...	ditto	Nil	79.70	24th Dec. 1871.	
	Furzedpore ...	ditto	Not received	92.16	17th Dec. 1871.	
	Goulundo ...	ditto	Nil	59.33	24th Dec. 1871	From 6th June.
	Mymensing ...	ditto	Not received	111.04	17th Dec. 1871	Not received 20th Nov. to 3rd Dec.
	Jamulpore ...	ditto	ditto	78.08	ditto.	
CHITTAGONG.	Attenah ...	ditto	ditto	103.65	ditto	Not received 4th to 10th Nov.
	Kishoregunge ...	ditto	Nil	117.71	24th Dec. 1871.	
	Sylhet ...	Not received	ditto	144.09	ditto	Not received 11th to 17th Dec.
	Cachur ...	Nil	Not received	91.37	17th Dec. 1871.	
	Hylakandy ...	Not received	ditto	92.45	10th Dec. 1871.	
	Koyah ...	Nil	ditto	104.93	17th Dec. 1871.	
	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	ditto	Nil	102.78	24th Dec. 1871.	
	Chittagong { Jail ...	ditto	ditto	107.17	ditto.	
	Cox's Bazar ...	Not received	Not received	107.00	3rd Dec. 1871.	
	Rangamati Hill ...	Nil	Nil	98.78	24th Dec. 1871.	
COOCH BEHAR.	Noakhally ...	ditto	ditto	132.83	ditto.	
	Tipperah ...	ditto	ditto	97.43	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah ...	Not received	Not received	111.32	10th Dec. 1871.	
	Akynah ...	Nil	Nil	209.10	24th Dec. 1871.	
	Cooch Behar ...	ditto	ditto	12.54	ditto	From 22nd September.
	Buxa ...	ditto	0.04	167.55	ditto.	
	Goulparah ...	ditto	Not received	85.69	17th Dec. 1871.	
	Dhooagree ...	Not received	ditto	67.53	26th Nov. 1871	Not recorded 27th Feb. to 5th Ma
	Tura (Garo Hills) ...	Nil	ditto	107.54	17th Dec. 1871.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ...	Not received	ditto	124.99	15th Nov. 1871.	
ASSAM.	Darjeeling { Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	117.10	24th Dec. 1871.	
	Rumzhee ...	Not received	Not received	192.51	30th Nov. 1871	
	Palacottah ...	ditto	ditto	43.97	6th Aug. 1871	Not recorded since 6th Aug.
	Julpigoree ...	Nil	Nil	91.80	24th Dec. 1871.	
	Boda ...	Not received	Not received	64.08	19th Nov. 1871.	
	Tezporo ...	Nil	ditto	82.58	17th Dec. 1871.	
	Nowgong ...	ditto	ditto	127.41	ditto.	
	Mungledye ...	ditto	ditto	67.39	ditto	From 30th Jan.
	Burpettah ...	ditto	ditto	80.27	ditto.	
	Gowhatty ...	ditto	Nil	56.02	24th Dec. 1871.	
ASSAM.	Seebaugor ...	ditto	Not received	119.22	17th Dec. 1871	
	Jorehaut ...	Not received	ditto	92.88	10th Dec. 1871	From 22nd February, and not received 13th to 19th Nov.
	Golaghat ...	0.20	ditto	106.15	17th Dec. 1871.	
	Nazdrah ...	0.6	ditto	112.17	ditto.	
	Debroughur ...	0.40	ditto	108.95	ditto	Not received 30th Oct. to 5th Nov.
	Suddya ...	Not received	ditto	94.40	10th Dec. 1871	Not received 11th to 24th Sept.
	Shillong ...	Nil	ditto	69.71	17th Dec. 1871.	and 16th to 22nd Oct.
	Cherrapunjee ...	Not received	ditto	314.15	3rd Dec. 1871.	From 18th February.
	Jaowai ...	ditto	ditto	120.80	ditto.	
	Sunoooodting ...	Nil	ditto	57.48	17th Dec. 1871	Not received 4th to 10th Dec.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th December 1871.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 24th to 30th December

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER		Humidity Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Waves in ft.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Dec.											
	24th	10	30.075	30.094	73.0	65.4	64	S S E	...	...	...	b
	16	16	29.960	29.978	76.0	69.0	68	S W	...	...	CK	b
	25th	10	30.004	30.087	71.1	66.5	77	N W	...	...	...	b
	16	16	29.948	29.965	76.3	68.9	68	W N W	...	...	K	b
	26th	10	30.118	30.137	69.7	63.0	65	N W	...	...	C	b
	16	16	29.975	29.994	74.5	64.5	55	N W	...	...	...	b
	27th	10	30.110	30.129	69.2	63.5	67	N W	...	...	...	b
	16	16	29.987	30.006	74.3	61.0	53	N W	...	...	...	b
	28th	10	30.171	30.190	65.1	60.5	73	N N W	...	...	...	b
SANTOR ISLAND.	16	16	30.053	30.072	72.5	60.5	45	N by W	...	...	...	b
	29th	10	30.169	30.188	61.7	58.1	63	N E W	...	...	...	b
	16	16	30.043	30.061	77.8	61.0	49	N W	...	...	...	b
	30th	10	30.129	30.148	68.0	61.0	69	N W	...	...	...	b
	16	16	29.994	30.013	74.4	62.0	45	N W	...	...	...	b
	24th	10	30.087	30.093	76	70	72	S	2.1*	...	K	b
	16	16	29.991	30.000	80	71	62	S	4.0*	...	K	b
	25th	10	30.000	30.032	73	70	86	N N W	5.7*	...	K	b, m
	16	16	29.979	29.970	80	72	66	N N W	6.8*	...	KS	b
	26th	10	30.122	30.128	70	65	75	N E	8.7*	...	...	b, m
CHITTAGONG.	16	16	29.938	30.004	76	66	56	N	10.7*	...	KS	b, m
	27th	10	30.101	30.107	70	64	70	N E	4.5*	...	...	b
	16	16	30.065	30.091	78	67	60	N	9.1*	...	...	b
	28th	10	30.163	30.169	67	61	69	N	12.2*	...	...	b, m
	16	16	30.048	30.054	73	63	54	N	18.3*	...	...	b, m
	29th	10	30.183	30.189	67	60	64	N N W	5.9*	...	...	b
	16	16	30.050	30.056	72	63	58	N	8.1*	...	...	b
	30th	10	30.116	30.152	69	64	74	N W	3.7*	...	...	b, m
	16	16	30.012	30.018	77	66	63	N W	4.3*	...	...	b
	24th	10	30.064	30.094	71	67	67	N N E	3.1*	...	...	b, m
MADRAS.	16	16	29.900	29.994	76	67	60	W N W	7.0*	...	...	b
	25th	10	29.976	30.071	72	65	66	N N E	4.6*	...	...	b, m
	16	16	29.879	29.873	77	68	60	W N W	6.7*	...	...	b, m
	26th	10	29.999	30.094	70	65	75	N N E	4.5*	...	...	b, m
	16	16	29.865	29.959	77	67	56	W	7.6*	...	...	b
	27th	10	30.014	30.108	76	70	72	N N E	5.2*	...	...	b, m
	16	16	29.900	29.994	76	66	56	N W	5.0*	...	...	b, m
	28th	10	30.020	30.115	67	62	74	N	4.2*	...	...	b, m
	16	16	29.933	30.027	76	65	52	N W	4.0*	...	...	b, m
	29th	10	30.032	30.127	70	63	65	N N W	4.8*	...	...	b, m
CUTTACK.	16	16	29.966	30.061	72	64	62	W	5.3*	...	...	b, f
	30th	10	30.038	30.135	61	60	94	N N E	5.3*	...	...	b, m
	16	16	29.908	30.003	72	65	66	N W	5.7*	...	...	b, m
	23rd	10	29.988	30.018	84	73	56	E by N	4*	...	...	b
	16	16	29.971	29.991	80	71	62	S E	5*	...	...	bc
	24th	10	30.014	30.044	82	73	63	S E	3*	...	...	bc
	16	16	29.916	29.946	81	73	66	E	7*	...	...	b
	25th	10	30.010	30.040	80	73	70	N E	3*	...	...	b
	16	16	29.911	29.941	82	73	63	N E by E	8*	...	...	bc
	26th	10	30.052	30.082	84	74	60	N E	7*	...	...	bc
SAYAL.	16	16	29.921	29.951	82	71	55	N E	11*	...	...	bc
	27th	10	30.054	30.084	75	72	85	E S E	7*	0.05	...	bc
	16	16	29.934	29.964	82	71	55	N E by N	15*	...	...	bc
	28th	10	30.048	30.078	83	71	62	N E	16*	...	...	bc
	16	16	29.993	29.999	82	69	48	N E by N	16*	...	...	bc
	29th	10	30.079	30.109	83	72	56	N E	15*	...	...	bc
	16	16	29.977	30.007	82	72	59	N E	13*	...	...	bc
	23rd	10	29.947	30.030	78	67	53	S E	1.2*	...	C, S	fair
	16	16	29.846	29.929	79	68	54	S E	3.5*	...	N, CK	g
	24th	10	29.994	30.077	77	71	73	E S E	8*	...	...	fair
SAYAL.	16	16	29.843	29.925	83	71	62	W	2.3*	...	KS	cloudy
	25th	10	30.000	30.097	77	72	77	N E	6*	...	K, CK	fair
	16	16	29.863	29.945	84	70	46	N W	2.5*	...	KS	fair
	26th	10	30.026	30.109	76	67	60	N E	1.3*	...	...	fair
	16	16	29.890	29.973	82	68	45	N	3.4*	...	...	b, fair
	27th	10	30.017	30.131	75	69	59	N N E	7*	...	C	fair
	16	16	29.919	30.002	82	67	42	N	2.2*	...	...	fair
	28th	10	30.082	30.166	70	60	52	N E	1.3*	...	...	fair
	16	16	29.951	30.034	79	63	36	E N E	6.8*	...	...	b, fair
	29th	10	30.117	30.201	71	59	44	N E	2.2*	...	...	b, fair
SAYAL.	16	16	29.974	30.057	80	64	37	E S E	2.4*	...	...	b, fair
	24th	10	30.058	30.080	71	66	75	N E	1	...	CK	b
	16	16	29.942	29.964	76	68	64	N W	1	...	CK, K	b
	25th	10	30.038	30.060	71	65	70	N	1	...	...	b
	16	16	29.907	29.929	78	69	61	W	1	...	...	b
	26th	10	30.017	30.039	71	67	80	N E	1	...	K	b
	16	16	29.917	29.939	77	68	60	W	1	...	...	b
	27th	10	30.088	30.060	70	66	79	N	1	...	...	b
	16	16	29.930	29.952	77	68	60	W	1	...	...	b
	28th	10	30.056	30.078	71	67	80	E N E	1	...	C	b
SAYAL.	16	16	29.947	29.969	78	70	45	W	1	...	C	b
	29th	10	30.111	30.133	69	65	79	E N E	1	...	C	b
	16	16	29.987	30.009	77	68	60	W	1	...	...	b
	30th	10	30.086	30.108	67	64	84	E N E	1	...	C, K	b
SAYAL.	16	16	29.942	29.964	75	67	63	W	1	...	C, CS	b

• Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th December 1871.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 31st December 1871.

Kishn Bong Ranar Mehep. Choo Koo Jo	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.		
	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°		lb	Miles.	In.			
Dec.	22nd	29.998	77.5	68.2	134.0	69.9	64.5	60.2	0.73	SE & ESE	...	57.4	...	Clear and cumuli. Slightly foggy at 6 and 7 A.M., and from 7 to 10 P.M.
	23rd	.984	78.2	62.2	138.5	69.8	64.4	60.1	.73	ESE & SSE	...	61.2	...	Clear cumuli and cirro-cumuli.
	24th	30.003	77.7	63.0	135.0	70.3	65.5	61.7	.75	SSE & SW	...	37.0	...	Clear and cirro cumuli. Slightly foggy at 9 and 10 P.M.
	25th	.009	77.2	66.0	138.4	70.9	66.9	63.7	.70	SW & WN W	...	90.4	...	Cumuli and clear.
	26th	.037	75.6	63.0	133.0	68.5	63.1	58.8	.72	WNW & NW W	...	132.1	...	Clear and cirro-strati.
	27th	.036	75.0	60.0	131.0	67.4	61.8	57.3	.71	NW	...	95.2	...	Clear.
	28th	.084	74.0	58.8	131.0	64.9	59.5	55.2	.72	NNW & NW NW	...	180.2	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at 7 and 8 P.M.
	29th	.100	72.7	57.0	131.5	64.2	58.6	53.6	.70	N by W & NW W	...	101.0	...	Clear. Foggy from 9 to 11 P.M.
	30th	.056	75.4	57.8	132.0	65.7	60.1	55.6	.72	NW	...	72.7	...	Clear Foggy at mid- night and 1 A.M. and 10 and 11 P.M.
	31st	.037	78.5	60.2	135.4	68.6	62.8	58.2	.71	NW & WN W	...	68.3	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at midnight and from 8 to 11 P.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past ten days	...	21.5
The max. temperature during the past ten days	...	78.5
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	80.1
The mean humidity during the past ten days	...	0.73
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.72
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st	... { by lower rain gauge	Nil
	... { by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto average of seventeen previous years	...	0.01
Ditto between the 1st January and the 31st December	...	93.31
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of seventeen previous years...	...	68.97

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd January 1872.

GOPENAATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, for twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 6th January 1872.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *Presiding.*

J. GRAHAM, ESQ., ADVOCATE-GENERAL,

H. L. DAMPIER, ESQ.,

A. R. THOMPSON, ESQ.,

V. H. SCHALCH, ESQ.,

S. C. BAYLEY, ESQ.,

C. BERNARD, ESQ.,

MOULVIE ABDUL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR,

T. M. ROBINSON, ESQ.,

F. F. WYMAN, ESQ.,

RAJAH JOTENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR,

BABOO DEGUMBER MITTER,

and

B. D. COLVIN, ESQ.

JUSTICES' BORROWING POWERS.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that the members would observe that there was not on the paper any notice of motion in respect to the Bill for extending the borrowing powers of the Justices of the Peace for the town of Calcutta. He

believed that the reason why the hon'ble member in charge had not moved further, was that a letter had been addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal by Mr. Stuart Hogg, the Chairman of the Justices, begging for a postponement of this Bill for three weeks or thereabouts, in order to give the Justices an opportunity of considering the amendments which had been made in the Bill. His Honor had been somewhat surprised that the Chairman of the Municipality, who had urged so much speed in respect to this Bill, should have asked for so much delay; but at the same time he quite admitted that the principle involved in the amendments which had been made at his suggestion—the principle of establishing by law a sinking fund to compel the municipality to repay within a certain number of years the money which they borrowed—was a principle of very great importance, and His Honor for his own part was not anxious that the consideration of that question should be hurried or precipitated. He would only say that if these works ought really to be executed, it was very desirable that they should be executed quickly, and he hoped that the Justices would consider the matter, and make up their minds as soon as possible. In respect to this matter, he for one had a very strong opinion that it was absolutely necessary, in justice to those who came after us, that provision should be made to establish a sinking fund for the liquidation of sums borrowed for purposes which, though they would last to future time, would no doubt undergo a considerable amount of depreciation, and which possibly posterity would not value so much as we did. He thought that what had been told us by one or two hon'ble members of the Council was sufficient to show us the necessity of making such a provision. Although he would admit that the municipality had hitherto been in the main prudent in their arrangements without being compelled to establish such a fund, still they had seen that when difficulties arose, the operation of that fund had been suspended for a whole year when nothing was paid towards it. We also knew that the municipality of Bombay had been in difficulties of the same kind, in consequence of the law not providing the machinery for enforcing payments towards a sinking fund; and those provisions not being enforced, were set aside and not carried into effect. He therefore expressed the confident hope that while the Council would give the utmost consideration to the wishes of the Justices in regard to the shape and manner in which this proposal regarding a sinking fund should be carried out, still the principle could not be, and would not be, abandoned. He trusted that no Bill would be passed in this Council that would not contain a provision of this kind. As His Honor had stated the substance of the communication received from the Chairman of the Justices, he thought it would be unnecessary to ask the Secretary to read out the letter.

MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

MR. BERNARD moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to Municipalities in Bengal be read in Council. He said that when the Council granted leave to bring in the Bill, he had explained that the object of its provisions was rather to consolidate the existing law, than to make a new one. He would now trouble the Council with a short reference to some of the principal parts of the Bill. First, he would try to meet a possible objection that the Bill was too long and too intricate to be applicable to all the large and small municipalities in Bengal. It was indeed quite true that the Bill was a long one; but after all it was much shorter than the laws it was intended to replace. It was one Bill of 234 sections in place of eight laws containing 381 sections. The Bill was divided into parts and chapters, and each part contained a distinct subject. The Secretary to the Council had taken much pains to arrange the Bill as clearly as possible. The sixty sections in part IX of the Bill were permissive, and would not all be applied to smaller towns; and, further, in the smaller townships, parts XI, XII, and XIII, with one chapter of part III, would only apply; so that the proposed Bill would, he hoped, be less unwieldy and more easily intelligible than the old law. The Bill provided for three classes of municipalities. All cities and large towns would probably fall under classes 1 and 2, while the little rural townships would come under the third class. Any sections of the Bill, except part XII, could be extended to the first and second class

municipalities. The main distinction between the first and second class municipalities consisted in this, that in class I the annual tax on persons, according to their circumstances and property, might reach Rs. 4 a building, while in municipalities of the second class it might not exceed Rs. 2 a building. No town or place where more than half the people made their living by agriculture could be made a first or second class municipality, but such places might be created third class municipalities, wherein was allowed only one form of tax, which might not exceed an average of one rupee a year for each building.

The governing body in the first and second class municipalities were called "municipal commissioners" as heretofore; they might be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, or they might be elected under such rules as might be laid down. The number of municipal commissioners was, as at present proposed, not to exceed seven, besides the appointed or elected commissioners, who might not exceed one-third of the whole number. Thus a municipal body might consist of ten members, out of whom seven might be elected and three might be ex-officio; or it might consist of seven members, out of whom two might be ex-officio. Ordinarily, municipal commissioners would hold office for three years, but would be eligible for re-election. Thus there would be ample safeguards against the governing body of any municipality being unduly weighted with official members, and against its members holding office too long, and thus sinking too much into a groove. The Hon'ble President on a previous occasion had drawn attention to the fact that the new Bill provided for the election of municipal commissioners. It had sometimes been said that members of municipal committees were mere dummies, that they were nominees of the collector and of the sub-divisional officer, whose views they were bound to carry out. It was indeed true that the members of municipal committees were generally nominated by the local officers, but he (Mr. Bernard) was sure that each officer made the best possible nominations according to his lights, and that no nominee was expected to subordinate his own individual opinion to the collector's; still it would be an undoubted advantage if townspeople would elect their own representatives. The plan of holding municipal elections had indeed been tried in several parts of India, but so far as he had heard, no great success had yet been obtained, that was to say, no very large proportion of the citizens cared to vote, and there was little competition among the candidates. The men elected belonged to the higher and the monied classes, from which the nominated commissioners used to be taken. So far as he knew, the working classes had not yet returned a representative man to any Indian municipality. But cases had occurred where, after repeated annual elections, nearly 1,500 electors had gone to the poll out of a total population of 20,000 rate-paying adult males. We must not expect that keen contest, which perhaps after all was not very desirable, would occur in the Bengal towns for the election of municipal commissioners; but at any rate, some plan for electing representatives was the only substitute of frequent nominations, which might more or less affect the independence, or, at any rate, the reputed independence, of municipal commissioners. It was proposed that the chairman of a municipality should still be an official. As Indian society was now constituted, the head of a municipality must, Mr. Bernard thought, still be an official. The vice-chairman was to be elected by the commissioners from among their own body.

By chapter 2 of part II, the town roads and streets were vested in the municipal commissioners, and power was taken to vest all hospitals, rest-houses, schools, tanks, and wells, not being private property, in the commissioners. If a body of commissioners were loyal to their town, and were also fairly intelligent, it seemed to Mr. Bernard that they would, in ordinary times, be the fittest people to manage and direct public institutions intended for the benefit of the townspeople. It was not proposed to transfer to the commissioners colleges which drew their pupils from a much larger area than a mere township. Of course private schools, schools belonging to missions or to other religious bodies, would not be affected by this provision. If the Council saw fit to permit the devotion of municipal money to educational purposes, then it seemed to be a fair corollary of such an arrangement that the municipal commissioners should

have a voice in the management of their town-schools. Care was taken that no private rights should be over-riden by action under this section, for it was provided that no such institutions should vest in the commissioners until the intention so to vest them should have been notified in the vernacular for the space of one month.

The next chapter provided for the powers of the commissioners. As in former Acts, a distinction was drawn between the powers exercised by the commissioners at a meeting and the powers exercised by the commissioners. The latter powers could be exercised in cases of emergency by the chairman and vice-chairman. It had occasionally been said that this delegation of the powers of commissioners to its officers in reality threw all the municipal power into the hands of the chairman in places where the commissioners were lazy or complaisant, or where the chairman might be overbearing. But it seemed quite impossible to avoid giving the chairman power to act on an emergency. It had, however, been provided that the chairman or vice-chairman, whenever they acted under these special powers, must report the circumstance at the next meeting of the commissioners. In this way the commissioners would have full power to challenge any measure of which they might disapprove. The duty of appointing officers and servants to work under the commissioners was left in the hands of the chairman; and in the smaller towns, at any rate, this seemed the better plan. The power of allotting salaries would be wholly with the commissioners, so that the power of the purse in this matter would be with them. Provision was made for the appointment of ward-committees, who in large towns would take up such of the municipal business as the commissioners might allot to them. It seemed best that these ward-committees should be entirely subordinate to the commissioners, and therefore no business except the assessment of the house-tax was expressly made over to these ward-committees by the Bill.

Part III of the Bill provided for the different forms of municipal taxation. Seven kinds of taxes were permissible; but it could not be too often repeated that it was by no means necessary, nor was it desirable, that *all* the forms of taxation should be applied in the same municipality. Perhaps in a rich municipality like the suburbs of Calcutta, where there were rich people of many classes, two or more forms of taxation might be adopted; for the carriage-tax would touch one class, the trades and callings license-tax would fall on an entirely different class, the house-tax would be paid by classes who would not pay either of the other taxes. But in the smaller municipalities the commissioners would not ordinarily adopt more than two forms of taxation, and wherever any general plan of town-duties was adopted, the house-tax would probably not be levied. Five of the proposed forms of taxation had already been sanctioned for places in Bengal by this Council. The two new forms of taxation were the tax on processions and the town duties or bazar dues. It might probably be objected that the procession-tax would be something like the feast-tax, which was proposed and thrown aside in Bombay last year, but Mr. Bernard did not think that the two proposals covered the same ground. Already in some towns the bye-laws required that no procession should go through the streets of a town without a license. There could be no doubt but that such processions were a nuisance to some extent to the townspeople. If such processions were to be licensed at all, there seemed to be no reason why the license should not be paid for. The impost would fall entirely on the rich, and it must always be remembered that the commissioners need not adopt this form of taxation unless they chose to do so. Town-duties were indeed new in Bengal; but a great deal had lately been said regarding the unsuitability of direct taxation to India, and a system of octroi-duties was the only plan of raising municipal revenues by indirect taxation. Town-duties obtained in many cities of northern India and in some European cities. Against octroi-duties it was to be said that they raised the price of the food of the poor, and that they did to some extent impede trade.

The other chapters of part III provided the procedure for assessing the several taxes. The tax on persons was to be assessed by ward-committees or by the commissioners themselves. Full publication would be given of every man's assessment, and every man would have a month to urge any

objection he might have against such assessment. A fresh assessment might be made once in every three years, but the old assessment might always be renewed for a further term. The tax on houses was of the kind provided by Act III of 1864 passed by this Council. The assessment in each case was to be made by the commissioners, and would be published and revised by them. The tax on carriages and wheeled vehicles had been borrowed from Act III of 1864. It might be assessed by the commissioners; it would touch the rich, and probably would not be adopted in small towns. The maximum tax on carts was two rupees a year per cart, and the tax would not be leviable on the carts of outsiders who might only resort occasionally into municipal limits. The tax on trades and callings was the same that had been adopted by this Council in Act VI of 1863. It would probably be adopted in large towns or cities only. The Bill provided a limit of taxation for each of the different classes of trades. The assessment was to be made in first class municipalities by a sub-committee of the commissioners. Regarding the tax on processions Mr. Bernard had already remarked, and he had only to add, that the mode of collection was simple enough. It seemed difficult to lay down by law the precise rules, conditions, and restrictions, under which town-duties should be collected: so the Bill took power for the commissioners to frame bye-laws on this matter, subject to the Lieutenant-Governor's approval; whilst it enacted that the bye-laws must provide for relieving through traffic from all burdens, and that the tariff of duties should in no case exceed two per cent *ad valorem*. Tolls on roads and at ferries were already a general source of local revenue in Bengal. Mr. Bernard, for his part, did not think that road tolls were a good source of local revenue for an Indian district or an Indian town. The through traffic often went out of its way to avoid such tolls, while a toll bar was really a very great burden to the people who might happen to live close to the road on either side. In most counties of England road-tolls were now discontinued, to the satisfaction of the farmers and of the town population. But road-tolls already existed in several Bengal municipalities. If the people preferred that form of taxation, they might be allowed to adopt it so long as such tolls did not restrain general traffic. Tolls at ferries within municipal limits were a very legitimate source of revenue to the municipality, on whom would rest the obligation of providing an efficient ferry-service. The rules provided by existing laws for preventing oppression or exaction at toll-bars were incorporated into the present Bill. The clauses of the Bill which provided for the recovery of municipal taxes were in no way new. They provided for the distress and sale of the defaulter's property in the last resort only.

The first object on which municipal funds were to be spent was police. It would be the duty of the municipal commissioners to provide for keeping the peace and protecting property in their towns. Part VII of the Bill gave the commissioners the power of deciding what strength of police should be kept up, and it committed the management, appointment, and control of the town police to the municipal commissioners.

The next set of objects for the municipal funds were roads and streets, town-lighting, water-supply, conservancy, hospitals, vaccination, registration of births and deaths, and generally all those miscellaneous purposes to which town funds were devoted in India and elsewhere.

The Bill proposed to allow the devotion of municipal money to the furtherance of education in a town. The system of spending local rates on spreading elementary and middle-class education had been adopted in England, in many parts of Europe, and in the great American Republic. On no reasonable theory of municipal government could it be contended that no portion of municipal funds ought to be spent in promoting the education of the poor. It would perhaps be said that a provision such as we proposed would check private liberality, and that the people would not subscribe so freely towards schools as they used to do. But Mr. Bernard was not sure that much weight need attach to that objection. In some of the districts close to Calcutta really considerable sums were, he was glad to say, subscribed locally for educational purposes. Where such subscriptions were large, the municipal commissioners would have

less need to give support to town and rural schools; where subscriptions fell off, the commissioners could step in and save a good school which would otherwise have gone to ruin. From some parts of Bengal the educational officers reported that the committees of aided schools often changed, though active and eager at the outset. They split up into parties; they quarrelled, and thus the school fell to pieces. It might be hoped that connection with municipal committees might give to such schools the stability and permanence which they now wanted. But the object of the Bill in this matter was not merely to help on a few existing schools here and there; it was hoped that before long part of the middle-class English and vernacular schools in towns might be taken over by municipal bodies; while the provincial Government would have only to make a fixed money grant and to arrange for the inspection of such institutions. In this way a part of the public funds at present spent on higher education might gradually be diverted to helping the smaller rural townships to maintain elementary schools wherever there might be a demand for them. As this Council knew, the Bengal Government had only a limited sum of money available for educational purposes. This sum could not be increased without fresh taxation; and as the Honorable President had told the Council last session, no educational cess was contemplated. At present the Bengal Government spent about 18 lakhs of public money, plus 4 or 5 lakhs of fees and endowments, on education. Out of this total sum of 23 lakhs barely 7 lakhs were spent on elementary and rural education. Yet the people of Bengal were—perhaps more than the people of any other part of India—an agricultural people, who lived in villages rather than in cities; in parts of Bengal the people were timid and ignorant; they did not know their rights, and they could not defend themselves; they were put upon by the subordinate servants of Government, by the underlings of the zemindars, and indeed by every one with the slightest shadow of authority, in a way that almost surpassed belief. The correspondence recently published about certain illegal exactions in Orissa showed what ignorant people would submit to, and there seemed to be no general remedy for this state of things but the diffusion of some sort of education among the rural classes, so that they might know their rights and might learn self-reliance to assert them. Mr. Bernard hoped the Council would see that some extension of popular education was required in Bengal, that it might see its way to recognizing the position that unless municipalities undertook a share in the cost of higher and middle-class schools, the provincial Government would have but little funds available for extending or helping to extend elementary rural education.

In regard to the occasional expenditure of municipal money in the relief of exceptional distress, Mr. Bernard thought that he need not say more than had been said on a previous occasion. The necessity for such outlays would, it was hoped, be rare.

The estimates for the expenditure of a municipality were to be passed by the commissioners at a meeting. If a majority of two-thirds voted in favor of any estimates, they were to be finally adopted. If they were passed by a bare majority, the commissioner of the division had power to submit the estimates for reconsideration. But, after all, the power of making a revision rested with the commissioners, so that in effect they would have full control over their expenditure.

The provisions relating to the registration of births and deaths had been borrowed from Act VI of 1863. It was hoped that the results of the coming census would give a better foundation for such registration than had heretofore existed.

Part VIII contained important provisions regarding the intervention of Government. Mr. Bernard said that, as he had submitted to the Council, the Bill left very full discretion to the municipal commissioners in every branch of municipal affairs. With some hundreds of municipalities, it could not but be that here and there a municipality would shirk its work; would leave a high road passing through its midst unattended; might keep up no police, or an inefficient police. Such a town would be a nuisance to the country around and

to its better-ordered neighbours, and it was absolutely necessary that Government should be empowered to intervene in such cases on behalf of the public generally. The provision which proposed to enable Government to intervene in cases where there might be insufficient means of elementary education, and the section empowering the Lieutenant-Governor to direct a municipality to constitute elementary schools in their town, stood on a somewhat different footing. If education ever became general, it would no doubt be a drawback to a neighbourhood that certain ill-managed towns should remain without means of education. But Mr. Bernard would not defend those provisions on that ground only. He would submit that if the Council saw fit to recognize education as a proper object for municipal expenditure; if they allowed that municipal funds might very properly be devoted to middle-class town-schools, so that Government money might be set free for the prosecution of rural education,—if the Council could go thus far—then they might be willing to empower Government to give effect to this policy in the very rare cases of municipalities declining to aid the schools of their town.

Mr. Bernard would not trouble the Council with any reference to the municipal regulations regarding sanitary matters, conservancy, and street-arrangements. These sections had been borrowed from the Bengal and Madras Acts. Perhaps the municipal bodies of Bengal might be able, after the working of some years, to suggest emendations in these regulations. But such points could be considered at a later stage of the Bill.

Part XI of the Bill empowered the Lieutenant-Governor to constitute benches of municipal commissioners, who should sit, two or more commissioners on each bench, for the trial of petty offences within the limits of their townships. If the commissioners had leisure or inclination for such business, they would certainly confer a great benefit on their fellow-townsmen by sitting in such courts of petty session. The duty would not be arduous, and it would be honorable. It was proposed also that punchayets should have some similar powers, though it might perhaps be desirable to limit the magisterial powers of punchayets to something like the jurisdiction exercised by village headmen in the Madras Presidency. The commissioners would make their own rules as to rotation of benches, days of sitting, and such like matters.

The part relating to third class municipalities travelled over much the same ground as the Chowkeedaree Act passed two years ago by this Council; but it went further in some respects than the Chowkeedaree Act. It had been represented by local officers that, notwithstanding the proverbial moisture and heavy rain-fall of Bengal, there were large tracts of country where good drinking water for some months of the year, and those the hottest months, was not to be had. These districts had recently been visited by severe fevers. The fever might or might not be connected with bad water-supply, but at any rate, drinking water was an absolute necessity. The landlords were at present unwilling to provide it, and it seemed desirable to let village punchayets carry out improvements of this kind with such small balance as they might have at command after paying for village watch and ward. Power was also taken for punchayets to spend the village funds on village-schools. It would be remembered that the maximum rate of taxation was one rupee a family per annum, so that a village with 300 families might raise a village fund of about Rs. 250, out of which Rs. 120 might be spent on the chowkeedars, Rs. 80 on water-supply, conservancy, and such like objects, and about Rs. 50 would be available as a grant-in-aid of village-schools.

In the final part of the Bill provision was made for the commissioners making bye-laws for obviating any legal ill-consequences from the occasional omission of technical forms, and for the exercise of a general control by the Lieutenant-Governor over the operations of municipalities.

Mr. Bernard had troubled the Council at much length with these remarks, and he would only add that he did not hope any sudden change or improvement would result from passing a Bill such as he had described. He had no expectation that thorough municipal self-government would at once spring into life throughout Bengal; that each place would at once elect to its town-council the

best representative men of all its classes ; that upright and fearless local petty session courts would at once be called into being every where ; that municipal commissioners would straightway take an interest in and improve their town police ; or that elementary schools would at once be established in every petty township. No one could possibly expect that all these good results—for he hoped the Council would consider them to be good—would be at once every where apparent. But the first step towards municipal self-government had been taken many years ago in Bengal. The Bill now presented went a little further, and provided for the extension of local self-government to other public institutions. If the system of municipal self-government was a good one, it would, in the end, prevail over the difficulties which the condition of the country, the backwardness of some classes, and the inertia of others, placed in its way. He believed that the spread of education among the higher and middle classes made municipal self-government more practicable in Bengal than in other parts of British India, and he hoped that the present Bill, after it should have been criticized by Government officers, by municipal committees, and by the public, and after it should have been improved at the hands of the Council, might in some degree contribute towards the spread of really free municipal institutions in Bengal.

In conclusion, he would state that he did not propose to press for the reading of the Bill that day in Council, but hoped that the President would see fit that the discussion be adjourned till the next meeting, in order that hon'ble members who might take an interest in the subject might have full time to criticize its policy and its details.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he thought it was the general wish and feeling of the members of this Council, and that it was generally understood at the last meeting, that we should not to-day go any further in regard to this Bill than to expound the views and ideas with which the Government laid the Bill before the Council ; that it would be more agreeable to hon'ble members that the discussion should be postponed to a future date, after they had had a complete opportunity of mastering the provisions of the Bill as to-day explained. He thought he might say that the greater part of this Bill was in the nature of a consolidating Bill, and that there were large portions, very important chapters of the Bill, which had perhaps not been so fully re-considered as they might be, and that we should look to the select committee, who would be appointed to consider the Bill, to revise those chapters, and, it might be, to improve them. He would also say with regard to the lengthy character of this Bill, to which the hon'ble member in charge had alluded, that he had rightly said that the whole of the Bill would not apply to all municipalities. On the contrary, His Honor thought that more than half of the clauses of the Bill were confined to what he thought he had on a former occasion described as alternative provisions. For instance, he found that about 70 or 80 clauses of the Bill dealt with the different taxes, in regard to the imposition of which option was left to each municipality. A very large portion of the other clauses dealt with special provisions, the introduction of which would also be optional. The effect therefore would be that in the small municipalities, to which no such wide provisions were applied, and in the greater portion of the larger municipalities, the whole of this Bill would not be operative at any one time. The practical mode of carrying out the law would be, that when a municipality had determined to impose a certain tax, and that certain regulations should be introduced, then, for the use of those particular municipalities which had adopted a particular system, an extract of this Bill would be prepared, which would probably be contained within a reasonable compass, and would be well within the understanding of the intelligent persons whom we might expect to obtain as municipal commissioners under the provisions of this Bill.

The voluntary clauses of the Bill gave very wide powers in regard to the different modes of taxation which municipalities might adopt, and with regard to the mode of spending money, and the various municipal bye-laws which were proposed to be introduced under the Bill ; these matters might be left for the consideration of the committee ; and probably His Honor might at present confine

himself to noticing what he might call the compulsory clauses of the Bill. As regards the greater portion of the Bill, he might repeat that it was a consolidating and optional Bill, the details of which were dug out as it were from laws which had already received the sanction of this Council. With regard to certain points, only a limited power of compulsion was reserved to the Government.

Now he would ask, in addition to the explanation which had been given by the hon'ble member in charge, to be allowed to say one or two words in regard to these compulsory clauses. In the rare cases in which, as the hon'ble member had explained, compulsion would be necessary, it would be confined to the points to which he would now briefly advert.

The first of those points was in regard to police; now, that at all events was nothing new. We knew that in all municipalities the maintenance of the police was now compulsory; and His Honor's individual view and object in regard to the provisions of this Bill was rather to relieve municipalities, and restrict the provisions which had hitherto been in force in regard to the police of municipalities, than to aggravate them. Hitherto the police in all municipalities had been enrolled under Act V of 1861, and had been appointed and administered by the police authorities, and the Municipal Commissioners had very little to do with it. He confessed that he was old-fashioned enough to entertain doubts whether the chowkeydars of the old municipalities were not for certain purposes as efficient as the present regular police. He would say, so far as he was concerned, that he considered that it was entirely open to the Council and to the select committee to consider in what form the police should in future be maintained in these municipalities, whether they should wish that the police should be enrolled under Act V of 1861, or whether in certain cases they should wish to revert to the more simple chowkeydarree arrangements, which might with great facility be placed under the control of the municipal commissioners. As the hon'ble member in charge had said, it was the wish of the Government to give municipalities greater power of control over the police than they now exercised, and His Honor trusted that the committee appointed to consider the Bill would be able to put into shape clauses which would effectually carry out that intention. Therefore he would say, that in respect to police it was not the intention of the Government in any mode or shape to enhance the compulsory obligations of municipalities in this respect, but on the contrary, as far as possible, to mitigate them.

The next point among the compulsory clauses was in respect to the district roads. This he might say seemed to him to be a necessary supplement to the District Road Cess Act. The provisions of that Act were such that municipalities of the character of the first and second class municipalities under this Bill were exempted from the provisions of that Act, that was to say, they were not to be taxed for district roads. But he thought it was quite clear that townspeople who used the district roads should contribute in some shape or other towards the expense of maintaining those roads. We were in this respect following the example found to answer in other countries: we adopted the system of providing that if municipalities were to be exempted from the general district assessment for the construction and maintenance of roads, they should be required to keep in order those portions of the district roads which ran through municipalities. He hoped it would be understood by the Council that our wish was not to compel municipalities to keep in order an unlimited number of roads, but that they might do as they liked with local roads and streets. In respect to district roads, however, which passed through municipalities, we reserved the power to see that the municipalities should keep in order those portions of these roads which passed through their towns, so that there might not be a block where these roads so passed. In that respect only we proposed to exercise compulsion, and His Honor thought that the Council would agree with him in thinking that these clauses were a merely necessary supplement to the District Road Cess Act lately passed by this Council.

The third and last subject in regard to which a certain limited compulsion was reserved in the hands of the Government, was a subject which in Bengal was a very thorny subject, namely education. The hon'ble mem-

ber in charge had explained the views of the Government on this point at some length, and it was not necessary that His Honor should do more than repeat and enforce what the hon'ble member had already stated. The Council were aware that the imperial grant which had been given to the local Government for certain purposes, and amongst others for the purpose of education, was limited and fixed; that it did not grow with the growth of the country and the increasing demands for education: it was a fixed and stereotyped sum which we must find the means of extending in some way if education was to progress and increase. Our view was that in regard to the higher class of schools the demands of the country were so much increasing that they would become more and more self-supporting. With regard to those schools he would repeat what he had elsewhere said, that he was very far from wishing to discourage what was called high-class education. He might think with Professor Lobb, the Principal of the Kishnagur College, that the style of English education adopted in our schools and colleges was not in all respects the most desirable; but on the other hand, His Honor thoroughly believed that we were now so committed to English education in Bengal, that it was most necessary and desirable that we should encourage it as fully as we had hitherto done as being the medium for acquiring the best knowledge. If His Honor had an unlimited command of money, there should be no limit to the grants for the support of that high, and in some respects improved, English education which we should seek to achieve. But on the other hand, as he had told the Council, all our grants were limited, and it would not be consistent with the duty which we owed to the mass of the people of this country, that we should devote a wholly disproportionate sum to the higher class of education only. Therefore, if we were to do our duty, that was to say, apportion the sums at our disposal rateably and fairly between the higher class of education and the education of the masses, then we must subtract something from the sums devoted to higher education, or by some means obtain the means of adding to our educational resources. The hon'ble member had told the Council that we would find great difficulty in imposing an educational cess. We were not prepared to come to the Council for the imposition of a general educational cess extending over the whole country. Farther, His Honor was not prepared to recommend—he might say he was entirely against—raising the fees at present demanded for education in the schools. Comparing the fees levied in our schools with the fees levied in other countries, and with due regard to the value of money, they were, he thought, quite high enough. He did not therefore wish to add to our resources by increasing the fees. At the same time, without adding to the rate of fees, he hoped that the number of scholars would increase, and that the higher class of schools would thus become more and more self-supporting, and that something would be saved in various ways. Looking to the wants of education, he thought it his duty not rashly and harshly to take away from the grants devoted to purposes of higher education, but gradually and slowly to teach the schools which we had fostered more and more to walk alone as it were, and thus to find the means to enable us to supplement the comparatively small sums at present available for the purposes of lower education.

His Honor's hope also was that in regard to what was called higher education (though it had been said with truth that what was called higher education was in reality middle-class education) it would be found that the people of the rich and prosperous towns would be ready and willing to give some aid towards the support of schools from municipal funds. In regard to middle-class education, no compulsion whatever would be required, and we did not therefore propose to take any power of compulsion under this Bill in that respect. But on the other hand, he did believe that it would be a sin and a shame if, while the funds at the disposal of the Government and also municipal funds were devoted to the purposes of middle-class education, elementary education was neglected. He hoped we should find public-spirited men ready and willing to do their duty by all classes. Still there might be possible exceptions, and it would be, he repeated, a sin and a shame if both the Government and the municipal funds were devoted to one class of education, whilst all others were neglected. Therefore we proposed to ask the Council

to accept the very limited compulsory provision which had been described, namely, to require the municipal commissioners to provide the means of elementary education for the people of their towns. He believed there would be very few towns in which these compulsory provisions would be required. His Honor's experience of towns in Bengal was that *patshalas* existed almost everywhere in populous places, and that they gave a very tolerable education in the three R's. In places where these *patshalas* existed, we should exercise no compulsion, and municipalities might give aid to them or not, as they thought fit. But if there should be an entire absence of these elementary schools, then, as the Government supported the better classes of schools, which we hoped the municipalities would assist, a portion at least of the municipal funds must be devoted to the necessities of lower education.

So much for the compulsory clauses of the Bill. These three points—police, district roads, and elementary education—were the only points in respect to which we proposed to introduce these compulsory provisions, and that was the view upon which we submitted these clauses for the consideration of the Council.

He would only say one word more on the subject of third-class municipalities. They were, as the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill had explained, to a great extent, a revival in a form he hoped somewhat improved of the chowkeydarree arrangements which this Council enacted about two years ago. There was one important difference as compared to that Act, namely, that the provision in respect to chakran or service lands was omitted. He thought that he had better tell the Council candidly what was the situation in regard to that question. His own view, and that he believed of many gentlemen who had much more practical experience on this subject than His Honor had, was that there were very great difficulties in respect to the working of the provisions of the Chowkeydarree Act regarding service lands. The working of it involved the appointment of a commission for the commutation of those lands into money payments on principles to which we might not all assent. The result of those difficulties was that he had not felt himself in a position to carry out the provisions of that Act to the degree that he should have wished to do. Therefore his hope was that the Council would consent to leave that part of the matter as a separate question, to be separately considered in connection with other questions which would arise, in order that our municipal institutions might go rapidly ahead, leaving the question of chakran lands for separate consideration. His hope was that through these provisions village communities would spring up all over the country as self-governing communities, in respect of which no compulsion would be necessary, and in respect to which we would not take powers of compulsion under this Bill. His individual wish was to decentralize as much as might be the government of these provinces, and to enable the people to make a beginning of self-government as far as possible. It had been objected to the provisions of this Bill that we perhaps proposed to allow too much latitude to municipalities: it had been said that if we gave them too much freedom, the result would be that they would do nothing at all. His Honor would say for himself that he would rather that they should do a little freely, than that they should do much under compulsion. And in respect to these small municipalities we would say "you are required under the law to do nothing more than to maintain chowkeydars, and we leave you free to provide for water-supply and other necessary things so far as you choose to do so; we do not propose to make you do any of these things, but we leave them to the progress of education and enlightenment amongst you." The hope was that as education progressed and the people became enlightened, they would act of their own accord in these matters. Our plan was that we should encourage and enable the people to do little for themselves, and not compel them to do much at the bidding of others.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT then adjourned the Council for a fortnight, and in doing so said, that he hoped that by that time the Justices of Calcutta would make up their minds in regard to the Bill for extending their borrowing powers, and that the Council would also be prepared to make up their minds as to referring the municipal Bill to a select committee.

The Epidemic Fever in Burdwan and Hooghly.

RESOLUTION.

Fort William, the 9th January 1871.

READ—

A letter, No. XT, dated 11th December last, with enclosures, from the Commissioner of Burdwan, and orders thereon, Nos. 4131-34, dated 14th idem.

Letter No. 363, dated 14th December, with enclosure, from the Commissioner of Burdwan, with orders thereon, No. 4236, dated 19th idem.

Letter No. 960, dated 27th December, with enclosures, from the Inspector-General of Hospitals, and endorsement thereon, No. 4340 of the 29th idem.

Endorsement No. 383, dated 28th December, with enclosures, from Commissioner of Burdwan, and orders thereon, Nos. 4360-61.

Letter No. 390, dated 29th December, from Commissioner of Burdwan.

"	"	394,	"	13th	"	"	"
"	"	394,	"	30th	"	"	Officiating Sanitary-Commissioner.
"	"	392,	"	30th	"	"	Commissioner of Burdwan.

All having reference to the fever now prevailing in the district of Burdwan and Hooghly.

1. The fever, which has for more than ten years past been raging in the districts on both sides of the Hooghly, has during the past three seasons chiefly shown itself in Burdwan and Hooghly.

2. In 1869 it broke out with great violence in the town of Burdwan, and afterwards at different places in both districts. The number of persons attacked was very large, and the mortality lamentably heavy. The Government was, by the liberality of the Maharajah of Burdwan, fortunately put in a position to deal with the outbreak promptly and vigorously so far as medical and food relief were concerned; but the disease was not got under until the early part of 1870, when it left the people exhausted and worn out in body and means.

3. The fever did not again show itself with anything like the same virulence until July 1871, when it once more broke out within the municipal limits of the town of Burdwan. Native doctors with medicines were promptly placed at the disposal of the municipality, but the disease went on spreading within the town, and additional medical assistance had soon to be afforded, and food depôts established for the relief of the sick, as the majority of those attacked were so debilitated by the fever of previous years, that they broke down at once under the attack, and were too poor to procure assistance and food for themselves. The cost of these measures was met from the balance of the gift of the Maharajah of Burdwan.

4. As on the last occasion, the fever gradually extended from the town to the district, and also again made its appearance in Hooghly. The necessity of more extensive measures of relief became only too evident. The Maharajah of Burdwan, with that feeling for the suffering of the people and appreciation of his duty that have always marked His Highness' conduct, placed in the Lieutenant-Governor's hands a further sum of Rs. 25,000, making Rs. 50,000 in all contributed by him for the relief of the fever-stricken population. With the means thus placed at his disposal, the Lieutenant-Governor has up to the present been able to comply with all the requisitions of the local officers, both for native doctors and medicines and for the purchase of food and clothing.

5. In Burdwan no less than nine special dispensaries have been established (four in the town and five in the district), while a European* medical officer and twenty-two sub-assistant surgeons and native doctors have been despatched to the aid of the civil surgeon, and are now doing what they can to relieve the people and check the disease.

* Dr. Robinson.

6. In Hooghly one sub-assistant surgeon and nine native doctors are employed in the interior of the districts, but happily the disease has not this year been so general, or so fatal here as in Burdwan, and it is now believed to be dying out. Money has also been placed at the disposal of the native doctors

in the interior of both districts for the purchase of food, clothing, and medical comforts where these are really required.

7. Under the orders of Government, the late Officiating Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Payne, has recently visited Hooghly and Burdwan, and his report, which has just been received, will be found among the papers referred to in the heading of this Resolution. Dr. Payne insists, as others before him have insisted, on the bad effects of the silting up of the natural drainage channels of the district. His report will be communicated to the Department of Public Works with reference to the correspondence in that department in connection with Act V (B.C.) of 1871 (the Hooghly and Burdwan Drainage Act). Dr. Jackson, the present Officiating Sanitary Commissioner, has also been instructed to proceed at once to Burdwan, and to remain there for the present, affording the local officers all the assistance he can in administering relief to the sick and checking the disease. He has been told to submit a fortnightly report of his proceedings for the information of Government.

8. This is what the Government in this department has hitherto done to meet the calamity. The papers now before the Lieutenant-Governor show, however, that the disease is still increasing in Burdwan; that the people are dying by hundreds; and that what has been done is unhappily all too inadequate to the necessities of the case. It is now represented that ninety or a hundred more native doctors, with three European medical officers to superintend them, would barely suffice to cope with the disease; and that food, stimulants, and warm clothing, must be given largely. The Medical Department finds it utterly impossible to provide native doctors in anything like these numbers, and it is more than doubtful whether the money still available from the gift of the Maharajah of Burdwan will suffice for even a part of the expense that must be incurred before efficient help can be given to the sufferers.

9. The Inspector-General of Hospitals will now be directed to despatch at once to Burdwan all the sub-assistant surgeons and native doctors that can be spared from Calcutta or elsewhere; also any compounders that may be found specially qualified to act as native doctors. It is probable that some native doctors might be made available for the time from those stations where there is a second native doctor or sub-assistant surgeon who could in the present emergency take up the duties of both, and the Inspector-General should make immediate inquiries in this direction. It must be clearly understood that all medical aid which the Inspector-General can make available is to be despatched to Burdwan. Medicines must also be supplied without stint.

10. An application will be made to the Government of India for permission to employ, as special assistants to the Civil Surgeon of Burdwan, any European medical officers who may be from time to time temporarily attached to the General Hospital.

11. The instructions that have been issued by the Commissioner to the Magistrate of Burdwan, to spare no expense in distributing food, stimulants, and clothing to the necessitous sick and convalescent, and to keep the native doctors supplied with money to provide petty comforts required by pauper patients, are approved; but care should be taken that the persons so relieved are really indigent and quite unable to help themselves. It will require careful superintendence to avoid permanently pauperising the district by excess of charity when the necessity for it has passed away. The Lieutenant-Governor begs that an efficient organisation may be set on foot; and the Commissioner is at liberty to employ all the local agency at his disposal, including the subordinate officers of police, in carrying out the views of Government in this direction. Any further assistance in the way of civil officers to superintend such measures as the Commissioner may represent to be necessary, will meet with immediate attention.

12. As remarked above, it is not probable that the money now at the disposal of Government will suffice for the demands likely to be made on it; so long, however, as it lasts, it will be spent freely; but every effort should be made by the Commissioner and the local authorities to rouse the wealthy zemindars and native gentlemen of Burdwan to follow the noble example set them by the

Maharajah, in contributing to the relief of the poor of the districts, pointing out to them that if they now fail in their duty in this respect, it may become a question for early consideration whether Government is not bound to legislate to compel the wealthy inhabitants of a district to support their local poor.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that in an extreme case like the present, where the people of a large and populous district are suffering so severely from sickness and from want, the circumstances justify an appeal to the sympathy and aid of the general public; and to this end His Honor desires that this Resolution and the connected papers be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that copies be furnished to the public press. The Commissioner should also do all in his power to make widely known the sickness and distress now existing in Burdwan, and should invite contributions by advertising the need of them in the English and Native papers. An application will at the same time be made to the Governor-General in Council to supplement private liberality, in case of need, by a grant of money from the treasury of the State.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution and connected papers be submitted for the information of the Government of India, Home Department, with a request that the Lieutenant-Governor's proceedings in employing Dr. Robinson on a consolidated salary of Rs. 450 a month, as recommended by the Inspector-General of Hospitals, may be approved, and that His Honor may be favored with early orders to employ the European medical officers temporarily attached to the General Hospital in the manner proposed. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad if His Excellency the Governor-General in Council would give an assurance that, should the necessity arise, the Government is prepared to supplement private liberality by a liberal State grant. His Honor also trusts that the other measures adopted may meet with the approval of the Government of India.

Ordered also that a copy be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and furnished to the daily papers.

From C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department,—(No. XT, dated Burdwan, the 11th December 1871.)

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, a letter (in original) No. 188 of 9th instant, from the Magistrate of Burdwan, forwarding copy of a report from the civil surgeon of the district, regarding the fever which is raging in the district of Burdwan.

2. It will be seen that the Magistrate of Burdwan applies for the services of six native doctors, which is one more than Dr. Elliot has asked for; but I think that it will be better to send six men than five, with a compounder for each of the six men.

3. There are already nine special dispensaries open in the district of Burdwan for the relief of the sufferers from fever. Four of these are within municipal limits, and are maintained chiefly from the municipal funds. The other five dispensaries are in the interior of the district.

4. There has been a sudden and fresh violent outburst of fever, particularly in thannahs Roynah and Khundghose, which are on the south bank of the Damoodah; and on the other hand, the fever has been very violent in the north of the district, towards Munglecote; whilst the civil surgeon now states that three-fourths of the people in the Bood-Bood sub-division are suffering from fever. The accounts brought in by Sub-Assistant Surgeon Baboo Deenobundho Dutt, after a tour in thannahs Roynah and Khundghose, are very deplorable, and show the necessity for immediate measures of relief.

5. The civil surgeon recommends that a civil officer should go and ascertain what the real state of things is, and Mr. Metcalfe has gone out himself to make inquiries. Considering how much Mr. Metcalfe has suffered from the fever, I could have wished that he should have spared himself this exposure. Dr. Elliot, the Civil Surgeon, has also been at Death's door from the fever, and I have desired him not to go out, especially as there is more than enough to occupy him at the station.

6. What is really wanted, and what I now most urgently ask for, is the deputation of another English medical officer to the assistance of the civil surgeon. When the fever first broke out in 1869, an additional English medical officer was sent up at my request, and the urgency of the case is greater now than it then was. Then the fever was confined to the town; now it is all over the district. The superintendence of a medical officer moving about the interior of the district will double the value of the services of the native doctors. With the additional English officer, at least one good sub-assistant surgeon (two would be better) should be sent to accompany him in his visits in the interior, and to be employed at his discretion. Whatever

travelling allowances and contingent expenditure and personal allowances are needed, can be charged to the Burdwan epidemic fever fund, of which the funds are ample. What is needed is immediate relief. There should be ample supplies of quinine, rum, and even clothing, where necessary. There is fortunately plenty of money, owing to the generosity of the Rajah of Burdwan; and at the same time, the only thing that can be done is to send medical aid of the best description with the least possible delay to the sufferers, who may thus be rescued from death.

From C. T. METCALFE, Esq., Magistrate of Burdwan, to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,—(No. 188P, dated Burdwan, the 9th December 1871.)

I HAVE the honor to forward for your information, in original, a letter received from the civil surgeon, being copy of one addressed to the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

This fever has for some time past been increasing in severity, and reports have from time to time been forwarded to your office.

I had hoped, and indeed been led to expect, that with the approach of the drier weather much of the severity of the disease would have abated. This hope has not been realized, and it now becomes necessary again to ask for the services of other native doctors. The medical aid which we had received was distributed in the localities where fever was then most prevalent,* and the services of Sub-Assistant Surgeon

- * At Mohachanda.
- " Akloky.
- " Munglicote—notice sent from Outwa.
- " Mahatah.
- " Seraie Ticcar.
- " Ausgram.

Deenobundho Dutt were especially retained with a view to his being employed in visiting out-dispensaries and supervising the native doctors. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Deenobundho Dutt has just returned from visiting Akloky and some of the neighbouring villages. His account is very deplorable. It would appear that, with the

exception of a few villages here and there, the whole of South Burdwan is prostrated by fever, many of the people being unable to walk to the nearest dispensary for the purpose of obtaining medicine. At Akloky itself acute fever seems to have abated, but from weakness the people have become utterly prostrated. I am proceeding day after to-morrow to visit and personally inspect the fever-stricken villages. In the meantime I, in consultation with Dr. Elliot, would urgently indent for the services of six native doctors:—

One for employment in Roynah.

Ditto ditto, Indoss.

Ditto ditto, Khundghose.

Ditto ditto, Selimabad.

Ditto ditto near Sahibgunge.

Ditto ditto for dispensary to be opened at Diggulgram, north-west of Akloky.

This indent, which is asking for one more doctor than the civil surgeon refers to, may be regarded as preliminary to such further aid as my visit may suggest.

In the 7th paragraph of Dr. Elliot's letter a suggestion is made that the present state of sickness in this district is sufficient to authorize the special organization of an efficient medical staff under a European medical officer with dispensaries in villages a few miles apart. The severity and continuance of the present endemic disease appear certainly to call for some additional measures to bring relief to the unfortunate residents of the afflicted parts. I should add that Dr. Elliot accompanies me in my visit.

From DR. T. ELLIOT, Civil Surgeon of Burdwan, to the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Presidency Circle, Calcutta,—(No. 453, dated Burdwan, the 8th December 1871.)

I HAVE the honor to inform you that the progress of fever has somewhat abated in the town and suburbs of Burdwan since the setting in of the cold weather. Cases of new fever are less frequently met with, but relapses are the rule; and a very large proportion of the population, both in the town and fever-stricken districts, are suffering from the usual sequelæ of this type of fever, which are perhaps more harassing than the disease itself. Enlargement of the liver and spleen, dysentery, diarrhœa, and œdema of the legs and feet, are most frequently met with. In most of such cases the fatal result is only a matter of time. The same state of things obtains in a great many villages in the district of Burdwan. In some places there is a good deal of what is called "new fever" of a virulent type; congestion of the brain, liver, and spleen being the prominent complications. At Mahachanda, a village about seven miles north of this station, this type of fever prevails, and the mortality is great. A native doctor was deputed there on 20th November last. The reports I have received regarding his work are on the whole favorable.

2. At Mahata and Ausgram, in sub-division Bood-Bood, about three-fourths of the population are said to be suffering, and other villages in the same quarter are reported on reliable authority to be in the same condition.

3. In South Burdwan, including the thannahs of Roynah and Khundghose, fever is perhaps most generally prevalent. The inspecting sub-assistant surgeon returned from Akloky a few days ago, and reports that with few exceptions the villagers in South Burdwan are

utterly prostrated by fever. Their condition is lamentable in the extreme. In many instances the people are too ill, or too weak from recent illness, to visit the nearest dispensary. The majority of them therefore are either without medical aid altogether, or are left to the tender mercies of ignorant and unqualified practitioners, who extract money from them and do no good.

4. At Munglecote and other villages in sub-division Cutwa there is great sickness and distress. A native doctor was deputed there some time ago from Cutwa, and supplies of medicine have been sent both from Calcutta and Burdwan, so that the stock in hand should be sufficient to meet all demands. No returns of any kind have been received from him.

5. There are at present nine dispensaries in the district specially for the treatment of endemic fever; four within municipal limits and five in the interior. One, at Akloky, is in charge of a sub-assistant surgeon; the others are in the hands of native doctors. The inspecting sub-assistant surgeon reports favorably with regard to the working of most of them, and I am able to confirm his reports with reference to those in the vicinity of Burdwan. The daily average attendance varies from 80 to 200 or upwards. The services of the itinerant native doctors were dispensed with on 20th November last, and a permanent dispensary opened at Katrapatta, a village within municipal limits, in which, from personal inspection, I found great sickness, and great poverty in consequence.

6. There are three dépôts for the distribution of food, all within the municipality, which are working favorably, and are of service to the poor of the immediate neighbourhood in which they are located.

7. Owing to prostration from long and severe sickness, the great mass of the village population in the district are unable to obtain proper medical relief; and if they could obtain it, the result is often not satisfactory, which depresses and disheartens them. On the other hand, native doctors, if forced to visit from village to village, invariably fall ill, so that their services are much impeded or altogether lost.

For these reasons the benefit derived from dispensaries is only felt within a limited circle. To do any real good to the community of a fever-stricken district like Burdwan, it will be necessary to establish a dispensary in every second or third village from four to six miles apart. For this purpose an efficient and well-organized medical staff will be required, and the supply of quinine and a few other European medicines will have to be on a liberal scale.

In the first instance it is necessary to ascertain with accuracy, and on reliable authority, what the real state of things is in the interior, and this can best be done by deputing a civil officer to visit the localities in which fever is said to be most virulent. On his reports the medical authorities will take action and provide an efficient native staff, to be under the rigorous and constant supervision either of an English medical officer, or of a sub-assistant surgeon of standing and experience.

8. Meanwhile the services of two *native doctors* are required for employment in villages in thannah Roynah, and two others should be deputed to Indass and Khundghose,—so posted that villages on both thannahs may benefit. Another native doctor is required for the villages near Mahatta, in which much sickness is reported. An inspecting sub-assistant surgeon of experience should superintend in that part of the district, and locate the native doctors where their services are most required. In the absence of precise information, I am unable to say what is required in other parts of the district. I think it probable that medical aid is required in thannah Selimabad.

9. In addition to medicines, I am of opinion that rum and other stimulants should be administered to those advanced in disease. Clothing in some instances I believe to be necessary. Without a large and efficient staff, it will be impossible to carry out those measures so as to be of service where they are really required.

The present dépôt for endemic medical stores is in the jail hospitals; the medicines are under the care of the jail native doctor. This arrangement does not suit, as the jail duties are being neglected owing to constant heavy demands for medicines from various parts of the district. Much of my own time is passed in general superintendence, which should be otherwise spent in visiting sub-divisions, &c.

It will be necessary to place the stores under the care of a special native doctor or other responsible person, who will superintend their distribution, packing, and despatch to the various dispensaries. Should this arrangement be considered inadvisable, I beg to recommend that medical stores be supplied to native doctors on indent direct from the dépôt, as I am unable to carry on the duties efficiently with the present staff.

From A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,—(No. 4131, dated Fort William, the 14th December 1871.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 10T, dated the 11th instant, and enclosures, and in reply to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the employment of six native doctors and six compounders in the district of Burdwan for the purpose of affording medical relief to the sick suffering from fever in that district. The Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, will be instructed to send at once these medical subordinates with a sufficient supply of suitable medicines and medical

comforts, including rum. Dr. Brown will also be instructed to depute at once two qualified sub-assistant surgeons to help the inspecting civil surgeon. The services of Assistant Surgeon Thomas Robinson have already been applied for, and that officer has been directed to proceed at once to Burdwan and act under the orders of the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Elliot. His Honor also sanctions the purchase of clothing, or such other articles as may be absolutely necessary in affording relief to the sufferers.

2. With the exception of Dr. Robinson's salary, which will be borne by Government, all expenses in the shape of salary and personal allowances, travelling and contingent expenses, incurred by these medical officers and subordinates, cost of medicines; purchase of medical comforts, clothing, &c., will be met from the Burdwan epidemic relief fund.

3. I am to add that Dr. Payne, the Acting Sanitary Commissioner, will shortly visit the affected tracts.

From C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department,—(No. 363, dated Burdwan, the 14th December 1871.)

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, copy of a letter, No. 336 of 9th instant, from the Magistrate of Hooghly, regarding the progress of the fever in that district, and the measures which have been taken to afford relief to the people.

2. There are altogether six native doctors and one sub-assistant surgeon specially employed in the interior of the district in contending with the fever. The sub-assistant surgeon is the officer belonging to the new dispensary at Jehanabad, but as there is also a native doctor there, it has been thought advisable to employ him with an itinerant dispensary in the interior of thannahs Jehanabad and Gohat.

3. The fever in Hooghly has not been so bad or so fatal as in the district of Burdwan. I have had a long discussion with the civil surgeon this morning, and he is able to assure me that the fever is decreasing in every direction. What is now most needed is nourishment and raiment to enable those who are very poor to regain their strength. The Magistrate is out in the district, and I do not know what sums he has hitherto advanced on this account; but I beg that a cheque for Rs. 500 on the Burdwan Fever Fund may be sent to me as soon as possible, to enable the Magistrate and civil surgeon to keep the native doctors supplied with the means of providing food and stimulants, and clothing to those who absolutely need it.

From F. H. PELLEW, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Hooghly, to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,—(No. 336, dated Hooghly, the 9th December 1871.)

I HAVE the honor to report that from inquiries made by the police, as stated in my No. 293, dated 1st November 1871, it appears that fever prevails to a considerable extent in all the thannahs of the district except Serampore.

2. In thannah Hooghly old fever and spleen is more prevalent than last year at the same season.

3. In thannah Bansbariah there is new as well as old fever; the deaths are few.

4. In Pundooah there is no new fever, but old fever is very prevalent.

5. In Bulagurh fever is very prevalent, and of a mortal type. A native doctor has been sent there, and I am about to visit the thannah with another native doctor. The fever is doubtless owing to the inundations.

6. In Serampore there is no fever. In Bydabatty it is very prevalent, as also in Kristonagore. Two native doctors have gone to these thannahs. In Chunditollah there is slight fever only, and in Harripaul it is prevalent, but there is a dispensary of which much use is made.

7. In the thannahs of the Jehanabad sub-division, whilst Chunderkona is suffering as is usual, or little more than is usual at this season, Jehanabad has been very severely visited. The police report that there is fever in every village. It is, however, chiefly old fever, though many deaths are caused by it. In Gohat it is of a similar type, but less widely spread. A sub-assistant surgeon, with an itinerant dispensary, has orders to move throughout these thannahs, whilst two native doctors are also stationed at the worst sites.

8. I hope to be able to visit Pundooah, Dhunyakhally, Hurripaul, Kristonagore, and Khanakool, as well as Jehanabad and Gohat, at some time or another during the next month. I hope I shall then be able to report on improvement.

From S. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial Department, to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,—(No. 4236, dated Fort William, the 19th December 1871.)

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 363 of the 14th December 1871, and in compliance with your request, to forward herewith a cheque for Rs. 500 on the Burdwan Division Epidemic Relief Fund, in order that the native doctor now employed in the Hooghly district may be kept supplied with the means of providing food, clothing, &c., to the sick poor who may absolutely need it. The native

doctors employed in this work should be closely supervised to see that they actually spend the money on the sick poor. They should, if this is not already done, keep detailed accounts showing each person relieved, how, and to what extent.

From Dr. J. C. BROWN, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department,—(No. 960, dated Fort William, the 27th December 1871.)

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information and orders of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the documents marginally enumerated, concerning the serious outbreak of fever at present prevailing in the zillah of Burdwan.

Copy of a report, dated 24th December 1871, on the present state of the Burdwan district, by Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, G. Saunders.
Copies of memorandum No. 3501, dated 25th December 1871, from Dr. Saunders, and enclosures.

2. I desire more particularly to solicit the orders of Government as to whether medical aid is to be supplied to Burdwan in addition to what has already been done in this direction.

3. The report of the Deputy Inspector-General shows to what extent the emergency has been met, and impresses a conviction that any additional efforts which it is possible for the Medical Department to make will fall very far short of the necessities of the case.

4. The Civil Surgeon's demand for three medical officers and ninety native doctors is entirely beyond my power. All the circles of medical superintendence in the presidency have been drained of supernumerary native doctors for this emergency, as well as for the Lushai expedition, and now none are available. Several men have been specially entertained for duty in Burdwan, and the only expedient which I can now suggest is temporarily withdrawing compounders from the dispensaries of neighbouring zillahs. This will incommode these dispensaries, and the men so obtained will be of comparatively small use.

5. There are also at the Medical College Hospital six supernumerary sub-assistant surgeons, whose services might be made available, but it is found that these subordinates are not so useful as native doctors.

6. If the Government desire it, I shall continue to send all the medical aid which I can command to Burdwan, and report from time to time the extent to which I am able to do so.

7. All the authorities agree in urging the importance of distributing food and clothing to the sufferers, and I entirely concur in the necessity of providing these important aids to medical relief. Indeed, I consider them quite as essential in the treatment of the sick as medicine.

Fort William, Deputy Inspector General's Office, 24th December 1871.

On account of the increase of sickness in this zillah during the past and present month, I again visited Burdwan on the 20th December, to make necessary inquiries into the disposition of the subordinate medical officers now at work there, and to make myself informed generally of the state of the public health in the district as indicated by recent reports to my office from the civil surgeon.

As far as I could ascertain, there has been a very considerable increase of sickness in the district, generally during November and the present month; and if the police and other reports which I have made myself acquainted with be at all reliable, then a large section of the population throughout the district is prostrated with fever, and of these large numbers die.

Dr. Elliot has visited many parts of the zillah, and so has Sub-Assistant Surgeon Deenobundho Dutt, and the foregoing estimation of the extent and spread of the disease is in harmony with their ideas and the experience which they have gained.

I had a long conversation with the Magistrate yesterday; and as the Officiating Sanitary Commissioner was here also, I discussed the question with these gentlemen with a view to ascertain if any, and what, measures could be resorted to under the emergency to meet the demands which this exceptional state of affairs necessarily makes on our attention and our capabilities.

I have perused a copy of a letter which Dr. Elliot has forwarded to my office, but which had not reached me when I left Calcutta (annexed hereto); and after all I have seen and heard, and after perusing the police reports that came in whilst I was there, I am of opinion that if it is desired by Government to give as efficient aid to all the zillah populations who are now suffering from this fever as where we have medical subordinates at work, then 100 native doctors, with six sub-assistant surgeons of experience as inspecting officers, should be distributed over the district at once.

To give an idea of the fatality which attends these fever cases, I will state what came under my observation on the 21st at the village of Mahachanda, distant about eight miles from the civil station. A large crowd were present attending the dispensary which has been established there, and amongst these were some of the more wealthy inhabitants of the village, and these positively assured me that out of a population of about 600 persons living in Mahachanda, one hundred had died of fever since October, and chiefly during November and December.

As a rule, it is the poorer section of the village communities who suffer most severely and die, for wherever the previous condition of the individual has been one associated with great

distress or even privation, the incidence of the fever is exceptionally severe, and once prostrated by disease, he never rallies unless food and clothing, in association with medical relief, be at hand.

It is for this reason that no effectual system of treatment can be pursued that is not supported by liberal donations of food and clothing to all those who are now suffering so severely from disease in this zillah, and thus the matter becomes a very serious one both in an administrative sense and financially.

A letter is now before me from Sub-Assistant Surgeon C. N. Biswas, dated Cutwa, 11th December, in which he says the people "have been debilitated a great deal from repeated attacks; they are almost reduced to skeletons; the poor class are suffering much, and this is owing to insufficiency of food and want of clothes. The well-fed, well-lodged, and well-cared for, have suffered very little; the mortality was amongst the poor class; and many are suffering from congestion of the spleen and liver from repeated attacks of fever, owing to their depraved condition and extreme prostration of strength." Again, "some arrangements are absolutely necessary for feeding the poor and helpless people, without which medicines will be of no effect."

This officer has himself been very ill, and I am about to relieve him from his charge.

The foregoing description is a fair average account of the condition and utter prostration of a large section of many of these village communities, and I agree with the sub-assistant surgeon that no amount of medicine will stay the hand of Death with these poor people unless food and clothing be liberally distributed, and that too through a large extent of the thannahs in this district.

In 1868-69 the scenes witnessed in and around Burdwan city can never be forgotten by those who witnessed them. I believe that every individual of the poor Hindoo communities and castes, and all the poorer Mahomedans, suffered at that time from the disease, and that great numbers died at the time. Those who partially recovered suffered again in 1869-70, and of these a proportion only died, as food relief went hand in hand with the medical officer's assistance. Those who benefited by such relief have, however, been again attacked this year, having been rendered doubly liable to the invasion of disease by a debilitated condition, resulting from previous attacks, and these only will live on so long as they are watched and fed and clad during the sickly season.

The poor creatures attending the dispensaries crowded round me yesterday, begging in most earnest terms for clothing of some kind and for blankets. The municipality of Burdwan are procuring blankets, and distributing them; but this should have been done a month ago, and must be continued year by year, as long as the poverty of the people is such as to predispose them to suffer in an exceptional manner from the exciting causes of this disease.

I need not here allude to the views which I have held on the nature and origin of these fevers in the Burdwan district, as they are fully detailed in the reports which I have submitted to the Inspector-General's office. I may, however, briefly state that the disease itself, the circumstances under which it arises, and the conditions under which we find it existing, are, I believe, precisely those which I have so carefully detailed in my reports. The mortality which attends the advent and progress of the malady is dependant also on those faulty hygienic states which are invariably associated with the poor in all countries, and which are here intensified by indifferent habits and modes of life in a climate which is especially trying to them at certain seasons of the year.

Mr. Metcalfe thinks two native doctors, with three medical officers to control them and direct and supervise their efforts, are absolutely needful; and these are at work in the different villages and thannahs detailed in the annexed disposition return. Assistant Surgeon Robinson takes the Munglecote circle, and will proceed from post to post, inspecting the dispensaries located there and advising the native doctors as to modes of treatment and duties; Sub-Assistant Surgeon Deenobundho Dutt takes the Burdwan circle, and inspects the different dispensaries located within his part of the district; whilst Tara Prosunno Roy, who has just been relieved of duty at Satkhira, will inspect and advise in the dispensaries located in the Roynah circle.

At the request of the Magistrate, and on my recommendation, a native doctor will be attached to the civil surgeon at the station, to take charge of all supplies of medicines which arrive from Calcutta, and to distribute these to the native doctors at work in the district, keeping all accounts of the same, and submitting these to the civil surgeon as required.

The food relief measures are initiated and carried out by the Magistrate under orders received from the Commissioner, but I have expressed to the former my opinion that it is absolutely necessary to feed and cloth the poor wherever medical relief is given, for without it no measure of success is likely to attend our efforts to check the heavy mortality, and I have impressed on the civil surgeon the necessity of bearing these matters in mind.

I have, since writing the above, had a conversation with the Magistrate in reference to the distribution of disease in the Burdwan zillah, and he believes with me that 100 native doctors may be usefully employed here; but as that is in every sense impossible now, he thinks that something may be done to utilize the services of native compounders who live about in the villages through the zillah, and who, he thinks, might be looked after by inspecting medical officers. I confess I do not see my way sufficiently clear in this matter, so as to

help the people in the present emergency, and I do not therefore recommend it for adoption. The fever is of a nature to require some skill in its treatment in the early stages, and this can only be done by educated subordinate officers.

Dr. Elliot has asked for a second medical officer to take up and relieve him of the duty of collecting and checking the returns which must be prepared at the different dispensaries now at work; and it is certain that with his work as civil surgeon, he has little leisure for such occupation. But I am afraid that the Inspector-General will scarcely sanction this addition to the zillah staff; and if a second medical officer could be spared, I think he should be deputed to the district to inspect and look after the dispensaries in the Roynah circle, in place of the Satkira sub-assistant surgeon.

I took the opportunity, whilst at Burdwan, of visiting the sudder dispensary. It is in charge of Bepin Beharry Dhole, a young sub-assistant surgeon, who is temporarily attached to it whilst Deenobundho is inspecting the epidemic dispensaries. This man is clever and willing, trying to do his best, and does that fairly well; but he has not been careful enough to keep his pilgrim patients from defiling the floors of the hospital. Poor creatures, suffering from scorbutic diarrhoea and dysentery, will not get up on a cold morning to visit the latrine, unless they are looked carefully to, and in this case the result was the presence again in this hospital of that filthy foecal smell which was one of the chief causes of its unpopularity two years ago. I directed the civil surgeon to supply himself with carbolic acid and McDougal's powder, so as to purify the wards and to enable him to keep them in a more cleanly state in future.

I visited the jail also, and found, out of a strength of 241 prisoners, 53 in hospital suffering from intermittent fever and enlarged spleen, and 40 on the convalescent list. There was not a single healthy man in the jail in my estimation; and making every allowance for the prevalence of fever, I think the condition of these prisoners indicates something wrong in the Burdwan jail economics. Dr. Elliot has some suspicions also, and will keep a watchful eye on the jailor's proceedings in future. It is certain that the men were all in fair condition on the 9th ultimo, and it is scarcely possible that fever alone could have produced such an unfavorable condition as that noticed by me in men well housed and fed on the jail scale, if all had been, as it should have been, during Dr. Elliot's absence from the station. Dr. Elliot has complained very much of the native doctor's conduct during his absence.

I solicit the Inspector-General's approval of what I have done in the distribution of the native doctors, and in allotting certain duties of supervision to the superintending medical officers at work at Burdwan.

I saw Mr. Buckland this morning,* and he had perused a copy of Dr. Elliot's letter of the 18th instant to my address. The Commissioner is of opinion that more native doctors should be sent, and I would back the application most strongly, if I had men to send; but I can only now calculate on three sub-divisional native doctors in addition to those at present at Burdwan, and I must await definite orders on this subject.

G. SAUNDERS,
Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

List of Native Doctors now serving in the endemic fever dispensaries in the Burdwan zillah, and their disposition in circles, with the names of the superintending officers.

CIRCLE.	Village.	Native Doctor.	Superintending Medical Officer.	REMARKS.
BURDWAN CITY CIRCLE	1. Municipality	Unoda Persad Dey	Sub-Assistant Surgeon Deenobundho Dutt	The work, both executive and inspecting, is under the immediate control of Dr. Elliot, the Civil Surgeon.
	2. Ditto	Poorno Chunder Sen		
	3. Ditto	Jodoo Nath Buttacharjee		
	4. Ditto	Lachmee Persad		
	Serni Tickha	Sahibooden		
	Mahmehanda	Chunder Kissore Roy		
	Palassee	Raj Coomar Ghose		
ROYNAH CIRCLE	Gooltehee	Dwarkan Nath Ghose	Sub-Assistant Surgeon Tara Prasanno Roy	
	Roynah.	Nobin Chunder Sen		
	Meral	Rajkisto Muduck		
	Dwaleram	Mahomed Tussil		
	Pobson	Peary Lall Sen		
	Akloky	Grish Chunder Goopla		
MUNGLECOTE CIRCLE	Jotseram	Oodita Churn Mookerjee	Assistant Surgeon Robinson	
	Khundghose			
	Mumlee to	Sheik Fukeer Mahomed		
	Uphalant	Peary Lall Sen		
	Onneram	Hateen Ally		
	Aurac	Omash Chunder Goopla		
	Mahatta	Meer Warris Ally		
	Munglecote	Salgram		

*Locally entertained.

†Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

G. SAUNDERS,
Deputy Inspector-General.

Memorandum from Dr. G. SAUNDERS, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, to the Secretary to the Inspector-General of Hospitals,—(No. 3501, dated Calcutta, the 25th December 1871.)

IN forwarding the accompanying letter from the Civil Surgeon of Burdwan with my report on the present state of affairs in that zillah, I would annex, for the Inspector-General's information, a copy of a demi-official note which I wrote to the Commissioner on Saturday morning after my return to Calcutta, and Mr. Buckland's reply in original.

2. There is no doubt that the more native doctors are sent to that zillah, the better will it be for the poor people who are suffering from fever; but I took the opportunity on Friday of asking the Magistrate at Burdwan if I shall send up more officers, and he said, "Not at present." Mr. Metcalfe knew full well the difficulty the Medical Department has in procuring efficient subordinate officers.

3. As to the Chukdighee dispensary, the sub-assistant surgeon is a Government servant; but as the dispensary is maintained by a zemindar, I do not advise this medical officer's removal at present.

4. The Cutwa sub-assistant surgeon will be relieved at once, Dr. Elliot having received orders to send him to the Presidency, as also one of the two last sub-assistant surgeons appointed. I gathered from the district officers that good, experienced native doctors are held to be more valuable than young and inexperienced sub-assistant surgeons.

5. Every thing will be done by myself to aid and assist the Civil Surgeon, and full quantities of quinine and other useful remedies have been passed on Dr. Elliot's indents. I have also sent up 20lb of quinine myself for use in the Burdwan zillah; but with the present paucity of supernumerary subordinate officers, I solicit further instructions as to the Civil Surgeon's opinion that 90 native doctors and three European medical officers are required.

6. My opinions on these points will be gathered from my report.

From Dr. J. ELLIOT, Civil Surgeon of Burdwan, to the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Presidency Circle, Calcutta,—(No. 492, dated Burdwan, the 18th December 1871.)

IN continuation of my No. 453, dated 8th instant, I have the honor to inform you that since the submission of last report there has been no abatement of fever either in town or district. New cases prevail in villages lying to the north-west of the district, in sub-division Bood-Bood. Reports regarding it from all quarters are so general, that it would be difficult to say where the disease is not.

The same type of fever prevails throughout, with urgent congestive complications at first, and enlargement of spleen and liver afterwards.

On 12th instant I proceeded to Chukdighee, fifteen miles south of Mymaree station, thannah Selimabad.

On 13th I visited the villages* as per margin on the western bank of the river Damoodah.

After minute inspection, having visited from house to house, I saw upwards of 300 people, all sick, in different stages of the disease. Many were prostrated by fever, others were in great debility and poverty, eking out a miserable existence without proper nourishment, suffering from cold, or care of any kind. In one village I only found two people who had not suffered from fever. The mortality has been, and is still, very great. I have deputed a native doctor with medicines to the spot.

The zemindar† promised me in writing Rs. 150 for the purchase of quinine for the good of his village. The money is to be paid to the Magistrate, on receipt of which I shall send a large supply of quinine from the Government stores for sale in the district.

The native doctor has orders to take a supply of rum, saga, and other necessaries, and will supply milk, &c., to the destitute.

Funds have been placed in his hands for this purpose by order of the Commissioner of the division.

On 14th I visited Targram and a number of villages to the south of Chukdighee in company with the Magistrate; about two-thirds of the population are said to have died. I should take one-half to be a nearer calculation. Few children had been born since the disease commenced.

People complained bitterly of the treatment they received at the Chukdighee dispensary. The sub-assistant surgeon is lazy, trusts to his compounders, who purchase and expend, at the zemindar's expense, enormous quantities of European medicines, and do no good.

They are both in extensive private practice. Steps have been taken to put a stop to this with the concurrence of the zemindar, who spares no expense.

The sub-assistant surgeon should be removed and a better man sent. Copy of my remarks on visiting the dispensary shall be submitted as soon as received.

There are now 15 dispensaries for the treatment of endemic fever in town and district, besides the Government institutions at sudder station and sub-divisions; also Maharajah's dispensary in the city. One hundred more would not be sufficient, if it is really the intention of Government to attempt to cope with the disease. Three European medical officers of experience, with 30 native doctors each, all working hard, might afford perceptible relief, but the present staff is a mere drop in the ocean. The good they do does not extend beyond

* Fole Sreerampore.
Sree Kristopore.
Raja Rampore, &c.

† Dwarkanath Mitter.

the villages in which they labour. Zemindars should be roused into action, money should be collected from them, and medicines purchased for the poor. I believe that many zemindars would contribute willingly if personally spoken to on the subject. Food reliefs should be established when required, under proper supervision, on a scale sufficient to meet the emergency. Sub-assistant surgeons passing their time in idleness, while thousands are dying all round them, should be punished and dismissed, and the working men encouraged. The whole scheme should be entered into vigorously and systematically, with a large and efficient staff working under the orders of a committee, one member of which should be a medical officer who has local knowledge of the district.

The temptation offered to native doctors on small salaries, by placing funds in their hands to purchase food, will prove too great for most of them, and no benefit will result, for the food will never reach the poor, for whom it is intended.

The native medical officers in charge of dispensaries in towns and suburbs are working hard and doing real good. I may say the same of most of the others who are within reach.

The sub-assistant surgeon at Akloky has a small daily average, though, sickness is great in his neighbourhood. He is unable to submit returns. Of the two sub-assistant surgeons lately sent, one arrived with fever and is still sick. The other is a fever subject, has attacks about three times in a month, and is debilitated in consequence.

The food depôts are working well, and more should be established.

Fort William, the 23rd January 1871.

MY DEAR BUCKLAND,

WITH reference to our conversation this morning, is it your wish that more native doctors should go to Burdwan at once?

I think I told you that we are very hard up for these men, and that I have only four spare men for all my circle; but as I am anxious to do all I can in this emergency. Will you please favor me with orders on the subject that I may be able to go up to the Inspector-General of Hospitals with an application for extra men (supposing that they can be found).

Dr. Elliot has now 21 native doctors besides those ordinarily doing duty in his zillah, and three sub-assistant surgeons with one assistant ditto.

Yours sincerely,

G. SAUNDERS.

Calcutta, the 25th December 1871.

MY DEAR SAUNDERS,

I HAVE not got Dr. Elliot's letter with me, but as he advises that thirty more native doctors should be sent to Burdwan, I shall send his letter to the Government of Bengal recommending that they may be sent, if the Inspector-General of Hospitals can send them, and thinks it advisable to do so. I can only follow the advice of the Civil Surgeon, and am very much obliged to him when he gives it to me.

I am, &c.,

C. T. BUCKLAND.

Memorandum by C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, (No. 383, dated Burdwan, the 28th December 1871.)

COPY of Burdwan Magistrate's letter No. 195P of the 16th instant, together with this office reply No. 366, dated 21st idem, forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal for information.

From C. T. METCALFE, Esq., Magistrate of Burdwan, to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, (No. 198P, dated Camp Roynah, the 16th December 1871.)

I HAVE the honor to report for your information that on the 13th instant I arrived at Selimabad village with a view to inquiring regarding the violence of the epidemic fever along the banks of the Damoodah and the villages within thannah Roynah.

1. I found that the fever had visited with severity the villages of Moshagari, Solda, Ajapore, Baineen—both Chotto and Baro—and Nursingpore, but the violence had passed after lasting three years, leaving an emaciated and unhealthy population with spleen disease and other sequelæ of fever. There are still daily deaths, but the people seemed more hopeful of the coming year whilst lamenting the depopulated state of their villages.

2. At Selimabad there has been heavy mortality; houses have been abandoned. The village is one of the dirtiest in the district, and the supply of drinking water abominable. Immediately behind the thannah there is an old badshahes tank, the property of Government, filled with rubbish and weeds, and surrounded by jungle.

3. I would ask your sanction to an expenditure of Rs. 500 from savings of ferry fund for its restoration. The sale of timber on its banks will fetch about Rs. 60, and fisheries, when cleaned, at least Rs. 40 per annum. On remonstrating with the villagers on their defective drinking supply, they begged that this particular tank might be renovated, as it had once been the best drinking source in the village.

4. There is still a good deal of sickness in Selimabad. I saw some very hopeless cases; but the tide has turned, and the violence of the epidemic passed to the western side of the river.

5. I also visited, in company with Dr. Elliot, the villages of Srikistopore and Jot Joyram. The mortality here may be safely given at 10 annas of the population. In one house where we held inquiries, there had previously been 40 inmates: there were now 7. In another house, which previously contained 17, there is now left one. The survivors looked miserably ill; all the young children had died, and those that lived were diseased.

6. These latter villages are close to the Chukdighee charitable dispensary, erected and endowed by the late Saroda Persand. The villagers complained they had received no benefit from the charity, and apparently had ceased going near it. Amidst all the sickness, there was an average of 6 in-patients and 46 out.

7. The complaints were in detail as follows:—

That good medicine was given to those who could pay for it,—bad to the poor; that no attempt was made by the sub-assistant surgeon to inquire into their cases, but they were hurriedly dismissed; that he was frequently absent on his private practice, and that they were kept waiting for hours unattended to.

8. All these allegations Dr. Elliot and myself after inquiry believe to be true. On holding a committee of the dispensary, and examining the accounts, we discovered, first, that there are two compounders, both of some education and intelligence; that all (viz. sub-assistant surgeon, two compounders) these persons were engaged in private practice; that one of the compounders resided with the sub-assistant surgeon, and that the expenditure of drugs was for the attendance preposterous. Besides the Government stock, we were asked to believe that from Rs. 30 to 45 in European medicines were monthly expended on the few patients.

9. The sub-assistant surgeon took upon himself the responsibility by saying that he kept the medicines himself under lock and key, and is therefore responsible for the undue waste that has taken place.

10. The committee recommended to the manager the discharge of both compounders, and the future indent for medicines from the Government stores.

11. The conduct of the sub-assistant surgeon, a Government servant, seems to me most reprehensible. Living in a locality where hundreds were dying, he never seems to have offered them the smallest assistance or medical aid outside the walls of the charity. He has brought the place into discredit, allowed medicines either to be wasted or sold or used up, and that not in the interest of the charity. He deserves the severe censure of his department, if not, some substantial mark of its displeasure.

12. The violence of the fever about Chukdighee also has passed to the western side. Dr. Elliot visited several villages and found the epidemic most violent. In one village there was scarcely a healthy man. The name of this particular village is Jot Sreeram, and it is proposed to establish a native doctor and dispensary in the Public Works bungalow with the permission of that department.

13. This will be central for all the villages grouped along the Damoodah bank opposite Lail Kulna.

14. Bāhoo Dwarka Nath Mitter, a resident at Sreekistopore, offered to subscribe Rs. 150 for medicines and to contribute towards a dispensary if his neighbours would assist; this they have declined to do. The above amount will, however, be expended in quinine, which has been indented for.

15. I parted from Dr. Elliot at Chukdighee and crossed the river, visiting the villages of Sreekistopore, Rajarampore, Adampore, Tazpoor Pepila, en route to Roynah. The fever was very bad in the two former, and the mortality great. These villages lie in a narrow strip of high land immediately on the banks of the Damoodah, and their water-supply is excellent. Whether the mass of the villagers use the river water is doubtful.

16. To the west lies a plain of several miles of open country. The first village I went into was Adampore, and I was struck by the healthy appearance of the villagers, who were reaping. I gathered from them that though they had suffered during last year, the epidemic was now worse than previously, and sickness increasing; that the deaths within the last two years have been from fever about twenty only.

17. Another long stretch of plain, with an abundant harvest standing uncut, lay between Adampore and the west village, Tazpoor. Near this village I also remarked the healthy look of the villagers, but learnt that they had been hired and imported from the western portion of Indoss to reap the harvest, receiving 4 annas per diem besides two rations of food.

18. Approaching the village signs of funeral pyres were abundant,—some still burning. The villagers told the same story as at Adampore, viz. that their village had hitherto escaped, but that in September symptoms of fever broke out, and that it was increasing in violence.

19. The villagers taking me for the civil surgeon, begged that I would visit and prescribe for their sick. I entered several houses. In one there was a group of women seated round a dying woman, evidently of the well-to-do class of villagers. She was, I fear, past human aid; the family evincing great distress. Within an hour after leaving this village I was attacked with the regular symptoms of fever,—nausea, ague, and violent headache.

20. It is perhaps unnecessary to give further details. Roynah, Pollashon, Pashindah, Barpoor, Kumarpoor, are all suffering severely, and the death-wail is to be heard on all sides.

21. I had intended visiting Oochalun and the villages to the south, but hearing that the Jehanabad Deputy Magistrate was expected there to-morrow,* I have directed him to report on the state of the fever.

* 18th.

22. The arrangements for Roynah that I would propose are as follows:—
Has been sent. One native doctor to be stationed at Srikistopore.

Do.

One native doctor to be stationed at Pollashon.

If these two men, with a compounder each, move about the villages in a circle of five miles, they will be of the greatest benefit to the people; and with the sub-assistant surgeon at Akloky, ought to suffice for the more immediate wants of this thannah. But they must be not only here, but throughout the district, under European medical supervision. If the Government are unable to supply the necessary staff, I would suggest the employment of one or two European executive officers, if they can be spared from elsewhere, to see that the subordinate medical agency at least dispense the medicines with ordinary energy.

23. It is quite clear to me, after the experience of the last three months; that without such supervision, any arrangement or organization must fail,—medicines will be improperly disposed of, those that can pay will be treated, whilst the indigent will be neglected, false returns will be prepared and itinerant visits will never be made.

24. Under European medical supervision the available medical staff might be vastly strengthened by utilizing the compounders found practising in every village. These men having served for a short time in dispensaries, set up as practitioners, and have some knowledge of dispensing medicines. I met and conversed with several, and they admitted that they dosed under apprehensions, not understanding the nature and strength of the drugs they employed. Quinine is apparently given by them in any and every stage, without reference to the state of the patient, thereby often increasing congestion. Quinine, brandy, and sago, seem to me always available within a short distance; and if the compounders received a little professional advice, also the treatment to be pursued, they might no doubt do a great deal of good without any expenditure to the relief fund, as the villages where these men are employed are well able to pay them.

25. I have made the drinking supply a special subject of inquiry in each village. The filthy state of tanks defies all description. The villagers complain that however willing to have them cleaned, they can get no labourers: all are either sick or dead. This evil is daily increasing. A law seems to me urgently required to enable district officers to set apart tanks for drinking purposes in villages. Although the villagers admit such a necessity, they avow they have no internal cohesion sufficient to enforce such a practice, and that unless the Sirkar interferes, they must die. At both Selmahabad and Roynah I was asked to interfere; at the former, the inhabitants have taken up the idea that all the tank water has become hot, and therefore unhealthy, except one, where they both drink and bathe, and also defecate on the banks. Out of Bengal Proper, a Magistrate's order setting apart a village tank would of itself be sufficient authority; but I fear that here, without a penal clause, the order would not only be disobeyed, but liable to immediate reversal on appeal.

Further reports on the medical requirements of the Culna sub-division and thannahs Indoss and Khundghose will follow.

From C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, to the Magistrate of Burdwan,—(No 366, dated Burdwan, the 21st December 1871.)

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of your letter No. 190P, dated the 16th inst., and to communicate the following observations.

2. I should be glad to be informed what provision has been made, or is to be made, for the relief of the sickly inhabitants of the villages of Mashagorie, Solda, Ajapore, Boro and Choto Banean, and Nursingpore, mentioned in paragraph 1 of your letter.

3. With reference to paragraphs 2 and 3, I have to request that you will submit a separate application for the excavation of the old tank at Selimahad, to enable me to obtain the sanction of the Department of Public Works. As the work cannot be done for two or three months, I beg that you will be good enough to satisfy yourself most carefully that the tank is really the property of Government, and that no claimant will hereafter arise to bring an action for damages or any other demand against Government. It will also be necessary to send an estimate of the cost of excavating the tank based on certain calculations of the work to be done, and to shew from what item of saving of the Ferry Fund it can be met.

4. With reference to the remarks in paragraphs 5 and 6, it is to be presumed that the mortality has been spread over a series of years, and that you are not referring to the mortality of the last two or three months. It is very melancholy to find that the charitable dispensary at Chukdighee has so totally failed to perform the duty expected of it. As the supervision of the dispensary is with the Medical Department, I request that you will have the goodness to desire the civil surgeon to report the case to the Inspector-General of Hospitals, with a view to the adoption of proper measures against the sub-assistant surgeon and the other

incompetent officers attached to this institution. It is also desirable that you should communicate to the zemindar your sense of the abuses of his charity which have been permitted to exist before his face.

5. Referring to paragraph 12, I beg to observe that if a native doctor is not available for the proposed dispensary at Jot Sreeram from among those already sent up, you will be good enough to request the civil surgeon to get another man at once, and to apply separately for sanction to his entertainment, and to the requisite supplementary expenditure and medicines.

6. I request that you will have the goodness to obtain the subscription of Rs. 150 from Baboo Dwarik Nath Mitter referred to in paragraph 14, and spend the amount in purchasing quinine without delay.

7. Your remarks in paragraph 15, regarding the state of the health of the inhabitants of Sreekshtopore and other villages, seem to shew that the fever visits the people impartially, and without any regard to the good supply of water which they have within their reach.

8. With regard to the arrangements for Roynah, proposed in paragraph 22, I understood that the six native doctors applied for by you in your office No. 188, dated the 9th instant, were intended to provide for these villages, and I beg that you will report if they have been deputed there, or if you still want more men. I beg also to intimate that Doctor Robinson an English assistant surgeon, has been already sent up to Burdwan by Government at my request, and I hope that his supervision of the subordinate medical agency will suffice to meet your requirement. If anything further is needed, I shall be happy to apply to Government.

9. You are requested to bring to the notice of the civil surgeon the suggestions contained in paragraph 25 regarding the strengthening of the medical staff by utilizing the services of the native compounders, and providing them with simple instructions.

10. With reference to paragraph 25 of your report, I beg to observe that the subject of the necessity of legislative enactment attaching penal consequences to disobedience of the orders of district officers setting apart village tanks for drinking purposes will be brought to the notice of Government; but unfortunately the natives themselves will shew the strongest opposition to any such attempt at legislation. In the meantime I would advise you to issue perwanahs to the zemindars and putnidars and other influential persons, desiring them to name and set apart a tank in each village, as it is evidently their intent that this should be done, and the villagers will probably comply with their order.

From A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,—(No. 4360, dated Fort William, the 30th December 1871.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 383 of the 28th December 1871, regarding the fever now prevailing in Burdwan, and in reply to request that you will be so good as to convey the Lieutenant-Governor's thanks to Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, Magistrate of Burdwan, for his personal exertions in visiting and reporting upon so many of the affected villages, suffering though he is from fever himself. It is due apparently to Mr. Metcalfe's careful inquiries that the shameful misconduct of the sub-assistant surgeon and compounders attached to the charitable dispensary at Chuckdiggee has been brought to light.

The Lieutenant-Governor considers it desirable that a further and fuller inquiry, formally conducted, should be held into the conduct of these men, and with this view I am to request that you will call upon the Magistrate to submit, in communication with the civil surgeon, a joint report as to the extent to which the charges preferred against the sub-assistant surgeon and compounders are established. If there are any grounds for accepting the charges of mercenary and improper conduct attributed to these officers by the villagers, you are authorized to remove them from the dispensary, and to direct them to proceed to the sudder station, and there await the orders of Government.

Your further orders, in respect to the other points raised by the Magistrate of Burdwan, meet with the Lieutenant-Governor's approval.

From C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department,—(No. 390, dated Burdwan, the 29th December 1871.)

IN continuation of this office No. 383, dated 28th instant, I have the honor to submit the following remarks in connection with the Burdwan fever.

2. I am informed by Dr. Saunders, the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, who has visited Houghly to-day, that he has forwarded to Government, through the Inspector-General of Hospitals, a copy of the report, No. 492 of 18th instant, addressed by the civil surgeon of Burdwan to the Deputy Inspector-General. It is therefore unnecessary for me to send a copy of it.

3. Copy of the letter in question was sent to me under the endorsement of the Joint-Magistrate of Burdwan without any remarks, as that officer apparently understood it to be a sort of supplement to the Magistrate's report, which was an enclosure of my No. 383 of 28th instant.

4. I placed myself in personal communication with Mr. Metcalfe, the Magistrate of Burdwan, and with Dr. Saunders, regarding Dr. Elliot's report, and I wrote demi-officially to Dr. Saunders, urging him to apply for authority to send up more native doctors as soon as possible, and I now understand from him that he has done so, although the supply of native doctors is almost exhausted, and he can send only a small part of the number (thirty) asked for by Dr. Elliot.

5. I have only to add that I believe it to be our duty to go on sending men and materials to afford such relief as we can during this severe, but I hope temporary emergency, and as long as the funds provided by His Highness the Maharajah of Burdwan are so far from being exhausted. If native medical officers cannot be found, I am of opinion that it would be expedient to send up more English medical officers (whether in or out of the service), as the treatment of the sick by English officers is sure to be more effectual, and moreover we can trust to them for the certain and judicious application of the charitable relief, whether in food, clothing, or money, which it is necessary to afford in some cases, and which, it will be observed, Dr. Elliot thinks cannot be safely entrusted to native practitioners.

6. I have not yet received any reports of the result of the deputation of Dr. Robinson, but I understand from Dr. Saunders that he will report departmentally through the civil surgeon. My instructions to the Magistrate were, that Dr. Robinson should be employed wherever his services were most required at the discretion of the civil surgeon. It will tend to the greater efficiency of the services of the medical officers of every grade if they are kept under the strictest supervision of the Medical Department, who can at once detect and punish any misconduct, and can, on the other hand, reward those officers who work well and heartily.

7. The Magistrate has not sent me any further statistics of sickness from the police. Those hitherto sent have been so totally useless and untrustworthy that I have had to return them.

From C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department,—(No. 394, dated Burdwan, the 30th December 1871.)

IN continuation of my letter No. 363, dated the 14th instant, I have the honor to forward copy of a letter No. 342, dated the 16th idem, from the Magistrate of Hooghly, reporting on the state of the fever in that district. I beg to observe that Mr. Pellew, by the kind assistance of Dr. Thompson, the Civil Surgeon, was enabled to go about the district with a native doctor attached to his camp, and it may safely be accepted that the sickness in Hooghly is decreasing, and, fortunately, it appears to have been not by any means so fatal this year as in the district of Burdwan.

From F. H. PELLEW, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Hooghly, to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,—(No. 342, dated Camp Bhasturah, the 16th December 1871.)

I HAVE the honor to report that I have in my tour visited thannahs Bansberiah, Bulagurh, Pandooah, and part of Dhunniakhally, and have made inquiries into the health of the people. My inquiries have been made by visiting the people in several villages, as *e.g.*, Bansberiah, Noasorai, Dhurmodaha, Bulagurh, Somrah, Sreepore, Gooptiparah, Ichapore, Digrah, Pandooah and its vicinity, Boinchee, Juhera, Obhirampore, and Bhastarah; secondly, by questioning the chowkeedars when assembled for inspection; thirdly, by visiting Government and private dispensaries and medicine shops. I have also been accompanied on tour by a native doctor with a supply of medicines, which are freely distributed to all.

2. The result of my inquiries is that the sickness is everywhere decreasing in the thannahs visited. In Pandooah it has never been severe, and has greatly decreased. In Bulagurh there was much sickness a month ago, but the people are recovering. In Bansberiah there was considerable sickness, but it is disappearing. Dhunniakhally, as far as regards its northern portion, has never been unhealthy.

3. I give below a statement of the attendance at my travelling dispensary:—

		Patients.
November	28th—Bansberiah ...	59
"	29th ...	26
"	30th ...	64
December	1st 1871. ...	54
"	8th—Bulagurh ...	35
"	9th ...	40
"	10th—Gooptiparah ...	67
"	11th ...	48
"	12th—Pandooah ...	9
"	13th ...	10
"	14th ...	19
"	15th—Bhastarah ...	0

From DR. A. J. PAYNE, Officiating Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department,—(No. 394, dated Calcutta, the 30th December 1871.)

I HAVE the honor of reporting for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, that on the 18th instant I left Calcutta for the purpose of visiting the fever-stricken districts of Hooghly and Burdwan.

2. On my arrival at Hooghly I ascertained from the Commissioner and the Civil Surgeon that the fever was declining both in the neighbouring villages and the interior of the district, with the exception only of Jehanabad, which place could be more easily reached from Burdwan. It was determined therefore that I should inspect a number of places where the disease had been very prevalent, which lay at short distances from the station, in preference to occupying the time at my disposal by a longer journey. Accordingly in company with the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Thompson, I visited the places named in the margin.

Shagung, Khamparparrah, Banaberiah, Bandel and Kesta. The jail, police lines, civil hospital, and Main Bazar, Mogulbally, Chinsurah, Tolahatuk, British Chandernagore, Khoosgaug, Katgolah Ghat, Dhurruin-pore.

3. Everywhere the fever was abating. Although in some of these neighbourhoods it had been very prevalent, it was not generally regarded as having been so fatal as in 1869. The features and the effect of the disease were those which have been fully described in previous reports. The enlarged spleens, the dropsical limbs, and the pallid, bloodless condition of many of the sufferers, left little ground to hope that death could be long deferred, or to doubt the character of the malady. It was gratifying, however, to listen to the terms in which the people mentioned the timely aid they had received this year. Without being questioned on the point, they spoke freely and gratefully of the early medical treatment afforded to them as the reason of the diminished fatality of the sickness, and frequently resorted to it in the conversation I held with them. This was particularly the case at Katgolah Ghat, from whence I learnt that some of the most alarming newspaper accounts of the fever had emanated.

4. At one place only, where there was a temporary dispensary, was it said that the daily number of attending patients was on the increase. There it was noticed that the cases were more or less chronic, and further enquiry brought out the fact that the distribution of efficient remedies and of good food and clothing was rapidly becoming more known (it was an outlying dispensary), and that the larger numbers merely represented the sick of a daily enlarging area. The dispensary had been in existence about a month.

5. In the town bazars and throughout the villages, even in the narrow byways, a high degree of cleanliness prevailed; there was not a foul sight or smell to be found. To say that jungle grows about the houses, that dwellings are clustered round small ponds in which the water is now scanty and looks unclean, that the banks of the ponds are covered to the water's edge with vegetation, which in well favored localities would be described as luxuriant, but in the presence of disease must be considered rank, is merely to say that the broad features of an ordinary Bengalee village were not wanting here. It must be added, however, that the more noxious belongings of such places in general were conspicuously absent. The ponds were not mere shelving hollows where water had lodged, and the receptacles of all excreta and refuse matter from the houses. They were clean cut little tanks with margins nearly perpendicular, shaped out and cared for by the municipality, and the appearance of the water was merely that, which follows of necessity on evaporation and vegetable growth. Moreover, these villages were all within easy reach of the river, and river water was used for domestic purposes by the inhabitants, who were well acquainted with the tide period, at which alone the river water is good.

6. I am well aware that this is not a description of an ordinary district village. It may not be true of any single remote place where the fever has been most destructive, but it is important in estimating the influence of the more obvious superficial conditions of insalubrity, in causing this fever, to note that it prevails in places where there are no such conditions, and where, as far at least as the surface of the ground and the habits of the people are concerned, sanitation has not been neglected.

7. It was remarkable also that whenever enquiry was made into the classes of people who suffered most, there was but one answer—rich and poor had suffered in equal proportion. Among the dispensary patients this point of course was not illustrated. Food, stimulants, and clothing were with them an essential part of treatment; indeed they constituted the whole of it when the stage had passed at which quinine is effective. Necessarily also when fever had carried off the working members of many families, destitution was one of the early consequences of the disease; but no where was there evidence that scarcity of food was in any way connected with the first appearance of the sickness. That a malarious fever may first attack weakly and ill-fed members of a community need not be doubted, and that its fatality will, in given cases, in some degree be determined by the previous condition of the person attacked, is equally certain; but this is very far from conclusive of a want of nourishment as a primary cause of the disease, and the fact attested by all the officers whom I met, that the people of Hooghly and Burdwan have of late years been in much better circumstances than formerly they were, makes it necessary to look elsewhere than in the general physique of the population for the true cause of the present state of the districts.

8. Another point very noteworthy among the events of this season is, that several villages formerly severely visited, have now escaped with little or no sickness. Of this Pundooah is an example. Nor has the disease this year shown the same disposition that was evident in 1869 to infest the bank of *khaals* to the comparative exemption of places distant from water-courses. I could not ascertain that any material difference was observable in this respect.

9. Passing on to Burdwan, I kept in view the same object which had guided me in Hooghly, namely, to learn by observation and enquiry how the events of the current season are bearing on the several hypotheses that have from time to time been put forward in explanation of the origin and character of the fever.

10. The names of the places visited in this district are given in the margin. They are all at short distances from the station. Mahachand the farthest being distant only eight miles. Here, as in Hooghly, the most perfect cleanliness was observable, but there was the important difference that there was no broad river to furnish drinking water; small, and gradually drying tanks and ponds the only available resource. The numerous dispensaries and food depôts were in active work and evidently in the full appreciation of the people, but the complaint which oppressed the local officers was, that there were not enough of these, and that all the medical resources at the command of Government would fall far short of what was required to diminish the frightful mortality which had not yet begun to abate in the district. The particulars of the medical work already accomplished will have been fully reported by the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, with the designs which have been formed for extending it. I confine myself to stating the conclusions to which, in my opinions, past and present events point as to the origin and means of prevention of the fever.

That a fatal fever has of late years become endemic with seasonal outbreaks of extreme severity over a large tract of country which includes districts formerly among the healthiest in the provinces and that the fever, though traceable in the local history for many years as an influence of varying but moderate intensity, has only of late assumed a devastating character, points forcibly to some change which has been gradually at work in the physical condition of the tract, and is commensurate in extent, or nearly so, with the prevalence of the sickness. As observation proceeds in successive years it will no doubt be proved, as it is already strongly indicated, that all attempts to localize the causes by comparing the results in different spots within the infected tract lead only to inadequate views of the magnitude of the evil, and of the scale on which preventive measures to be effective must be applied. A crowded or dirty village here, and poverty and foul drinking water there, may, and doubtless do, by predisposing the human system to any taint that may threaten it and impairing its resistance, determine in some degree the local features of the disease when it comes; but if such things be held up as the cause of the specific fever, contradiction will arise in the history of other years when places similarly predisposed are less severely visited, and of other places simultaneously visited with no such predisposing cause. It is necessary to regard the circumstances of the whole tract affected and to treat such local things as incidental and capable of influencing only the incidence of the fever among classes and places.

With this view a cause sufficiently wide and potent is not far to seek. It is one which has already been brought to notice by medical officers, and with peculiar force by Dr. Smith, the Sanitary Commissioner, and one which I venture to think the events of each succeeding year tend more and more to bring into absolute demonstration, viz. the gradual conversion of a well-drained, healthy, and prosperous tract of country into the condition of the Lincolnshire fens of many years ago, with a sub-soil water-lodged and exhaling marsh poisons for the population to absorb.

14. It needs but little penetration to see that the people are suffering from the disease which is well known in fenny regions; and from its equally well known accompaniments and consequences; nor can the dry appearance of the immediate surface soil be long a source of deception, for every wayside puddle shews that there is stagnant water within a foot of the surface even at this season of the year; and the general state of the sub-soil is a matter of necessary inference. So far the connection between the state of the ground and that of the people is obvious enough, and the remaining point for inquiry, viz. the manner in which this state of things has been brought about, is scarcely less clear from the reports of the engineers who have surveyed the fever districts. That there has been gradual silting up of the natural drainage outlets is an established fact. It is on record that some of the water-courses, which now are unequal to the drainage of the fields or their banks, were formerly navigable by large vessels; and that the progress of this evil should have been greatly accelerated by the Damoodah embankment, is but a natural result of intercepting the mass of water which annually scoured the channels and maintained their depth. An opinion prevails on the spot that the embankment through other means has caused the fever. It is thought that a healthy influence in the annual supply of fresh water by inundation, filling the tanks and cleansing the lands, has been lost, and that the fertilizing effect of the river silt is removed, to the impoverishment of the land and of the people; but these two beneficial agencies are indirect in their relation to malarious disease, and it is not necessary to include any such in estimating the

effects of embanking the river, for by the mere mechanical process of scouring the channels the inundation must have without doubt provided that for want of which the districts are now to all appearance suffering gradual depopulation.

From C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial Department,—(No. 392, dated Burdwan, the 30th December 1871.)

I HAVE the honor to return the enclosures of your No. 4340 of 29th instant, received this morning, and beg to refer you to my No. 390 of 29th instant, to which I do not see that I can add much.

2. I have desired the Magistrate of Burdwan to send me an immediate report showing the progress of the fever up to date, and I have directed him to send me a weekly report every Saturday until further orders.

3. I have also requested the Magistrate to send a report showing how far my former instructions have been carried out for the distribution of food, stimulants, and clothing, to those who really need them, and for keeping the native doctors supplied with a small contingent allowance to enable them to provide any petty comforts urgently required by pauper patients. I have desired the Magistrate to spare no expense in providing food and stimulants and clothing, which I am glad to observe the medical authorities recognize as being of almost as much importance as medicine. I observe with much satisfaction that the Deputy Inspector-General states that he has now sent up 20lbs of quinine for use in the Burdwan district.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 6th January 1872.

No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station, in inches.	Character of the weather in the district, as far as kn. wd.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
1	Bhaugulpore	Jan. 6th	Slight	More or less rainy throughout the district.	Rice exceedingly good, cold weather crops first rate, potatoes excellent, and sugarcane good.	
2	Monghyr	" 6th	Ditto	Favorable	Rice gathered. Spring crops good.	
3	Purneah.	" 6th	0	Occasionally cloudy.	Rain wanted for the crops.	
4	Rajmehal	" 6th	0	Cold and pleasant	Outturn of rice 10 annas; mustard and arhur poor.	
5	Deoghur	" 6th	0	Cloudy and warm for the season.	Mustard not good. Very little of anything else on the ground.	
6	Nya Doomka	" 6th	0	Cold, with strong westerly breeze	Rice nearly gathered; harvest indifferent; cold weather crops poor.	No rain gauge.
7	Godda	" 6th	0	Cloudy with few drops of rain.	Rice nearly gathered. Mustard and other crops favorable.	
8	Pakour	" 6th	0	Seasonable	Satisfactory.	
9	Jamtarra	" 6th	0.6	Ditto	Spring crops promising.	
10	Patna	" 6th	0.1	Fine	Cold weather crops nearly harvested. Spring crops promise well; the rain has done them good.	
11	Gya	" 6th	Slight	Cloudy and foggy. Cool.	Spring crops good.	
12	Chumparun	" 6th	0.8	Rainy and cloudy, and then fine.	Generally good; pea and vetch somewhat damaged by the rain from which wheat and other spring crops have benefited. Poppy backward.	
13	Sarun	" 6th	0.4	Cloudy	The spring crop promises well; the late rain has improved it wonderfully.	
14	Shahabad	" 6th	0.3	Generally fair	Spring crops very promising.	
15	Tirhoot	" 6th	0	Very cold	Rice gathered; spring crops flourishing.	Cholera & fever prevailing in some places.
16	Rajshahye	" 6th	0	Cloudy and foggy	Satisfactory.	
17	Bograh	" 6th	0	Fair	Generally favorable.	
18	Dinapore	" 6th	0.1	Fair, though occasionally cloudy.	Good.	
19	Maldah	" 6th	0	Fair	Good.	Cholera has abated a good deal.
20	Moorshedabad	" 6th	0	Fine and seasonable.	Good.	
21	Pubna	" 6th	0	Warm and bright	Generally good. Mustard crops very scanty a few miles west of the station.	
22	Rungpore	" 6th	0	Fair	Rice gathered; winter crops good; spring crops in Cutwa not thriving well for want of rain.	
23	Burdwan	" 6th	Very slight.	Hot	Rice reaped; winter crops want some rain.	
24	Bancoorah.	" 6th	0	Clear	Rice reaped, and cold weather crops good.	
25	Beerbhoom	" 6th	0	Favorable	Satisfactory; reaping commenced.	
26	Hooghly	" 6th	0	Fair	Good.	
27	Howrah	" 6th	0	Mild; getting warm daily.	Not very good; rain badly wanted.	
28	Midnapore	" 6th	0	Fine	Rice mostly gathered, and the cold weather crops very promising.	
29	Nuddea	" 6th	0	Seasonable	Winter crops promise well.	
30	Jessore	" 6th	0	Sunny	Good.	
31	24-Pergunnahs.	" 6th	0			
32	Dacca	" 6th	0			
33	Backergunge	" 6th	0			

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Section, in inches.	Character of the weather in the district, as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
34	Furreedpore	Jan. 6th	0	Generally fair, but close and hot for the season.	Generally good	Cholera has broken out in some places. Two strangers passing through Furreedpore have fallen victims.
35	Mymensingh	" 6th	0	Fair	Good.	
36	Sylhet.					
37	Cachar.					
38	Chittagong.					
39	Noakhally or Bulloah					
40	Tipperah.					
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.					
42	Cuttack.	" 6th	0	Seasonable	Spring crops promise well.	
43	Halasore	Dec. 30th 1871.	Few drops.	Cloudy and hot, then clear and cold.	Special measures of relief are being taken for the people between the Chilka and the sea. The harvest in Khurda and the sudder sub-division has been fair, and the cultivators have benefited much by the high prices caused by exportation to Ganjam.	
44	Pooree					
45	Hazareebaugh	Jan. 6th 1872.	0	Dry	Rain wanted.	
46	Lohardugga	" 6th	0	Bright and cold...	Small outturn of spring crops expected owing to want of rain.	
47	Mounbhoon	" 6th	0	Fine	Rice, til, &c., gathered; outturn below the average. Mustard and linseed are on the ground.	
48	Singhoom.					
49	Durrung.					
50	Nowgong.					
51	Seebaangor.					
52	Kamroop.					
53	Luckimpore.					
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.					
55	Naga Hills.					
56	Julpigree	" 6th	0	Foggy and cold...	Outturn of rice 10 annas. Mustard promising.	
57	Gowalparah.					
58	Garohills.	" 6th	0	Healthy	Want of rain has injured some pulses; the other crops just sown.	Measles prevailing, but without serious results.
59	Darjeeling	" 6th	0	Very cold and foggy.	Good.	
60	Cooch Behar	" 6th	0			

N. B.—The columns of the districts from which returns have not been received remain blank.

Published for general information.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 9th January 1872.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	Stations.	Rain from 1st to 24th Dec. 1871.	Rain from 25 to 31st Dec. 1871.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches	Up to date.	
CUTTACK.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Inches. Nil	Inches. Nil	56.28	31st Dec. 1871.	
	False Point ...	0.16	ditto	60.39	ditto.	
	Jajipore ...	Nil	ditto	60.29	ditto.	
	Kendraparah ...	ditto	Not received	89.12	24th Dec. 1871.	
	Jugatsingapore ...	ditto	ditto	48.80	ditto.	
	Sumbulpore ...	Not received	ditto	50.03	17th Dec. 1871.	
	Balasore ...	ditto	ditto	41.78	10th Nov. 1871.	
	Bhuddruck ...	Nil	Nil	63.88	31st Dec. 1871.	
	Pooros ...	ditto	ditto	52.98	ditto.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Khoordah ...	ditto	ditto	55.32	ditto.	
	Hazareebaugh Jail ...	ditto	Not received	56.42	24th Dec. 1871.	
	Birhee ...	0.43	Nil	56.09	31st Dec. 1871.	
	Puchumba ...	0.43	0.21	49.66	ditto.	
	Ranchoe ...	0.13	Nil	57.45	ditto.	
	Palamow ...	0.14	ditto	61.57	ditto.	
	Purulia ...	Not received	Not received	51.56	10th Dec. 1871.	
	Gobindpore ...	0.08	Nil	61.28	31st Dec. 1871.	
	Chyebassa ...	Not received	Not received	53.91	10th Dec. 1871.	From 12th June.
PATNA.	Chyebassa ...	0.16	Nil	58.08	31st Dec. 1871.	
	Patna (Bankipore) ...	0.14	ditto	59.46	ditto.	
	Dinapore Jail ...	0.49	ditto	59.50	ditto.	
	Behar ...	0.21	Not received	54.43	24th Dec. 1871.	Not received 20th to 26th Nov.
	Barh ...	0.20	Nil	37.84	31st Dec. 1871.	
	Gya ...	0.78	ditto	48.73	ditto.	
	Sherghotty ...	0.50	ditto	46.67	ditto.	
	Nowadah ...	0.88	ditto	54.78	ditto.	
	Arungabad ...	1.07	ditto	40.40	ditto.	
BHANGULPORE.	Chumparan ...	Nil	ditto	59.53	ditto.	
	Bettiah ...	0.10	Not received	62.03	24th Dec. 1871.	From 5th June.
	Chuprah ...	Nil	Nil	75.87	31st Dec. 1871.	
	Sewan ...	0.43	Not received	84.24	24th Dec. 1871.	Not received 11th to 17th Dec.
	Mozziffapore ...	Nil	Nil	77.02	31st Dec. 1871.	
	Durbhangah ...	ditto	Not received	78.70	24th Dec. 1871.	Not received 11th to 17th Dec.
	Seetamaroe ...	ditto	Nil	63.89	31st Dec. 1871.	
	Tajpore ...	Not received	Not received	52.98	17th Dec. 1871.	Not recorded 9th to 19th March, and not received 20th to 26th Nov.
	Mudhubani ...	Nil	Nil	60.61	31st Dec. 1871.	From 1st April
BHANGULPORE.	Hajipore ...	0.45	ditto	61.37	ditto	From 22nd May, and not received 4th to 10th Dec.
	Arrah ...	0.50	ditto	61.39	ditto.	
	Buxar ...	0.80	ditto	73.28	ditto.	
	Sasseram ...	0.55	ditto	53.10	ditto	Not received 11th to 17th Dec.
	Bhubhoobah ...	0.80	Not received	62.17	ditto.	
	Benares ...	1.25	Nil	56.38	ditto.	
	Bhangulpore ...	Nil	ditto	37.02	ditto.	
	Mudheypoorah ...	ditto	Not received	59.23	24th Dec. 1871.	Not received 20th to 26th Nov.
	Banka ...	ditto	Nil	49.24	31st Dec. 1871.	Not received 4th to 10th Dec.
RAJSHAHY.	Soopool ...	ditto	ditto	32.29	ditto	From 14th Aug., and not received 4th to 10th Dec.
	Moughyr ...	ditto	ditto	58.02	ditto.	
	Jamooie ...	Not received	Not received	47.37	3rd Dec. 1871.	
	Begoozerai ...	Nil	Nil	41.39	31st Dec. 1871.	
	Dooghur ...	0.09	ditto	58.61	ditto	
	Jamtara ...	Nil	ditto	62.53	ditto	From 13th February.
	Rajmehal ...	Not received	Not received	74.40	10th Dec. 1871.	From 12th February.
	Pakour ...	Nil	ditto	50.27	24th Dec. 1871.	Not received 18th to 24th Dec.
	Purneah ...	Not received	Nil	80.33	31st Dec. 1871.	From 13th June, a. d. not received 4th to 10th Dec.
BURDWAN.	Kishengunge ...	Nil	ditto	65.82	ditto	From 20th June.
	Arrareah ...	Not received	Not received	77.06	3rd Dec. 1871.	
	Kainpore Beaulah ...	Nil	ditto	72.51	24th Dec. 1871.	
	Nattore ...	ditto	Nil	85.16	31st Dec. 1871.	
	Bograh ...	ditto	ditto	62.90	ditto.	
	Dinapore ...	0.05	ditto	70.46	ditto.	
	Maldah ...	Nil	ditto	61.69	ditto.	
	Berhampore ...	ditto	ditto	69.07	ditto.	
	Jungipore ...	ditto	ditto	63.15	ditto.	
BURDWAN.	Lalbagh ...	ditto	ditto	62.49	ditto	
	Jamowakandi ...	Not received	Not received	64.86	29th Oct 1871	From 10th January.
	Pubna ...	Nil	ditto	71.52	24th Dec. 1871.	From 17th April, and not received 18th to 24th Sept.
	Serajgunge ...	ditto	Nil	76.96	31st Dec. 1871.	Not received 4th to 10th Dec.
	Rungpore ...	ditto	ditto	94.15	ditto	
	Bhowanigunge ...	ditto	ditto	67.31	ditto	From 22nd January.
	Titalya ...	ditto	ditto	81.68	ditto	
	Burdwan ...	ditto	ditto	68.35	ditto.	
	Cutwa ...	ditto	ditto	69.72	ditto.	
BURDWAN.	Culina ...	ditto	ditto	64.21	ditto.	
	Bood-Bood ...	ditto	ditto	65.20	ditto.	
	Bancoorah ...	0.18	ditto	61.58	ditto.	
	Ranogunge ...	Nil	ditto	54.88	ditto.	
	Sooree ...	ditto	Not received	61.61	24th Dec. 1871.	
	Hooghly ...	ditto	ditto	79.00	ditto.	
	Serampore ...	ditto	Nil	55.41	31st Dec. 1871.	From 20th Mar.
	Jehanabad ...	Not received	Not received	67.37	10th Dec. 1871.	From 21st April.
	Howrah ...	Nil	Nil	93.36	31st Dec. 1871.	
BURDWAN.	Midnapore ...	Not received	Not received	72.02	ditto	Not received 18th to 24th Dec.
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	Nil	ditto	87.15	ditto	
	Contai { Esq. Engr.'s Office ...	Not received	Not received	100.63	19th Nov. 1871	
BURDWAN.	Gurbetta ...	0.06	ditto	62.11	24th Dec. 1871	
	Tumlook ...	Nil	Nil	70.78	31st Dec. 1871.	From 6th February.

Divisions.	Stations.	Rain from 18th to 24th Dec. 1871.	Rain from 25th to 31st Dec. 1871.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1871.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
PRESIDENCY.	Kishnaghur ...	Inches. Nil	Inches. Not received	80.55	24th Dec. 1871.	
	Bongong ...	ditto	ditto	75.11	ditto.	
	Banaghat ...	ditto	ditto	58.00	ditto.	
	Meherpore ...	ditto	ditto	63.21	ditto.	
	Choodadangah ...	ditto	ditto	91.35	ditto.	
	Koboltea ...	ditto	Nil	81.35	31st Dec. 1871.	
	Jessore ...	ditto	ditto	83.10	ditto.	
	Khoolnah ...	ditto	ditto	79.65	ditto.	From 16th February.
	Jenidah ...	Not received	Not received	92.62	10th Dec. 1871	From 6th March.
	Nurail ...	ditto	ditto	61.03	ditto	From 3rd April.
	Magorah ...	ditto	ditto	41.81	ditto	ditto.
	Bagirhaut ...	ditto	ditto	80.78	ditto	ditto.
	Saugor Island ...	Nil	Nil	109.70	31st Dec. 1871.	
	Clicutta ...	ditto	ditto	93.31	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital ...	ditto	ditto	96.39	ditto.	
	{ Jail ...	ditto	ditto	97.63	ditto.	
	Barrackpore ...	ditto	ditto	84.52	ditto.	
	Dum-Dum ...	ditto	ditto	70.51	ditto.	
	Baraset ...	ditto	ditto	69.28	ditto.	
	Satkherah ...	ditto	ditto	73.78	ditto.	
Dacca.	Busseerhaut ...	ditto	ditto	74.56	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour ...	ditto	ditto	80.99	ditto.	
	Baripore ...	ditto	ditto	73.80	ditto.	
	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	ditto	ditto	86.74	ditto.	
	{ Jail ...	ditto	ditto	81.90	ditto.	
	Burrisaul ...	ditto	ditto	93.04	ditto	Not received 20th to 26th Nov.
	Dowlat Khan ...	ditto	ditto	113.26	ditto.	
	Perzepore ...	ditto	ditto	92.45	ditto.	
	Madaripore ...	ditto	ditto	79.70	ditto.	
	Furzedpore ...	Not received	ditto	92.16	ditto	Not received 18th to 24th Nov.
	Goalundo ...	Nil	ditto	50.33	ditto	From 5th June.
	Mymensing ...	ditto	ditto	111.04	ditto.	
	Jamalposh ...	Not received	Not received	78.08	17th Dec. 1871	
	Atteah ...	Nil	Nil	103.05	31st Dec. 1871.	
	Kishoregunge ...	ditto	Not received	117.71	21th Dec. 1871.	
	Sylhet ...	ditto	ditto	144.00	ditto	Not received 11th to 17th Dec.
	Cachar ...	ditto	Nil	91.37	31st Dec. 1871.	
	Hylakandy ...	ditto	Not received	93.45	24th Dec. 1871.	Not received 11th to 17th Dec.
	Koyah ...	Not received	ditto	104.93	17th Dec. 1871.	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	102.78	31st Dec. 1871.	
	{ Jail ...	ditto	Not received	107.17	24th Dec. 1871.	
	Cox's Bazar ...	ditto	ditto	103.60	ditto	Not received 4th to 10th Dec.
	Ranganatee Hill ...	ditto	ditto	98.78	21th Dec. 1871	
	Noakhally ...	ditto	Nil	132.83	31st Dec. 1871.	
	Tipperah ...	ditto	ditto	97.43	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah ...	Not received	Not received	111.32	10th Dec. 1871.	
COCH BEHAR.	Akyab ...	Nil	Nil	200.10	31st Dec. 1871.	
	Cooch Behar ...	ditto	ditto	12.54	ditto	From 22nd September.
	Buxa ...	0.04	0.12	167.77	ditto.	
	Goalparah ...	Not received	Not received	85.69	17th Dec. 1871.	
	Dhoobree ...	ditto	ditto	67.53	20th Nov. 1871	Not recorded 27th Feb. to 5th Mar.
	Tura (Garó Hills) ...	Nil	Nil	107.54	31st Dec. 1871.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ...	Not received	Not received	125.42	15th Dec. 1871.	
	{ Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	117.10	31st Dec. 1871	
	Runghee ...	Not received	Not received	192.51	30th Nov. 1871.	
	Falacottah ...	ditto	ditto	43.97	6th Aug. 1871	Not recorded since 6th Aug.
ASSAM.	Julpigooree ...	Nil	Nil	91.80	31st Dec. 1871.	
	Hoda ...	ditto	ditto	64.08	ditto.	
	Tezpur ...	ditto	Not received	82.88	24th Dec. 1871.	
	Nowgong ...	ditto	Nil	127.41	31st Dec. 1871	
	Mungledye ...	0.13	Not received	67.51	24th Dec. 1871.	From 30th Jan.
	Burpettah ...	Nil	ditto	80.27	ditto.	
	Gowhatty ...	ditto	Nil	56.02	31st Dec. 1871.	
	Soebasagor ...	ditto	Not received	119.22	24th Dec. 1871.	
	Jorehaut ...	Not received	ditto	92.88	10th Dec. 1871.	From 22nd February, and not received 13th to 19th Nov.
	Golaghat ...	Nil	ditto	106.16	24th Dec. 1871.	
	Naseerah ...	0.03	0.22	114.52	31st Dec. 1871.	
	Debrooghur ...	Nil	Not received	108.95	24th Dec. 1871	Not received 30th Oct. to 5th Nov.
	Suddya ...	Not received	ditto	103.70	17th Dec. 1871	
	Shillong ...	ditto	ditto	69.71	ditto.	
	Cherrapoonjee ...	ditto	ditto	314.15	3rd Dec. 1871	From 16th February.
	Jowai ...	ditto	ditto	120.60	ditto.	
	Samoogoodting ...	0.27	ditto	57.75	24th Dec. 1871.	Not received 4th to 10th Dec.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th January 1872.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 31st December 1871, to 6th January 1872.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Dec.											
	31st	10	30.113	30.132	70.2	62.9	65	W N W	...	...	...	b
	Jan.	16	29.989	30.087	77.5	68.5	53	W N W	...	...	...	b
	1st	10	30.121	30.140	73.5	68.0	74	W	...	...	...	b
		16	30.006	30.024	79.5	68.5	51	W	...	...	...	b
	2nd	10	30.129	30.148	71.8	69.4	74	W	...	...	...	b
		16	29.982	30.000	79.5	70.5	61	W by S	...	...	K	
	3rd	10	30.111	30.130	73.5	70.0	83	W by S	...	...	K	
		16	29.952	29.970	70.6	70.0	60	W	...	...	K	
	4th	10	30.037	30.055	75.5	69.2	70	W	...	...	K	
		16	29.902	29.920	80.9	70.4	50	W S W	...	...	C	
	5th	10	30.059	30.078	74.0	69.0	76	W	...	...	...	b
SAVOIR ISLAND.		16	29.945	29.963	79.2	69.7	61	W	...	...	...	b
	6th	10	30.082	30.101	72.2	65.0	66	N	...	...	...	b
		16	29.940	29.958	70.5	64.5	53	N by E	...	...	...	b
	Dec.											
	31st	10	30.134	30.140	73	66	67	N W	4.2*	...	...	b
	Jan.	16	29.904	30.000	82	73	59	W N W	1.5*	...	...	b
	1st	10	30.132	30.138	74	68	72	N W	2.1*	...	C	b
		16	30.035	30.041	78	71	69	S S W	3.0*	...	C	b
	2nd	10	30.136	30.142	74	72	90	N N W	3.6*	...	C	b, f
		16	30.015	30.021	79	71	77	S S W	6.3*	...	K	b
	3rd	10	30.124	30.130	73	73	100	N	1.9*	...	...	b
		16	29.904	29.970	80	72	60	S W	6.1*	...	Ks	b
CHITTAGONG.	4th	10	30.060	30.066	77	74	80	W S W	10.6*	...	Ks	b
		16	29.944	29.950	70	73	73	S S W	6.9*	...	C	b, m
	5th	10	30.071	30.080	74	70	81	N W	5.7*	...	C	b
		16	29.970	29.978	80	71	74	N	1.9*	...	...	b
	6th	10	30.087	30.093	74	64	63	N N E	7.6*	...	...	b
		16	29.935	29.941	79	70	61	N N W	6.0*	...	...	b
	Dec.											
	31st	10	30.027	30.122	70	61	70	N N E	5.2*	...	...	b, m
	Jan.	16	29.916	30.011	71	67	80	W N W	5.6*	...	...	b, m
	1st	10	30.042	30.137	71	65	70	N N E	6.0*	...	...	b, m
		16	29.901	30.055	77	66	56	W N W	0.0*	...	...	b, m
MADRAS.	2nd	10	30.046	30.141	72	61	62	N E	5.5*	...	...	b, m
		16	29.988	30.082	75	67	63	W N W	5.5*	...	...	b, m
	3rd	10	30.040	30.134	72	65	66	N	3.2*	...	...	b, m
		16	29.998	30.092	76	69	64	W	5.0*	...	...	b, m
	4th	10	29.971	30.065	75	64	68	N N E	4.5*	...	...	b, m
		16	29.805	29.958	78	69	61	W N W	5.9*	...	...	b, m
	5th	10	29.981	30.075	75	68	68	N N W	3.8*	...	...	b, m
		16	29.880	29.973	80	71	62	W	7.6*	...	...	b, m
	6th	10	29.991	30.055	74	64	72	N	4.0*	...	...	b, m
		16	29.862	29.950	77	68	60	W	6.1*	...	...	b
	Dec.											
	30th	10	30.056	30.086	82	72	59	N E by N	12*	...	...	b, fair
CUTTACK.		16	29.951	29.981	82	73	63	N E by N	14*	...	...	fair
	31st	10	30.004	30.044	80	72	66	N N E	10*	...	...	fair
	Jan.	16	29.958	29.988	80	72	66	N E by N	13*	...	...	fair
	1st	10	30.065	30.005	83	72	56	N E by E	10*	...	...	fair
		16	29.988	30.018	82	71	55	N E by E	18*	...	...	fair
	2nd	10	30.074	30.104	83	72	56	E by N	13*	...	...	fair
		16	29.970	30.000	81	71	50	N E	7*	...	...	fair
	3rd	10	30.045	30.075	81	72	62	N \ E	10*	...	...	fair
		16	29.933	29.968	82	72	50	N E	11*	...	...	fair
	4th	10	30.025	30.055	88	77	58	N E	12*	...	...	fair
		16	29.921	29.951	82	71	55	E N E	13*	...	...	fair
	5th	10	30.032	30.062	80	72	60	N N W	9*	...	...	fair
ARAB.		16	29.939	29.969	81	71	59	N E	12*	...	...	fair
	Dec.											
	30th	10	30.087	30.171	72	61	49	E	0.8*	...	...	b, fair
		16	30.017	30.102	65	60	73	S S E	1.3*	...	C	fair
	31st	10	30.057	30.171	74	63	54	E S E	7.0*	...	...	fair
	Jan.	16	29.919	30.001	85	67	34	W	1.3*	...	...	fair
	1st	10	29.941	30.063	85	68	37	N N W	0.0*	...	...	fair
		16	29.936	30.018	86	67	32	E N E	9.0*	...	...	fair
	2nd	10	30.079	30.102	77	67	56	N E	6.0*	...	CS	fair
		16	29.933	30.015	85	68	37	S W	2.1*	...	...	fair
	3rd	10	30.059	30.142	76	66	56	N	3.0*	...	...	fair
		16	29.813	29.896	81	67	44	E	2.8*	...	C	fair
ARAB.	4th	10	29.997	30.080	78	68	57	S W	6.0*	...	C	fair
		16	29.835	29.917	87	66	27	S W	3.4*	...	...	b, fair
	5th	10	30.027	30.110	77	64	45	W S W	8.0*	...	C	fair
		16	29.803	29.945	80	65	27	N E	1.0*	...	...	fair
	Dec.											
	31st	10	30.086	30.104	68	63	74	N N E	4	...	C	b
	Jan.	16	29.950	29.972	77	68	60	W N W	1	...	C	b
	1st	10	30.101	30.123	69	64	74	N	1	...	C	b
		16	30.007	30.029	78	69	61	W S W	1	...	...	b
	2nd	10	30.110	30.132	69	64	74	N	1	...	...	b
		16	29.980	30.002	77	68	60	W	1	...	...	b
	3rd	10	30.061	30.103	70	65	75	N E	1	...	...	b
		16	29.847	29.909	77	67	50	W	1	...	C	b
	4th	10	30.038	30.060	71	66	75	N N E	1	...	...	b
		16	29.894	29.916	79	71	65	W	1	...	...	b
	5th	10	30.018	30.040	71	66	75	E N E	2	...	...	b
		16	29.914	29.936	79	70	61	W N W	1	...	C	b
	6th	10	30.026	30.048	72	67	75	N N E	1	...	...	b
		16	29.884	29.906	79	70	61	W N W	1	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th January 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta,
DURING THE HALF MONTH 16th TO 31st OCTOBER 1871.
N.B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperatures, and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	BAROMETER.										THERMOMETER.										HUMIDITY.				RAINFALL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	Height above sea-level.	MEAN OF					Range.	Mean.	SOLAR RADIATION.				Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	MEAN OF				Highest MAX.	Absolute range.	Lowest MIN.	MEAN OF				In inches.	No. of days.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
		Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.			Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.				Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.				Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.			Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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Feet.	110	Not received.	29.908	29.808</

CALCUTTA—OCTOBER 1871.

Mean Barometric pressures of 16 years	29.834	Mean temperatures of 16 years	81.4	Mean humidity of 16 years	...	Mean rainfall of 16 years	78
Idio ditto of 1871	29.863	Idio ditto of 1871	81.9	Idio ditto of 1871	...	Actual fall in 1871	79
Defect in 1871	...	Excess in 1871	0.6	Excess in 1871	...	Excess in 1871	1

CALCUTTA,
The 5th January 1872.
HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-Level, with Mean Wind Directions.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.	
			Proportional prevalence, Max.=100.	Mean direction.
Port Blair	...	...	...	...
Madras	29.885	85.6	42	N 7° W
Vizagapatam	29.808	85.1	21	N 79° E
Akyab	29.873	80.7	12	N 26° E
False Point	29.900	81.9	30	N 45° E
Cuttack	29.883	80.2	31	N 6° W
Safar Island	29.865	70.6	13	S 75° W
Chittagong	29.881	77.9	57	N 16° W
Calcutta	29.872	79.4	12	N. 65° W
Jessore	29.862	78.5	31	N 14° E
Dacca	29.874	78.5	21	N 63° E
Cachar	29.866	77.8	13	S 46° E
Hazareebaugh	29.874	78.5	43	40° W
Berhampore	29.871	80.5	47	N 7° E
Gya	...	70.8	6	N 88° W
Patna	29.883	77.2	18	N 37° E
Monghyr	29.850	78.7	13	N 73° W
Darjeeling	29.900	75.9	42	N 71° W
Gawalparah	29.857	77.0	64	N 87° E
Shillong	29.922	74.7	26	S 49° W
Benares	29.869	77.8	17	N 3° W
Roorkee	29.961	75.3	31	S 39° E

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the corresponding temperatures given in column 17. For stations of above 500 feet elevation, the reduction is made by Dippe's tables as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables."

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahr. for every 350 feet.

Wind Direction.—The mean wind direction and its comparative prevalence are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the half month. The latter is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The mean direction is calculated in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the half month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCULATED

The 5th Janua

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th January 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer. Inches.	THERMOMETER.				Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS
			dry	wet	dry	wet				Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			H	Miles.	In.		
Jan.	1st	30.061	81.0	02.2	137.5	70.9	05.6	61.4	0.73	W	...	37.3	...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at 8 and 9 P.M.
	2nd	30.057	80.7			72.4	07.7	63.9	.76	W & W by S	...	41.1	...	...	Clear. Foggy from 4 to 8 A.M.
	3rd	30.024	80.4	66.4	136.0	72.5	08.2	64.8	.78	W by S & W	...	50.7	...	...	Clear and cumuli. Foggy from 4 to 7 A.M., and at 8 P.M.
	4th	29.961	82.0	64.5	137.5	73.2	08.2	64.2	.75	W & W S W	...	55.2	...	...	Clear cirri. Foggy from 5 to 7 P.M.
	5th	30.083	81.0	60.4	135.3	73.5	09.2	66.2	.79	W by S & W	...	47.0	...	...	Chiefly clear. Slightly foggy at 6 and 7 A.M., and from 7 to 11 P.M.
	6th	30.095	77.8	63.0	131.0	70.8	05.6	61.4	.74	N by E	...	59.4	...	...	Clear.
	7th	30.073	61.5	130.4	08.3	61.5	50.1	67	.67	N N E	...	75.6	...	...	Clear.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	20.5
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	82.0
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	81.6
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.75
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.68
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th	... { by lower rain gauge	Nil
	... { by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...	Nil
Ditto between the 1st January and the 7th January	...	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...	Nil

CALCUTTA,
The 9th January 1872.

GOVERNATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

**GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**

**Irrigation Branch.
Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal up to 30th of November 1871.**

Canal.	WATER SUPPLIED DURING 1871-72.				APPROXIMATE AREA IRRIGATED DURING NOVEMBER 1871.				RAINFALL.											NAVIGATION RETURNS.					(CHIEF IRRIGATION.		REMARKS.
	Full supply depth.	Estimated fall discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average depth throughout the month.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	District.	Area actually receiving water during the month in acres.	Of column 8 area receiving water during current year.	Total of column 9 for all previous months of current year.	Total area irrigated up to date during the current year.	Inches during the month.	Inches up to date during the year.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Nature of traffic.	Number of boats.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Approximate value of goods.	Per column 2.	Per column 3.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22						
High Level	8	675	493	227	...	Butack	10,721	...	10,721	10,721	...	49-24	68-13	Local	31	80	935	740	Rice	Rice							
Kendrapara	7	1,263	630	788-363	...	Ditto	15,508	70	15,438	15,564	...	49-21	58-13	Local	98	559	12,743	20,240	Rice, Cotton, &c.	"	Discharge through No. 8 Lock, 243 cubic feet per second.						
Taldunda	8	1,301	625	51'00	...	Ditto	1,363	3	1,361	1,303	...	49-21	58-19	Local	17	121	462	575	Cotton	"	Discharge over Mantraee Escape, 422-70 cubic feet per second.						
Machgong	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	305	7	298	305	...	...	...	Government	69	930	19,416	3,150	Sugar-cane and Turmeric.	"	Water led down to fill and and reaches during the month.

[illegible]

F. T. HAIG, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Joint-Secy., Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

The 5th January 1872.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendraparah Canal during the month of November 1871.
 DISTANCE FROM CUTTACK TO TERMINAL LOCK AT TIDE WATER, 42 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEA-BOARD.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.					
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Tonnage.		Approximate value of cargo.	Nature of cargo.	Number of boats.	Tonnage.		Approximate value of cargo.	Nature of cargo.	Number of boats.	Tonnage.		Approximate value of cargo.	Nature of cargo.	Number of boats.	Tonnage.		Approximate value of cargo.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rs. As. P.	Remarks.									
		Mounds.	Tons.				Mounds.	Tons.				Mounds.	Tons.				Mounds.	Tons.																	
40	Paddy	3,804	...	Rs. 17,550	Paddy	55	49	0	0	2,350	...	Rs. As. P.	637	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	June	1,240	372	No. 22th.	Passengers	18	1	12	0	8,356	...	Rs. As. P.	111	9	1	6	Empty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Spices	1,116	89	1,221	Rice	7	0	6	0	1,221	...	Rs. As. P.	13	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Passenger	1,905	...	1,18,320	Spices	8	17	6	8	5,916	...	Rs. As. P.	83	2	0	...	Stone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Jaggery	14,050	2,516	5,820	Hides	5	18	2	0	1,178	...	Rs. As. P.	16	8	0	1	Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Empty	2,911	...	40,900	Hides	4	22	10	0	4,900	...	Rs. As. P.	53	9	3	3	Fire-wood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3,172	Fire-wood	7	49	8	0	2,734	...	Rs. As. P.	49	8	0	7	Glue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3,00,000	Treasure	1	...	...	...	3,00,000	...	Rs. As. P.	5	10	0	7	Empty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	16,230	Jaggery	17	...	...	...	16,230	...	Rs. As. P.	37	8	0	75	Empty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	18,573	Empty	240	...	...	...	18,573	...	Rs. As. P.	244	0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	...	20,240	15,662	4,91,112	...	383	12,748	108	3	9,431	3,386 1/2	Rs. As. P.	1,257	12	10	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the First Section of the High Level Canal during the month of November 1871.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 37 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.				STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.				ABSTRACT.			
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Tons & Co.		Ton mile- age.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Tonnage.		Ton mile- age.	Tollage.
		Maunds.	Tons.					Maunds.	Tons.		
		Rs. As. P.	Approximate value of cargo.					Rs. As. P.	Approximate value of cargo.		
2	Rice	90 0 0	101½	...	1 2 4	1	Timber	64 0 0	...	...	Rs. As. P.
1	Paddy	10 0 0	25½	...	0 7 2	2	Treasures	14,000 0 0	...	...	16 9 2
1	Almirah	60 0 0	3½	...	0 7 2	1	Ropes	150 0 0	...	...	132 4 1
5	Firewood	51 0 0	99½	...	4 12 0	2	Warren	1,101 0 0	...	...	...
1	Straw	4 0 0	75	...	0 11 2	1	Rails	450 0 0	...	...	...
4	Jaggery	605 0 0	449½	...	3 7 7	1	Firewood	20 0 0	...	...	...
3	Vegetable	15 0 0	87½	...	3 5 6	2	Empty	85 0 0	...	...	...
11	Empty	4 12 0	470½	...	3 5 2	2	Files	9 0 0	...	...	...
1	Ramboos	...	...	...	1 12 0	1	Bricks	150 0 0	...	...	...
2	Passengers	...	...	...	0 8 2	1	Ramboos	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	Monetaries	3,020 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	Pick Axes and	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Whin Paint	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Passengers	...	...	...	...
31		739 12 0	2,236 80	935	16 9 2	17		18,998 0 0	5,930 212	5,895	19,787 12 0
											148 13 3

The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Talundah Canal during the month of November 1871
 LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 25 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.					STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.					ABSTRACT.				
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TONNAGE.		Ton mile-age.	Tollage.	Num. of boats or rats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TONNAGE.		Ton mile-age.	Tollage.	Remarks.
			Maunds.	Tons.						Maunds.	Tons.			
5	Paddy	Rs. 380	1,197	...	...	Rs. As. P.	8	Literite	Rs. As. P.	6,038	...	...	Rs. As. P.	The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.
3	Fuel	55	1,125	...	...	3 0 0	10	Oil	400 8 0	4,316	...	...	20 3 6	
8	Buttresses 13,100 in No.	100	...	...	...	2 13 6	4	Line	200 0 0	2,035	...	...	...
1	Timbers, 3 in No. ...	40	...	...	...	10 14 8	11	Rubble	114 8 0	4,351	...	...	...
...	Empty	...	1,150	...	...	2 14 0	1	Frame boat	2,000 0 0	650	...	...	...
...	Demurrage, at 4 as per day.	...	...	...	...	0 4 0	2	Bricks	41 0 0	1,800	...	...	65 1 6	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	33	Empty	.....	6,213	...	...	...
17		575	3,472	124	401½	20 3 8	69		3,150 0 0	20,033	9,221½	1,051	85 5 1	

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal during the month of November 1871.
LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 24 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.				
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Tonnage.		Approximate value of cargo.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Tonnage.		Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rs. As. P.
			Maunds.	Tons.							Maunds.	Tons.												
40	Coal	Mds.	19,401	28,450	Rs. 7,182	...	...	2	Empty boats	...	10	3	Rs. 11 4 0	1,849	Local	49,736	3,62,807	7,228	57,352	1,006 10 0	...	...	...	...
13	Cotton	...	1,075	3,225	20,625	...	...	3	Boats of Leak	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	...	35	429	12 2 0	...	...	...
2	Firewood	...	60	175	18	...	...	...	Timber.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Grain	...	3,471	7,650	6,625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Hides and horns	...	2,091	4,550	30,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Jacqueri and sugar	...	675	1,650	2,063	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Metal	...	1,553	4,350	45,231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Miscellaneous	...	6,124	21,875	25,093	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Oil and oilseeds	...	2,854	6,725	10,192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Paddy and rice	...	597	2,200	1,714	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Piece-goods	...	8,550	14,675	15,279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Garden produce	...	1,317	3,475	2,335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Pottery	...	321	1,550	1,02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Salt	...	2,766	7,550	11,065	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Silk and indigo	...	133	3,570	3,570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	June	...	2,154	6,325	2,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Straw	...	1,870	3,850	768	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Tobacco	...	365	1,275	2,130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Tile	...	345	925	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Shed line	...	150	925	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Sand	...	756	2,625	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Bafts of timber, 1 yds 36	...	...	...	231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Rofts of bamboos	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
177	Empty boats	...	...	...	73,975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,183	Passengers, No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,643	Police boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Mia. Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,940	Total	...	49,736	3,62,807	5,02,650	7,228	57,352	1,006 10 0	6	Total	100	36	429	12 2 0	1,954	Total	49,736	3,62,807	7,228	57,352	1,006 10 0	...	...	...

The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.
Canal Range III. closed for annual repairs from 12th Nov. 1871.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal during the month of November 1871.
LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 26 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.			
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.			
				Maunder.	Tons.							Maunder.	Tons.										
285	Paddy	22,742	21,345	48,480	...	...	Rs. As. P.	1	Stuice gates	...	Rs. 300	...	150	...	Rs. As. P.	898	Local	Rs. 72,053	96,353	Rs. As. P.	
4	Mustard	350	1,101	975	...	...	4 14 0	2	Sand	...	50	...	400	...	2 0 0	10	Irrn. works	595	1,174	734 15 9	
33	Tobacco	1,224	6,144	4,350	...	...	25 14 0	1	Empty	...	100	...	50	...	0 9 0	...	...	...	...	...
6	Oil cake	108	98	380	...	...	1 15 6	1	Tools	...	80	...	60	...	0 4 8	...	...	...	...	...
3	Cotton	450	3,801	1,075	...	...	5 6 0	1	Lime	...	25 1	...	125	...	1 6 6	...	...	...	...	...
8	Betel	78	123	265	...	...	2 2 0	3	Soots	...	20	...	150	...	3 8 6	...	...	...	...	...
6	Cloth	69	4,100	480	...	...	2 15 3	1	Iron works	...	...	...	...	...	1 2 0	...	...	...	...	...
20	Spices	305	8,000	850	...	...	7 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Salt	3,749	15,163	6,075	...	...	35 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Grains	355	493	600	...	...	5 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pottery	2,303	117	980	...	...	0 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Nuts	5	90	50	...	...	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Plantain	10	20	100	...	...	0 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Stone lime	1,000	775	1,350	...	...	7 2 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Sugar	60	600	200	...	...	2 0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Iron	75	180	275	...	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Cocunut	30	30	125	...	...	1 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Charcoal	80	80	30	...	...	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Firewood	950	73	1,775	...	...	8 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Bamboo No.	4,411	123	1,895	...	...	3 12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Plank	2,775	328	675	...	...	8 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Straw bundles	100	300	100	...	...	1 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Animal (cow) No.	680	1	75	...	...	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
391	Empty boats	80	750	375	...	...	1 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Rice	1,793	2,545	23,925	...	...	159 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Must	203	832	3,495	...	...	21 11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Matte	50	250	300	...	...	11 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Timber	451	2,923	1,555	...	...	71 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Passengers	...	...	670	...	...	7 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Skin	50	800	100	...	...	1 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Lime	88	49	185	...	...	1 9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Vegetables	101	48	255	...	...	1 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Jagvery	144	675	40	...	...	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Sundries	8	8	175	...	...	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
288		...	72,053	1,03,765	3,708	96,353	724 15 9	10		...	595	1,285	451	1,174	10 9 9	908		72,049	97,531	735 9 6			

CALCUTTA,

The 7th November 1871.

N.B.—The Luggage shown above is that of the boats and not of the cargo.

(Sd.) G. A. SEARLE, Lieut.-Col., S.C.,
Offg. Asst. to Chief Engineer and Joint-Secretary, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch, Bengal.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd December 1871, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	99,876	1,72,349 8 10	15,798 14 2	685,836 0	*4,35,830 8 0	39,951 2 7	55,749 16 9
Or per mile of railway ...	...	134 10 4	12 6 10	.....	340 7 11	31 4 3	45 11 1
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	2,272,251	32,08,251 8 4	294,089 14 6	11,277,631 10	68,60,780 13 3	628,900 6 6	922,990 1 0
Total for 25 weeks ...	2,372,121	33,80,601 1 2	309,888 8 8	11,063,467 10	72,90,561 8 3	668,851 9 1	978,739 17 9
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	83,160†	1,50,874 5 3	13,830 2 11	626,876 30	4,48,545 15 4	41,116 14 3	54,946 17 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	133 5 5	12 4 6	.....	396 6 8	36 6 9	48 11 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,258,894†	33,31,437 9 0	305,381 15 6	12,469,353 30	80,07,563 15 1	816,526 13 11	1,121,908 9 5

Rs. 10,000 deducted on account of over inclusion in previous weeks.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd December 1871, on 223 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	4,072	21,978 15 0	2,014 14 8	67,070 10	*17,517 4 3	1,605 15 0	3,620 9 8
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	98 9 0	9 0 8	.....	74 8 10	7 4 0	16 4 8
For previous 24 weeks of half-year...	103,629†	2,89,797 7 9	26,564 15 5	1,075,916 20	2,89,940 15 3	26,577 18 5	53,142 13 10
Total for 25 weeks ...	107,600†	3,11,776 6 9	28,570 10	1,142,986 30	3,07,458 3 6	28,183 13 5	56,763 3 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,445†	19,618 0 3	1,789 3 1	.....	15,774 15 7	1,446 0 9	3,235 3 10
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	87 8 5	8 0 6	.....	70 11 10	6 9 8	14 0 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	90,739†	2,79,017 12 10	25,576 12 8	660,487 30	2,13,841 5 10	19,002 2 6	45,178 15 2

* Rs. 1,000 deducted on account of over inclusion in previous weeks.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd December 1871, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	29,725†	19,856 4 6	1,820 3 2	80,431 12	17,508 3 9	1,610 8 5	3,430 11 7
Or per mile of railway ...	190	126 14 1	11 12 7	514 0	112 4 1	10 5 10	21 18 5
For previous 25 weeks of half-year	665,115 †	3,63,067 8 6	33,281 3 16	1,545,782 20½	5,75,825 7 1	52,793 3 2	86,074 7 0
Total for 26 weeks ...	694,841	3,82,923 13 0	35,101 7 0	1,626,233 32½	5,93,393 10 10	54,403 11 7	89,504 18 7
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	27,773	14,421 0 0	1,321 18 7	109,362 7	21,994 0 9	2,016 2 5	3,338 1 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	215	127 5 5	11 13 5	960 0	194 3 4	17 16 7	20 9 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	653,927	3,41,308 15 11	31,286 13 4	2,059,892 26	6,68,153 10 1	61,247 8 2	92,534 1 6

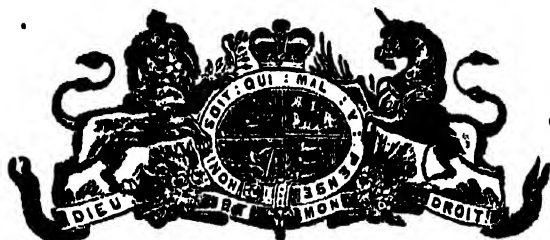
CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd December 1871, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	7,351†	1,017 13 3	101 15 8	9,577 0	293 5 3	6 8	131 2 4
Or per mile of railway ...	280	36 5 7	3 12 8	334 34	10 7 7	1 1 0	4 13 8
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	55,827†	8,064 12 9	865 9 7	134,611 20	4,247 0 3	424 14 0	1,290 3 7
Total for 12 weeks ...	62,979	9,672 10 0	967 5 3	144,088 20	4,540 5 6	454 0 8	1,421 5 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	7,094	1,016 2 0	101 12 3	10,814 10	512 0 9	51 4 0	153 16 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	253	36 4 8	3 12 6	396 8	18 4 7	1 18 7	5 9 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	61,855†	10,277 14 0	1,027 15 9	136,154 13	4,493 15 9	449 7 11	1,477 3 8

No. 3

of 1872



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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Errata.

In date of Government Resolution on "The Epidemic Fever in Burdwan and Hooghly," page 26 of Supplement, *for 1871 read 1872.*

In page 33, line 46, *for two read twenty.*

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 13th January 1872.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station, in inches.	Character of the weather in the district, as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
1872.						
1	Bhaugulpore	Jan. 13th	0	Fair	... Cold weather crops first rate; a good shower of rain would do a great deal of good.	
2	Monghyr	" 13th	0	Favorable	... Rice gathered; poppy and other crops good.	
3	Purneah	" 6th	0	Mostly fair; some times cloudy and foggy.	... Rice and some of the winter crops gathered; the spring crops promising, but want of rain may do some injury.	
4	Rajmehal	" 13th	0	Dry and warm	... Crops require rain.	
5	Deoghur	" 13th	0	Healthy	... Sugar-cane being cut, the outturn will be a good one. Mustard and urhur poor.	
6	Nya Doomka	" 13th	0	Cold and dry	... Only mustard is on the ground, and it is not good.	
7	Godda	" 13th	0	Cold	... The cold weather crops have not had the benefit of a good shower of rain.	
8	Pakour	" 13th	0	Quite cold	... Rice nearly gathered; mustard and other crops favorable.	
9	Jamtarra	" 13th	0	Dry and fine	... Sugar-cane being cut; mustard suffering from want of rain.	
10	Patna.					
11	Gya	" 13th	0	Fine	... All crops promising well.	
12	Chumparun	" 13th	0	Fair	... The spring crops promise a rich outturn.	
13	Sarun.					
14	Shahabad	" 13th	0	Fair	... The spring crops promise well.	
15	Tirhoot	" 13th	0	Cold and fair	... The spring crops continue to be very promising.	
16	Rajshahye	" 11th	0	Very cold	... Rice harvested; spring crops flourishing.	
17	Bograh.					
18	Dinagepore	" 13th	0	Cold and some times cloudy.	... Generally favorable.	
19	Maldah	" 12th	0	Fair and very cold	... Good.	
20	Moorshedabad	" 13th	0	Fair	... Good.	
21	Pubna	" 13th	0	Fine and seasonable.	... Good.	
22	Rungpore	" 13th	0	Cold and fine	... Generally good; tobacco fine.	
23	Burdwan	" 13th	0	Fair and cold	... Favorable, but a little rain is wanted.	
24	Bancoorah	" 13th	0	Cool	... The paddy harvested; the cold weather crops flourishing.	
25	Beerbhoom	" 13th	0.1	Bright and cold...	... The cold weather crops require some rain.	
26	Hooghly	" 13th	0.5	Clear	... Rice reaped; the cold weather crops good.	
27	Howrah	" 13th	0	Favorable	... Satisfactory.	
28	Midnapore	" 12th	0	Dry and cold	... Good.	
29	Nuddea	" 13th	Slight ...	Very cold	... The cold weather crops a little improved, but more rain wanted.	
30	Jessore	" 12th	0.1	Pure, clear, and cold.	... On the whole good; in some places rain wanted.	
31	24-Pergunnahs	" 13th	0	Fair and cold	... Rice and some cold weather crops reaped; the spring crops fair.	
32	Dacca	" 13th	0.5	Fair and dry	... The crops promise well; the rain has done them good.	

Cholera & fever prevailing in some parts of the district.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station, in inches.	Character of the weather in the district, as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
33	Backergunge.					
34	Furreedpore	Jan. 13th	0	Cold, clear, and pleasant.	Good	Cholera still prevailing in some places, though in a mitigated form.
35	Mymensingh.					
36	Sylhet	" 6th	0	Good	Very good.	
37	Cachar	" 6th	0	Fair	Excellent; paddy half reaped.	
38	Chittagong	" 6th	0	Fine	Very favorable.	
39	Noakhally or Bulloah	" 5th	0	Fair	Good.	
40	Tipperah.	" 5th	0	Fair	Good.	
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	" 6th	0	Foggy	Good.	
42	Cuttack	" 13th	0	Seasonable	Generally good.	
43	Balasore.					
44	Pooree	" 6th	0	Hot for the time of the year.	Outturn of crops about $\frac{1}{2}$; the cold weather rice crop has been totally lost in several places.	
45	Hazareebaugh	" 13th	0	Dry	Backward for want of rain.	
46	Lohardugga	" 12th	0	Fair and cold	The spring crops fair in Palamow; elsewhere very poor.	
47	Maunbhoom	" 13th	0	Fine	Rice, &c., gathered; mustard and linseed on the ground.	
48	Singbhoom	" 6th	0	Dry and cold	Good.	
49	Durrung	" 5th	0	Foggy and cold	Rice and pulses nearly reaped; sugarcane much better than in previous years; mustard doing well.	
50	Nowgong	" 5th	0.4	Fair and cold	Rice nearly gathered; spring crops promise well.	
51	Sechsaugor	" 6th	0	Cold, dry, and pleasant.	Satisfactory; being reaped and stored.	
52	Kamroop	" 6th	0	Dry	Rice favorable.	
53	Luckimpore	" 6th	0.2	Fair	Rice gathered.	
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	" 6th	0	Fine	"No standing crop now."	
55	Naga Hills.					
56	Julpigoree	" 13th	0	Very cold and cloudy.	Out-turn of rice below the average; want of rain has done much harm.	
57	Gowalparah	" 8th	0	Foggy and cloudy	Winter crops being reaped.	
58	Garo Hills	" 6th	0	Fair	"No crops on the ground."	
59	Darjeeling	" 12th	0	Good	Wheat and barley healthy; other crops good; rice lost about 4 annas.	
60	Cooch Behar	" 13th	0	Very cold	Good.	

N. B.—The columns of the districts from which returns have not been received remain blank.

Published for general information.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 16th January 1872.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	Stations.	Rain from 1st to 7th Jan. 1872.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
			Inches	Up to date.	
CUTTACK.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Cuttack { Jail ...	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	False Point ...	Not received	...	...
	Jajipore ...	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Kendraparah ...	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Jugutsingapore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Sunbulpore ...	Not received	...	...
	Balasoie ...	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Bhuddruck ...	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Pooree ...	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Khoordah ...	Not received	...	...
	Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Hazareebaugh { Dispensary ...	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Burhee ...	Not received	...	...
	Pachumba ...	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Ranchee ...	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Palamow ...	Not received	...	...
	Purulia ...	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Gobindpore ...	Not received	...	...
	Chyebassa ...	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
PATNA.	Patna (Bankipore) ..	0.60	0.60	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Jail ...	0.63	0.63	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Cantonment ...	0.60	0.60	ditto.	
	Behar ...	0.16	0.16	ditto.	
	Barh ...	0.50	0.50	ditto.	
	Gya ...	Not received	...	...
	Sherghotty ...	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Nowadah ...	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Arungabad ...	0.08	0.08	ditto.	
	Chumparan ...	Not received	...	...
BHAGPUR.	Bettiah ...	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Chuprah ...	0.80	0.80	ditto.	
	Sewan ...	0.54	0.54	ditto.	
	Mozufferpore ...	0.30	0.30	ditto.	
	Durbhangah ...	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Seetamarree ...	Not received	...	...
	Tajpore ...	ditto	...	...
	Mudhubani ...	0.22	0.22	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Hajipore ...	0.36	0.36	ditto.	
	Arrah ...	0.54	0.64	ditto.	
BHAGPUR.	Buxar ...	Not received	...	...
	Sasseram ...	0.08	0.08	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Bhubhooh ...	0.05	0.05	ditto.	
	Benares ...	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Bhangulpore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Mudhlepooah ...	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Bauka ...	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Soopool ...	Not received	...	...
	Moughyr ...	0.02	0.02	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Jamooie ...	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
RAJSHAHY.	Bagoosera ...	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Deoghur ...	0.03	0.03	ditto.	
	Jamtara ...	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Rajmehal ...	Not received	...	...
	Pakonr ...	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Nya-Doomka ...	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Purneah ...	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Kishongunge ...	Not received	...	...
	Arrareah ...	ditto	...	...
	Rampore Beaulash... ..	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
BARDWAN.	Nattore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Bograh ...	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Dinagopore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Maldah ...	0.05	0.05	ditto.	
	Bernampore ...	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Jungipore ...	0.06	0.06	ditto.	
	Lalbagh ...	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Jamocakandi ...	Not received	...	...
	Pubna ...	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Serajunge ...	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
BARDWAN.	Bungpore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Bhowanigunge ...	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Titallya ...	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Bardwan ...	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Cutwa ...	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Culina ...	Not received	...	...
	Bood-Bood ...	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Bancoorah ...	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Raneegunge ...	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Sooree ...	0.02	0.02	ditto.	
BARDWAN.	Hooghly ...	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Serampore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Jehinabad ...	Not received	...	...
	Howrah ...	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Mainapore ...	Not received	...	...
	Coutal { Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Coutal { Exe. Engr.'s Office ...	Not received	...	...
	Gurhatta ...	ditto	...	...
	Tumlook ...	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	

DIVISION.	Stations.	Rain from 1st to 7th Jan. 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS
			Inches.	Up to date.	
PRESIDENCY.	Kishnagur	Not received	...	...
	Bongong	ditto	...	...
	Banaghat	ditto	...	...
	Meherpore	ditto	...	...
	Choosdangah	ditto	...	...
	Kooshda	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Jessore	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Khoolnah	Not received	...	...
	Jenidah	ditto	...	...
	Nurail	ditto	...	...
	Magoorah	ditto	...	...
	Bagirhaut	ditto	...	...
	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Calcutta	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital...	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Alipore { Jail	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Barrackpore	Not received	...	...
	Dum-Dum	ditto	...	...
	Baraset	ditto	...	...
	Satkherah	ditto	...	...
DACA.	Busseerhaut	ditto	...	...
	Diamond Harbour	ditto	...	...
	Barripore	ditto	...	...
	Dacca { Telegraph Office	ditto	...	...
	Dacca { Jail	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Burrisaul	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Perozepore	Not received	...	...
	Madaripore	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Furzedpore	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Goalundo	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Mymensing	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Jamulpore	Not received	...	...
	Attena	ditto	...	...
	Kishoregunge	ditto	...	...
CHITTAGONG.	Sylhet	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Cachar	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Hylakandy	Not received	...	...
	Koyah	ditto	...	...
	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Chittagong { Jail	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
COCH BEHAR.	Cox's Bazar	Not received	...	...
	Rangamatee Hill	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Noakhally	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Tipperah	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah	Not received	...	...
	Akyah	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Cooch Behar	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Buxa	ditto	...	ditto.	
	Gawalparah	ditto	...	ditto.	
	Dhooobree	Not received	...	...
ASSAM.	Tura (Garó Hills)	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not received	...	...
	Darjeeling { Hospital	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Rungbee	Not received	...	...
	Julpigoree	ditto	...	...
	Boda	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
ASSAM.	Tespare	Not received	...	...
	Nowgong	0.40	0.40	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Mungledya	Not received	...	...
	Burpettah	ditto	...	...
	Gowhatty	Nil	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Seebankor	Not received	...	...
	Jorehaut	ditto	...	...
	Golaghat	ditto	...	...
	Nazeraah	ditto	...	...
	Debrooghur	ditto	...	...
	Suddya	ditto	...	...
	Shillong	ditto	...	...
ASSAM.	Cherrapoonjee	ditto	...	...
	Jaowai	ditto	...	...
	Samooogoodting	ditto	...	...

CALCUTTA,
The 13th January 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 7th to 13th January 1872.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humi- dity Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Jan.											
	7th	10	30.050	30.078	60.4	60.5	56	NNE	...	...	...	b
		16	29.914	29.933	73.6	63.8	55	NNE	...	...	...	b
	8th	10	29.953	29.973	60.4	62.7	67	ENE	...	...	C, CS	b
		16	29.797	29.816	73.5	65.0	61	NNE	...	...	K	b
	9th	10	30.003	30.024	61.3	59.0	55	N by E	...	0.22	...	b
		16	29.921	29.941	60.3	56.5	39	N by W	...	...	...	b
	10th	10	30.150	30.169	61.5	54.6	50	NNE	...	...	...	b
		16	30.005	30.034	67.7	55.7	46	WNW	...	...	...	b
	11th	10	30.100	30.119	64.0	57.0	62	WNW	...	...	...	b
		16	29.969	29.973	70.6	59.5	46	WNW	...	...	...	b
	12th	10	30.102	30.121	67.6	61.0	61	WNW	...	...	...	b
		16	29.993	30.011	73.0	62.2	60	WNW	...	...	...	b
SINGAPORE.	7th	10	30.050	30.065	71	63	61	NE	5.5	...	KS	b, m
		16	29.911	29.917	77	68	61	NW	2.7	...	...	b, m
	8th	10	29.835	29.811	77	72	77	S	8.3	...	...	b, m
		16	29.804	29.810	70	73	71	S	7.0	...	N	b, m
	9th	10	30.027	30.033	67	66	94	N	17.7	0.03	C	b, m
		16	29.930	29.942	72	64	37	N	12.5	...	...	b
	10th	10	30.102	30.108	65	56	53	NE	4.0	...	...	b, m
		16	30.027	30.033	70	54	41	N	6.3	...	...	b, m
	11th	10	30.102	30.108	66	59	63	NNW	3.2	...	...	b, m
		16	29.971	29.977	73	61	46	N	2.3	...	...	b, m
	12th	10	30.106	30.112	68	62	69	ENE	4.0	...	...	b, m
		16	29.996	30.002	75	66	59	W	6.3	...	...	b, m
	13th	10	30.102	30.108	70	65	75	NE	3.8	...	...	b, m
CHITTAGONG.		16	29.908	30.001	77	68	53	S	4.8	...	...	b, m
	7th	10	29.940	30.031	74	63	59	N	6.3	...	...	b, m
		16	29.789	29.883	75	67	63	NW	6.7	...	...	b
	8th	10	29.894	29.900	64	62	88	N	5.1	...	...	b
		16	29.754	29.818	74	63	51	NW	5.9	...	...	b
	9th	10	29.897	29.903	66	63	83	N	5.3	0.40	...	b
		16	29.841	29.936	70	62	61	W	6.2	...	...	b
	10th	10	30.015	30.111	63	58	72	N	4.3	...	...	b, m
		16	29.894	29.949	70	62	61	NNE	4.5	...	...	b
	11th	10	29.985	30.041	65	61	78	N	5.8	...	...	b, m
		16	29.811	29.986	70	62	61	W	7.4	...	...	b, m
	12th	10	29.997	30.092	70	65	75	N	4.2	...	...	b, m
		16	29.918	30.013	71	63	70	WSW	4.2	...	...	b, m
MADRAS.	13th	10	30.010	30.105	67	61	81	NNE	5.0	...	...	b, m
		16	29.923	30.017	75	65	55	W	7.0	...	...	b
	6th	10	30.051	30.081	82	72	59	NE by N	8	...	...	bc
		16	29.928	29.958	81	70	55	NE	12	...	...	bc
	7th	10	30.011	30.061	80	69	51	NE	8	...	...	bc
		16	29.894	29.924	80	69	51	ENE	8	...	...	bc
	8th	10	30.004	30.034	79	68	51	NW by N	14	...	...	bc
		16	29.867	29.837	81	69	51	E by S	5	...	...	b
	9th	10	29.994	30.024	79	70	61	SE by E	6	...	...	b
		16	29.861	29.894	81	72	61	SE by E	5	...	...	b
	10th	10	30.001	30.031	79	73	73	SE by E	3	...	...	3
		16	29.950	29.980	82	72	59	NE by E	10	...	...	bc
	11th	10	30.017	30.077	79	72	69	N by W	4	...	...	bc
LUTACK.		16	29.919	30.049	81	71	59	ENE	13	...	...	bc
		10	30.041	30.071	82	69	43	NE by E	10	...	...	bc
		16	29.940	29.970	79	67	50	ENE	11	...	...	bc
	6th	10	30.029	30.113	75	67	63	NE	1.1	...	K	fair
		16	29.803	29.945	85	67	31	W	2.6	...	...	fair
	7th	10	29.907	30.010	76	69	64	S	5.0	...	...	fair
		16	29.782	29.864	84	68	29	SSW	3.6	...	...	fair
	8th	10	29.839	29.922	79	67	50	SSW	1.5	...	N, KS	cloudy
		16	29.687	29.769	81	70	46	SSW	9.9	...	...	fair
	9th	10	29.929	30.013	72	60	45	W	3.4	...	...	fair
		16	29.819	29.902	80	60	21	N	2.6	...	...	fair
	10th	10	30.005	30.089	69	56	39	NNE	3.0	...	...	fair
		16	29.947	30.030	76	64	27	E	4.1	...	...	fair
LUTACK.	11th	10	30.058	30.142	69	65	35	ENE	5.0	...	...	fair
		16	29.851	29.934	79	61	30	WNW	2.2	...	...	fair
	12th	10	29.907	30.081	72	62	53	NNE	3.0	...	...	fair
		16	29.875	29.958	82	65	35	S	2.6	...	...	fair
	13th	10	30.017	30.101	71	63	59	SSW	8.0	...	...	fair
		16	29.962	30.047	67	55	41	SSW	7.0	...	...	fair
	7th	10	29.871	30.005	73	65	62	NE	1	...	...	b
		16	29.847	29.869	78	64	57	WNW	2	...	...	b
	8th	10	29.911	29.983	69	64	74	ENE	1	...	...	b
		16	29.822	29.844	76	61	43	W	1	...	...	b
	9th	10	29.959	29.978	71	67	80	NNW	2	...	K, KS	m
		16	29.891	29.913	69	67	89	N by E	4	0.10	KS	g
	10th	10	30.004	30.047	64	62	83	NNE	1	...	K	b
		16	29.843	29.905	72	66	71	WSW	1	...	C	b
LUTACK.	11th	10	30.036	30.058	67	62	74	NE	1	...	...	b
		16	29.935	29.957	74	64	63	WSW	1	...	K	b
	12th	10	30.036	30.088	67	64	84	ENE	1	...	UK	b
		16	29.905	29.987	75	67	61	WSW	1	...	...	b
	13th	10	30.061	30.083	69	64	81	NE	1	...	...	b
		16	29.959	29.974	76	68	64	W	1	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
13th January 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta,

DURING THE HALF MONTH 1st to 15th NOVEMBER 1871.

N.B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperatures, and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Feet.	BAROMETER.					THERMOMETER.										HUMIDITY.					RAINFALL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
		Height above sea-level.	MEAN OF					Mean of min.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	MEAN OF				Highest Max.	Absolute range.	Lowest Min.	MEAN OF				In inches.	No. of days.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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Port Blair	110	Not received.	29.923	29.892	29.932	

• • CALCUTTA, The 13th January 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD, Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-Level, with Mean Wind Directions.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.	
			Proportional prevalence, Max.=100.	Mean direction.
Port Blair	...	...	...	...
Madras	29.905	79.8	54	N 47° E
Vizagapatam	29.918	82.8	93	N 71° E
Akyab	29.942	78.9	67	N 34° W
False Point	30.006	79.8	45	N 32° E
Cuttack	29.909	77.5	25	N 2° E
Sankor Island	29.963	77.7	33	N 51° W
Chittagong	29.902	75.1	63	N 11° E
Calcutta	29.958	77.8	25	N 65° W
Jessore	29.946	78.0	19	N 25° W
Dacca	29.953	76.5	2	N 43° W
Cachar	29.952	73.7	13	E
Hazareebaugh	29.915	77.0	44	N 56° W
Berhampore	29.944	75.0	38	N 66° W
Gya	...	76.6	18	S 56° W
Patna	29.931	73.7	13	N 73° E
Monghyr	29.924	75.8	34	N 53° W
Darjeeling	30.003	70.5	52	N 81° W
Gowalparah	29.930	73.3	77	N 76° E
Shillong	30.010	71.2	19	S 70° W
Benares	29.972	74.4	16	N
Koorkee	29.975	71.4	14	S 31° E

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the corresponding temperatures given in column 17. For stations of above 500 feet elevation, the reduction is made by Dippe's tables as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables."

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahr. for every 350 feet.

Wind Direction.—The mean wind direction and its comparative prevalence are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the half month. The latter is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The mean direction is calculated in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the half month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th January 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th January 1872.

Date.	THERMOMETER.						mean dew. point.	humidity.	Wind.	direction.	GENERAL REMARKS		
	red.	dry bulb.	wet bulb.	air.	bulb.	com-puted							
Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
8th.	29.94	75.5	62.0	131.5	66.8	61.9	58.0	0.75	N N E & N E	...	5.3	0.22	Clouds of different kinds. Rain at 6 and 9½ P.M.
9th.	29.53	70.5	58.0	148.3	63.7	58.7	50.4	0.74	N N E & N by W	...	137.9	...	Clear.
10th.	30.067	69.0	55.0	117.0	61.7	54.3	47.6	0.82	N & W N W	...	130.3	...	Clear.
11th.	30.22	71.8	54.6	131.0	62.3	56.1	50.5	0.67	W N W	...	98.5	...	Clear. Foggy at 10 and 11 P.M.
12th.	30.81	74.2	56.4	127.0	64.3	58.9	54.0	0.71	W N W	...	15.5	...	Clear. Foggy at mid- night and 1 A.M., and from 7 to 11 P.M.
13th.	30.28	78.6	56.8	134.3	66.3	60.4	55.7	0.70	W N W & W	...	5.7	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at Midnight and 1 and from 5 to 8 A.M.
14th.	30.24	77.5	58.8	131.2	67.6	62.5	58.4	0.74	S W & W by N	...	22.0	...	Clear.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from a twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the wet rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	24.0
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	78.6
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	78.0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.69
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.67
Inches.		
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th	... { by lower rain gauge	0.22
	... { by anemometer gauge	0.19
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...	0.08
Ditto between the 1st January and the 14th January	...	0.22
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...	0.08

CALCUTTA,
The 15th January 1872.

GOPEKNAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th December 1871, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total traffic receipts
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.			Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.		Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week ...	85,368	1,74,873 13 10	16,030 2 1		604,888 30	*3,67,389 12 9	33,877 7 11	46,707 10 0	
Or per mile of railway		139 0 11	12 10 6		.....	287 0 5	26 6 3	88 16 8
For previous 26 weeks of half-year	2,372,121	33,80,601 1 2	309,888 8 8		11,963,407 10	72,96,561 5 3	608,861 9 1	978,730 17 9	
Total for 26 weeks ...	2,457,479	35,55,474 15 0	325,018 10 9		12,628,856 0	76,63,951 2 0	702,528 17 0	1,028,447 7 9	
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	82,107½	1,47,813 8 8	13,540 11 0		771,149 30	3,31,744 13 4	30,409 18 10	43,959 9 10	
Per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year		130 10 2	11 19 6		.....	283 3 0	26 17 6	88 17 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,341,002	34,79,250 12 8	318,331 0 6		13,240,503 20	92,39,308 12 5	846,036 12 9	1,165,807 19 3	

Rs. 23,500 deducted on account of over-charges on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway materials, recorded in Resolution No. 674 of 1871.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th December 1871, on 223 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	7,715	23,082 0 3	2,115 17 1	72,019 0	19,704 5 3	1,808 4 7	3,922 1 8
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	103 8 1	9 9 0	.....	88 5 9	8 2 0	17 11 9
For previous 26 weeks of half-year...	107,600½	3,11,776 6 0	28,579 10 1	1,142,986 30	3,07,458 3 0	28,183 18 5	56,763 3 6
Total for 26 weeks ...	115,315½	3,31,838 7 0	30,693 7 2	1,215,004 30	3,27,162 8 9	29,989 18 0	60,685 5 2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	31,080 11 4	2,849 1 3	108,850 0	47,524 12 3	4,356 8 9	7,205 10 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	139 6 0	12 15 6	.....	213 1 10	19 10 9	32 6 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	96,734½	3,10,698 8 2	28,425 13 11	7,093,387 30	2,61,366 2 1		

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

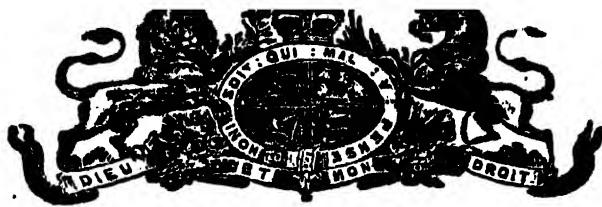
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th December 1871, on 166½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	20,809½	24,161 12 3	2,214 16 7	75,508 14	10,106 7 0	1,751 8 6	3,903 5 1
Or per mile of railway ...	190	154 6 3	14 8 0	482 0	122 1 3	11 3 10	25 6 10
For previous 26 weeks of half-year	694,841	3,82,923 13 0	35,101 7 0	1,626,233 32½	5,93,393 10 10	54,403 11 7	89,504 18 7
Total for 27 weeks ...	724,650½	4,07,083 9 3	37,316 3 7	1,701,742 6½	6,12,500 1 10	56,155 0 1	93,471 3 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	33,050½	10,158 6 8	1,756 3 9	110,171 0	31,086 5 3	2,904 11 7	4,380 18 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	292	169 2 8	15 10 2	973 0	279 12 8	25 12 11	41 3 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	686,077½	3,60,467 6 7	33,042 17 1	3,050,063 16	6,99,830 15 4	64,151 19 9	97,194 18 10

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th December 1871, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	6,866½	956 5 3	95 10 8	9,004 10	288 4 6	28 16 7	124 7 3
Or per mile of railway ...	245	33 1 11	3 8 3	321 53	10 4 9	1 0 7	4 8 10
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	62,979	9,672 10 0	967 5 3	143,988 20	4,540 5 6	454 0 8	1,421 5 11
Total for 13 weeks ...	69,845½	10,627 15 3	1,062 15 11	152,993 30	4,828 10 0	482 17 8	1,545
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	7,308	1,105 4 9	110 10 7	11,499 0	354 8 6	35 9 1	145 19 8
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	261	39 7 7	5 18 11	411 0	12 10 7	1 5 4	5 4 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	69,163½	11,383 2 0	1,138 6 4	147,653 13	4,848 8 8	484 17 0	1,633 3 4



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 20th January 1872.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*

J. GRAHAM, Esq., *Advocate-General.*

H. L. DAMPIER, Esq.,

V. H. SCHALCH, Esq.,

S. C. BAYLEY, Esq.,

C. E. BERNARD, Esq.,

MOULVIE ABDOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR,

BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER,

B. D. COLVIN, Esq.,

T. M. ROBINSON, Esq.,

F. F. WYMAN, Esq.,

and

RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR.

NEW MEMBERS.

MR. ROBINSON and MR. WYMAN took the oath of allegiance, and the oath that they would faithfully fulfil the duties of their office.

RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR, made a solemn declaration of allegiance, and that he would faithfully fulfil the duties of his office.

JUTE-WAREHOUSES AND FIRE-BRIGADE.

MR. BERNARD, in presenting the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law for the registration of jute-warehouses in Calcutta, and to provide for the establishment of an efficient fire-brigade in Calcutta and its suburbs, said that he would ask His Honor the President's permission that the report of the committee be published in the gazette. As the report was already in the hands of hon'ble members, if the President would direct its publication, he would be in a position to move at the next meeting that the report be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

THE PRESIDENT announced that the report of the committee would be published in the next issue of the gazette.

MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

THE order of the day for the adjourned debate on the motion that the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to municipalities be read in Council, having been read—

MR. BAYLEY said, in reference to the consideration of this Bill, he might say that he knew of no subject that could more reasonably claim the fullest attention of the Council, and he might congratulate the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill on the very careful and skilful way in which the intricate and numerous subjects of the Bill were dealt with, and the way in which he had succeeded in retaining all that was valuable in the existing laws and rejecting the less valuable portion, and those which it was found difficult to work in practice. The Bill was mainly a consolidating Bill, but it was a great deal more than a consolidating Bill. It attempted to deal in the first instance with two most difficult problems: it gave the germ of an elective representation to municipalities, which was perhaps the greatest boon to the people that it could be in the power of the Government to give; it also dealt with an exceedingly difficult and delicate question by taking the first step towards the compulsory education of the mass of the people. The hon'ble member, in making his statement, explained fully the constitution of municipalities under the new Bill, and he (Mr. Bayley) need hardly go further into that subject; but he would point out, in reference to the number of official members, that one-third was the maximum—that was to say, that in a municipality of ten members, three only could be officials; and in a municipality of six members, only two would be official. Although he was not prepared to say that a Magistrate with tact and discretion could not get a working majority in a municipality so constituted, he thought it was very clear that when the non-official mind was distinctly at variance and in opposition, the wishes of the official members would go to the wall. One-third as a maximum was, it was true, the maximum which we had before in the District Towns' Act of 1868; but the Town Committee under that Act was a merely consultative body; whilst under the present Act they had the power of initiation, and the power of deciding on measures laid before them. He had heard a great deal of outside criticism upon this Bill, and the general line of objection taken had been this, that with the number and variety of taxes which could or might be imposed, and the variety of purposes to which municipal funds might be devoted, there was the danger that the Government would in the course of time remove from the general revenues the burden of many things, such as the maintenance of dispensaries, hospitals, education, and relief funds, and other public works now borne by the general revenues, and would shift these burdens upon municipalities. Whilst he was prepared to state his own opinion that it was but right and proper that in the course of time the Government should shift many of these burdens from the general revenues to local funds, he was not prepared to say that the time had come for the municipal funds to bear these burdens. To many of them, including such towns as Patna, Howrah, and Berhampore, the Government still had to give grants to supplement their police budgets, whilst the conservancy arrangements, drainage, and roads, in all municipalities were in a very imperfect state. But whether or not the time had come to divert local funds towards such

purposes, it was quite certain that the present Bill gave no assistance (except in the matter of education) towards the transfer, and the fears that were entertained on that point were therefore groundless. The constitution of the municipalities rendered any such transfer against the wishes of the majority impossible. On the contrary, if anything, he thought the Bill went too far the other way, inasmuch as by fixing this maximum of one-third of official members, we very seriously weakened the executive; and he feared where progress and improvement were on one side, and economy on the other, the weight of the balance in favor of economy would be too great, and improvements would be unduly retarded. While on the subject of the constitution of municipalities, he wished to ask the honorable member in charge of the Bill to give us some explanation of what was intended to be the scope of section 18. He found that that section vested municipal commissioners with the property in schools, the buildings, dispensaries, and other public institutions which had hitherto belonged either to the Government or to some quasi-public bodies under Government supervision, and it also provided for the endowments under which those institutions were kept up being transferred to the commissioners; but he did not see anything in the Bill which gave the Government the power of seeing that these institutions were properly kept up in the future, or devoted to the purposes for which they were intended. He did not know whether the danger was a great one, but it might happen that a negligent or cantankerous municipality would allow a school-house or dispensary to go to ruin rather than repair it, and the public who had subscribed for it, and vested it in the Government, trusting to the name and credit of Government, would be deceived, or these buildings might be put to purposes for which they were never designed. The danger did not appear to be a serious one, but still he thought it ought to be taken into consideration.

The next point in the constitution of municipalities was one of very great importance, viz. the power of the Government to frame rules for the election of commissioners. These rules still had to be framed, and as on their applicability to the purpose would depend the success or failure for many years of the scheme, too much attention could not be given to the subject. He had no doubt that whatever administrative talent was available to the Lieutenant-Governor would be made use of for this purpose; but the importance of the section in this Bill was, that it affirmed the principle that the Government was willing to give an elective franchise to municipalities; and whatever rules might be laid down, or on whatever basis the representation was to be made, it was quite clear that when the system of election of commissioners was once adopted, the Government would not be able to go back from it.

In discussing the details of the Bill, there were one or two points in regard to taxes to which he wished to refer. The first four of these taxes were in force either in Calcutta or in various municipalities in the province, and the working of them was known to most of the members of the Council. There were the tax upon houses, the tax upon carriages and horses, the tax upon trades and callings, all in force in Calcutta, and the tax upon persons according to their means, which was in force all over the mofussil; so that there was really no novelty in any of these taxes, and they did not therefore call for any special remarks. There were only two new taxes imposed under the Bill, viz. a tax upon processions and ceremonies and octroi duties. At the risk of being found guilty of irksome repetition, he would repeat that this accumulation of taxes did not mean that more than one or two of them should be imposed together by any municipalities, it was merely a choice which municipalities would have of taking what was most suited to them. But as there was much outside dread that all these taxes might be imposed at once in any municipality, he hoped by continual repetition—as water by continual dropping buries a stone—to persuade the people that not more than one or two of these taxes would be imposed at the same time. With regard to the tax on processions, that seemed to him to be a most reasonable and sensible proposition; no one who knew the way in which processions were managed in all native towns could deny that to some people they were nuisances—very

necessary nuisances, but still nuisances, and further they brought together bad characters, and imposed special duties upon the police, and therefore it seemed to him that those people who enjoyed this luxury should pay for it. He had some actual experience in working this license in towns in Behar. Those who had processions did not object to pay for the license; it was merely part of an expenditure which on such occasions native custom expected to be a lavish expenditure, and the people who paid first class licenses would point to them in proof of their being people of importance and magnitude. He thought the Council would agree with him that it was obviously fair that people who liked to have the luxury of processions should pay for them.

The other new tax to which he would refer was the octroi duties. On this point he wished first to explain a misconception under which some of his native friends seemed to labor, viz. that the octroi duty and the market dues were distinct and separate taxes. The law by introducing the word "or" made it clear that there was only one tax, whether taken as an octroi duty properly so called, viz. a duty upon goods for consumption as they entered the town, or as a market due when they were exposed for sale. There was an alternative mode of levying the same tax and not an alternative tax. At the same time an octroi duty was not so simple a matter as it seemed to be. It was open to great objection in some points. One of these objections, that it raised the price of food, had been noticed by the member in charge of the Bill, and he need not revert further to it; there were other objections also. The great danger was of the tax being converted into a transit duty by municipalities, and he trusted he might be allowed to read to the Council portions of a resolution of the Government of India, laying down the principle upon which octroi duties ought to be levied. The resolution was dated 16th November 1868, and was a re-publication of a previous resolution of the 14th December 1864.

"Such duties should be restricted to articles actually consumed in the towns, and should not be imposed upon articles of general commerce, or interfere with the natural course of transit trade. The Government of India has reason to believe that these sound principles, the truth of which has been established by the prolonged experience of those countries of Europe in which octroi duties formed commonly a source of municipal revenue, have been frequently lost sight of, and that to meet the burden of an annually increasing expenditure upon police, education, or sanitary improvements, a widespread system of taxation has been introduced, injurious to interests on which the burden in a great measure falls, and standing in the way of the proper development of the commerce of the country. It is to little purpose that the imperial Government reduces or abolishes customs duties in the interests of trade, if municipalities are permitted to levy duties on articles of commerce passing through their limits."

The resolution then went on to point out that this was no chimerical or imaginary danger; that it had taken place in almost all parts of the country—Kurrachee, Agra, Bombay, Oude, and the Punjab; and it further said that Bengal was the only province to which such remarks were not applicable. It might have said that Bengal was the only province in which octroi duties had not been introduced. The resolution then went on to lay down the only principle upon which octroi duties could be considered a proper tax. The Government of India said:—

"Town duties are a tax on the consumption of the towns for whose benefit they are levied, and they should on no account be extended to any article belonging to the transit or general trade, which ought to be jealously guarded.

"If these principles are strictly acted upon, and the duties be moderate in amount, the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that there is in many parts in India nothing objectionable in this system of taxation for local purposes.

"In wealthy communities, like those of Europe, it may be admitted that the balance of argument is in favor of raising municipal revenues by direct taxation only, and leaving the local trade entirely free. But in so poor a country as India, it will, in the judgment of the Governor-General in Council, be more commonly the best course to combine direct with indirect taxation; for by this means alone can a sufficiently broad base be secured for raising a sufficient income without undue pressure on individuals. So long as octroi duties on grain and other articles of consumption are kept at a moderate rate, they do not injuriously affect small retail transactions with which the poorer classes are mainly concerned. That such duties are commonly far more popular in India than any direct taxation, is a strong argument in their favor, and the prejudice against them, founded on the common practice of England, should not be allowed to prevent their introduction under suitable limitations, where there is reason to think that the general feeling would be to prefer them to other forms of taxation."

He observed that the Bill provided that octroi duties should only be introduced under special rules to be laid down by the Government, and it was also specially provided that goods passing through and not entering into consumption should be exempt, and thus that they should not be converted into transit duties. He thought that with the rules to be laid down by the Government, and with the safeguards provided in the Bill, we need not have any fear that any octroi duties that might be levied in municipalities would not be based upon these sound principles. Therefore as far as the principle of an octroi duty was concerned, he had no objection to raise. But there was another objection taken to this tax, viz. that, except in very peculiarly circumstanced towns, the cost of collection of octroi duties would be altogether out of proportion to the amount collected. Where towns were not very large, and the consumption consequently not very great, it would never be possible to provide a collecting establishment that should not be out of proportion to the amount collected; and even in large towns if they were not compact, and if the ghâts and roads were numerous, there would in most cases be great difficulty in guarding the places of ingress and egress, and this would cause the cost of collection to be unduly large in proportion to the amount to be collected. In this very resolution the Government of India had pointed out that some cases had arisen in which the cost of collection amounted to 33 per cent. of the collections, and that the general average cost of collection was 20 per cent. In Bengal there were not many large towns, and certainly not so many as there were in the North-Western Provinces, and they were not so compact. Most of the large towns in Bengal had large river frontages, and many points of ingress and egress, and consequently there was danger of the cost of collection being unduly enhanced. It was for these reasons that the late Lieutenant-Governors Sir Cecil Beadon and Sir William Grey had objected to the introduction of octroi duties in Bengal. At the same time there were some large towns especially in Behar which assimilated to a certain degree to the towns in the North-Western Provinces, and in which therefore octroi duties might properly be levied. At all events, it was for the municipal commissioners of each town to consider whether their own circumstances were such as to make the introduction of octroi duties effectual.

While on this subject, he thought he might quote still further from the resolution of the Government of India on the subject of tolls. The Bill allowed municipalities to levy tolls upon ferries, and also upon carts and all beasts of burden coming into the town. Now ferries for municipal purposes, when they were established within municipal limits, were of course not objectionable. But there were some towns in Bengal where a ferry was nothing but a means of transit from the opposite districts to the railway station. This was especially the case with the town of Patna, where the traffic of a whole province might be ferried across the river and go straight to the railway station on the river bank without making any use of the roads of the town. Yet under the Bill the municipality might levy a tax upon that traffic for the purposes of the town. What the Government of India said was this.

"The Government of India also desires to point out that a municipal body can have no claim to take tolls on traffic entering its boundaries by roads or canals. Such imposts are merely a means of raising money from the commerce of the country for the benefit of the town in which they are levied. It may be quite legitimate for a municipality to levy a toll on a road or bridge constructed within its own limits and for the convenience of the town, but when the cost of the work has been recovered, the road or bridge should be thrown open to the public, or the toll reduced to the minimum necessary to keep the work in proper repair."

Accepting this as the principle upon which tolls ought to be levied, he thought it should be remembered that the principle of tolls on ferries in such places should be to limit them to the amount that was requisite for covering the cost of the ferry, and should not be made a cause of gain to the town.

The next subject to which he would refer was section 133 and the other sections of the Bill in regard to police. It would be observed that the Bill gave municipal bodies very much larger control over their own police than that which they had hitherto exercised. No one could doubt that that was a very proper control. The tendency had hitherto been to make municipalities support a more expensive police than they could afford in proportion to their requirements,

and he thought it was quite right that municipalities should have the main voice under certain safeguards as to the number and strength of their own police. But section 133 went a great deal further than this. It transferred the control of the police to municipalities, and not merely the executive control, but the appointment, punishment, suspension, and dismissal of the members of the police force from the police authorities to the municipal commissioners, or rather to a sub-committee of the commissioners. He thought there might be some legal and technical difficulty about this section in connection with Act V of 1861. All police at present enrolled in municipalities were enrolled under Act V of 1861, and formed part of the general police of Bengal. Now Act V of 1861, in section 8, vested this control distinctly in the police functionaries, that was to say, in the district superintendent and his superiors. Moreover, the same Act in section 3 said, that except as authorized under the provisions of that Act, no person, officer, or court, should be empowered to appoint, superintend, or control any police functionary. The section of this Bill as it stood no doubt did direct that municipal commissioners should be empowered by the local Government to appoint, superintend, and control the local police functionaries, and there might be a question whether the section of this Bill in its present shape could stand side by side with Act V of 1861.

[His Honor the PRESIDENT said, the hon'ble member was no doubt aware that this Council had full power to amend Act V of 1861.]

Mr. Bayley continued. He merely threw this out as a legal point for the consideration of the Council, as the Bill did not propose to alter Act V of 1861. But beyond that he might say that he objected on principle to the position in which the district superintendent of police was placed under this section. It was clear from the subsequent sections that the district superintendent was still the executive head of the police under the magistrate. But when we considered that the commissioners themselves were a fluctuating body, that they went out by rotation from year to year, and that the sub-committee would be a still more fluctuating body; and when we considered that the whole control of the municipal police was to be taken from the district superintendent and given, not to one head but to many heads, to a body of men changing from year to year and month to month, and who from necessity had no knowledge and experience of police matters, then to expect anything like efficiency in police matters under such circumstances was to be sanguine to a most unreasonable extent. And he thought he might also point out that it was unfair to the district superintendent, who under the magistrate was responsible for the working of the police, to expect, when all power was taken out of his hands, and when he was liable to be thwarted at every turn by an ignorant sub-committee, that he should be held responsible for the efficiency of the police. He did not mean that the commissioners should not have a voice or control in the matter, but he did think, in regard to punishment, suspension, and dismissal, these duties should be left entirely to the district superintendent under the magistrate. He trusted that this point would be duly considered in committee and receive their attention. He would add that in some districts the municipal police was really a more important body than the district police generally, and consequently it would be a mere matter of economy that the district superintendent should be supported in his control over the police.

The next point upon which he would ask leave to address the Council was the subject of education; and here he would wish to point out a distinction which might perhaps be overlooked in the first instance. Section 113 provided that the municipal commissioners might devote a portion of their funds in aid of education in general, but did not specify any particular class of education to which these funds might be devoted. It had seemed to him that there was a possible danger that municipal commissioners in Bengal might be inclined to give their assistance to the class of schools which they particularly affected, viz. a somewhat high class of English-teaching schools. The result would be that they would take the money of the poor and devote it to the education of the higher classes. But he saw further on that this was provided for

by sections 138 and 139 of the Bill, which gave the Lieutenant-Governor power to enforce contributions from municipalities for *elementary vernacular* education. The distinction was that municipal commissioners *might* devote portion of their funds to the higher classes of schools, but *must* devote a small portion of it to elementary vernacular education. When this was put upon its proper basis, there could, he thought, be no real objection to the provision—not that he expected that his hon'ble friends opposite would not object to enforcing upon commissioners the duty of making payments on account of vernacular education; it was new and therefore it was horrible. But he would point out that in almost every civilized country this was made a charge upon local rating, and he thought it might be safely said that if our municipalities were sufficiently advanced for even the germs of self-government, we might fairly claim from them contributions for education. It was well known that the majority of municipalities were poor; that they had very small surpluses and many wants and responsibilities; and there was no doubt that in the first instance they would not be able very largely to contribute towards education. But there was no doubt that they did at present manage to contribute something to the support of dispensaries, and that many of them contributed very largely for this purpose; and it was to a great extent owing to a not very recent ruling of the Government, which allowed municipal contributions to be considered as private subscriptions, and thus enabled them to call for further assistance from the Government, that the number of dispensaries had of late very largely increased in Bengal. If municipalities contributed towards dispensaries, then he thought there was no great change in principle in requiring them to contribute towards education. If the people would only understand how closely allied ignorance was with disease, and both with vice, he thought he might say that to provide for elementary education was really a first step towards the future diminution of the charges for police and hospitals. Although he had said that the principle was a new one, it was in one aspect not new; it was not so very different from a well-known principle which had long obtained in Bengal under the system of providing *patshalas* and *gooroo mohashoyes*. In most villages in Bengal there were *patshalas*, and *gooroo mohashoyes* maintained nominally perhaps at the expense of the zemindars, but in reality paid for by the ryots. He had no doubt that when the novelty had worn off, and when the people became familiar with the idea, the terrors of the unknown would considerably diminish, and the same enlightened liberality which had already studded Bengal with anglo and anglo-vernacular aided schools would in its new sphere of municipalities work to the same ends, and with similar and perhaps more useful results.

There was one other point to which he would draw the attention of the Council, though it was perhaps scarcely one upon which this Council could take any effective steps,—it was in regard to the exemption of military officers residing in municipalities from taxation. The old law which was consolidated in the present Bill did not provide for this exemption, and the present Bill even did not do so; and he had no doubt that the Council would see that there was no obvious and fair reason why military officers, who shared in the benefits of municipal government, should not pay for those benefits with the rest of the people. This question was raised in 1866 in connection with the suburban municipality and the cantonments of Dum-Dum and Barrackpore, which were once under the operation of chowkedaree unions under Act XX of 1856. The military authorities claimed exemption, but the municipalities did not see any reason to exempt them. The question was referred to the Government of India, who said that the question was a delicate and complicated one, and that it would be considered when the whole subject of residence in cantonments came under the consideration of the Government, and that in the mean time military officers should not be called upon to pay. From that time to this no orders had been issued upon the subject, and on a recent reference it was found that the matter was still deemed too complicated for decision. He did not see how the Council could do anything in this matter; but he wished to point out that in the portion of the Bill which provided for a tax upon carriages and horses, exemption was given for single chargers belong-

ing to officers, but military residents were clearly presumed and presupposed liable along with the rest of the inhabitants to all taxes. Again, the Bill gave no power to the commissioners, or to the Government, to exempt any person or class of persons from any particular tax, save in the instance of the tax upon houses, where it gave power to exempt persons solely on the ground of poverty. Should the Government of India say that the military authorities were not to pay municipal taxes, the Council would be in a dilemma, and the Government would be obliged to ask them for a special law to exempt them. Perhaps the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill would consider the expediency of introducing a section giving to the Government power to exempt any class of persons whom they should deem it necessary to exempt.

He had no further remarks to make in respect to the details of the Bill. He expected no doubt that we should hear many objections raised to the Bill: we should be told that it was Utopian to attempt to give even the germ of representative government to the people, who had not shown themselves fitted for such government; that it was monstrous, while the prominent wants of the country were not satisfied, to call upon them to provide for education: we should be told that we were legislating for the future; the taunt was perhaps a little stale, and he hoped that the future for which we were legislating was not a very distant future. He did not see how, consistently with our duty to our country, we could, whilst we were in India, do otherwise. It was not for us to say, "until you can swim you shall not go into the water; until you know the value of representative institutions, you shall not have them; until you know the benefits of education, you shall not be given the means of education." If we were not to be in the *van*, if we were not to *lead* the people in what we believe to be the path of progress, he knew not what other duty we had. It was surely not for us in this country to sink to what a recent writer speaks of as "administrative nihilism," and to confine our attention solely to maintaining the distinctions between *meum* and *tuum*. The foundation stone of municipal institutions in Bengal was laid by Sir Cecil Beadon in 1864, and during the whole of his Lieutenant-Governorship he supervised them with great personal interest and care. He looked upon this Bill as the natural and necessary sequel to the legislation of 1864. He had frequently heard it said that the work which was done then was a sham, and he could quite understand how, from an English point of view, and when compared with English institutions, it would appear to be a sham. To his view it was not so. Such municipalities as we had, and such municipalities as we shall under this Bill have, were no doubt most imperfectly developed, but they were adapted to a very imperfect age and state of society. It appeared to him that it would be as reasonable to say that the fleets of our ancestors were a sham because they were not iron-clad, as it was to say that these municipal institutions, though adapted to the special circumstances of the country, were a sham, because they were not equal to English institutions. It appeared to him that they were capable of expansion, development, and growth, and he had no doubt that we should see that they would develop, and be most useful and important means of national education; and he knew of nothing in the whole scope of public administration that could be compared in its importance as an instrument of national education with local self-government, and for this local self-government the Bill provided, he believed, a very satisfactory and hopeful foundation. He trusted that this Council would affirm that principle by referring the Bill to a select committee.

RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said, as far as he had been able to master the details of this Bill, he did not think there was anything to which exception could be taken as regards the consolidation of the different Municipal Acts now in operation. He confessed, however, that he did not quite see the necessity of this consolidation, unless the object were to impose new taxes and throw new responsibilities upon the people. But this was what struck him to be the most objectionable feature of the Bill. Already there was an outcry throughout the country against the excessive pressure of taxation; tax after tax was being imposed upon the people in one shape or another, (it mattered not whether imperial or local), and the minds of the people had been thrown into a state of

uncertainty and alarm. He would appeal to the official members of the Council to bear him out in these observations. The days of the pagoda tree now no longer existed, and stubborn facts had proved to the world the exceedingly poor condition of the people of this country. It was only the other day that a respectable journal published an abstract of the income tax statistics of the Lower Provinces, which showed that only 43 in every 10,000 persons could be assessed under schedule A of the Act. Allowing sufficient margin for the over-assessment of the income tax officials, the poverty of the population generally was quite patent. He submitted whether under these circumstances new burdens were not likely to create a deal of dissatisfaction.

The hon'ble member in charge of the Bill had said that two only out of the seven forms of taxation provided in the Bill were new. But he begged to draw attention to the fact that the provision for the procession tax itself included another tax, viz. a tax upon ceremonies not exclusively religious, but which had no connection whatever with processions. Tolls upon vehicles and beasts of burden has been hitherto levied in certain places where roads had been constructed by the ferry fund committees, but as far as he was aware he knew of no instance in which they had been collected within any municipal limit. The license tax upon trades and professions was known only to the metropolis of Calcutta, and would be entirely new to all the mofussil municipalities. Of the other taxes it should be remembered that some only were applicable to one class of municipalities and some to another; but under the Bill as it stood all these taxes might, if necessary, be imposed in any one place. True it was that the taxes were not to be compulsory, but with so many new obligations upon the municipalities there must of necessity be new taxes, and the only choice the people would have in the matter would be to submit to just as many taxes as might be necessary to meet the increased demands on the municipality. Our nursery tales related that in former days persons convicted of capital offences were sometimes generously offered their choice of the mode of death they liked to die; death they certainly had to meet, but they had the consolation of selecting the way in which they preferred to be killed; the position of the rate-payers under this Bill would be something similar. Taxed they must be, and that heavily too, but they would have the satisfaction of selecting the sort of burden they would like to be pressed with. It might be urged that as the Commissioners were to be elected, and as representatives of the people, they would accept only such burdens as would be suited to their capacities and conditions. He was not sure how far, with rare exceptions, the population of mofussil towns were fitted for elective municipalities; but however that might be, he was humbly of opinion that as long as the Magistrate would be the Chairman of the Commissioners, the other Commissioners must necessarily sink into the position of "*jō hookum* members;" for who that held any subordinate office under Government, or owned any property in the mofussil, would think of incurring the displeasure of the *hakim*?

Besides, power was reserved to the Government to remove any Commissioner for neglect of duty, and nothing would be easier for a Magistrate than to report the name of any Commissioner for removal, who might happen to oppose the Magistrates's scheme of taxation. Moreover, power was given by the Bill to the Government to compel Commissioners to do certain things. The hon'ble the President had on a former occasion observed that this power would be confined to three things, viz. education, the maintenance of roads, and police. With all deference to the views expressed by His Honor, he (Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore) would take leave to draw the attention of the Council to the latter portion of section 137 of the Bill, which ran as follows:—

"And the Lieutenant-Governor may, on the report of such committee, call upon the Commissioners, by requisition in writing signed by him and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, to raise the necessary funds and carry out the purposes of this Act, and thereupon if the Commissioners neglect for the space of three months then next ensuing to comply with the said requisition, the Lieutenant-Governor may direct the Magistrate to raise the necessary funds under the provisions of this Act, and carry out in all respects the purposes thereof."

He spoke under correction, but it seemed to him—

[His Honor the President explained that it appeared to him that section 137 was complete in itself, and that the words read out referred specially to that section and not to the whole Act.]

RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE continued.—However that might be, under the circumstances mentioned he must confess that he thought that the elective system would be nothing but in name, and that the real power would be in the hands of the magistrates. He was free to confess that these officials generally had nothing but the good of the country at heart: but their stay in any one station being for a limited period only, with an excusable human feeling, they were anxious to make their short administration as brilliant as might be, and leave their impress on the locality. Necessarily they were anxious to carry out their English notions of municipalities with high pressure speed. If the law therefore afforded such facilities of taxation as were given by this Bill, tax after tax would be imposed upon the people, and their sufferings would have no end.

As to third class municipalities he did not quite understand how the question of chakran lands could be separated. He presumed that it was neither the intention of the Government to make the people maintain a double set of men for the same police duties, nor to release the owners of chakran from their obligations, and make them a gift of the lands rent-free. He was not in full possession of the circumstances under which the Government intended to proceed in this matter, and he was not therefore in a competent position to enable him to discuss the matter further at present.

With reference to the subject of education he begged to bring to the notice of the Council the fact that the present funds of municipalities could never be found adequate to bear the additional charge for education. With this new obligation therefore there must of necessity be a new tax, although it might not be called an educational cess. The effect, however, would be the same, whether the tax was taken in the name of an educational cess or in any other name. His Honor the President had justly observed that there was hardly a village in Bengal in which there was not a *patshala*. He (Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore) would go a step further and say that there was hardly any considerable village in which there were not two or three *patshalas*, which proved that the voluntary system of education was working well. There were of course some exceptional places in which no such institution as a *patshala* existed, but the presumption, in such cases, was that the people in such places being either actual cultivators or laborers could not spare their children for the school, and consequently the want of primary education was not felt there, and, even if *patshalas* were established in those places, little or no advantage would be taken of the benefits they would afford, unless a system of compulsory education were introduced by the Government. The effect therefore of having such compulsory provisions in the Bill would be to empower overzealous magistrates to establish *patshalas* where they would be absolutely useless, or to raise existing *patshalas* to a standard far beyond the means and requirements of the people.

MR. ROBINSON said that this Bill for the consolidation of the municipal law was one of the most important measures that had ever been laid before the Council. Whereas municipalities were undoubtedly the true foundation of free institutions, and this Bill would be the most important and comprehensive step towards giving the people of this country something in the form of self-government, to which legislation had been tending since the government was taken over by the Crown, he thought that in considering this Bill we ought to dismiss entirely from our minds any idea that we were introducing any boon of western civilization to the people of this country. For the real fact was that the people of India were perfectly well acquainted with municipal institutions,—that they lived under social institutions, bearing all the force and effect of municipalities, hundreds of years before the British came to India. On former occasion he had remarked that it would be highly desirable, in connection with the subject of taxation, that the opinions of the bulk of the people should be made known to the Council. His Honor the President then remarked

that it would be extremely desirable that that should be done, but that the masses of the people had no representatives in this Council, and that there was much difficulty in ascertaining what their real sentiments were. He (Mr. Robinson) certainly did not represent the people of the country, and he was not aware that even the native gentlemen who sat in this Council did so. Considering that this Bill, which related to a subject with which the people of this country were thoroughly acquainted, he thought it would be most desirable that every possible step should be taken by the Government—and he had no doubt that it was in the power of the Government to take such steps—to ascertain the views of as large a portion of the native community as possible, especially in regard to the different forms of taxation to be imposed by the Bill. He had himself seen a strong illustration of what the native population could do in carrying out many of the objects of municipal institutions. In the city of Hattur in the North-Western Provinces there was not a European resident, either official or non-official, and there was no official firm between 25 or 30 miles of the place. But under the supervision of native gentlemen in the place, that city was as perfect and well-worked in its arrangements as any place he had ever seen in India; it was clean, well-ordered, and well-kept in every possible way. It seemed to him that we must assume that if the people of the North-Western Provinces could accomplish such a result as that, it must be equally possible for the people of Bengal, who, as a rule, were possessed of higher intelligence, to produce similar results, and to be able to give most important advice as to how those results could best be arrived at.

The subject upon which a great deal had been said was the variety of the forms of taxation. His Honor the President had described them as a choice of a number of good things. He (Mr. Robinson) was inclined to think that these good things were really too many. He would not at present enter into details; that would be done when the Council came to consider the clauses of the Bill; but he could not see how this variety of taxes could be levied without their becoming cumulative. The hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, in alluding to this subject, had said that in a place in which one or two of these taxes were applicable, the others would not be resorted to. He (Mr. Robinson) really could not follow the hon'ble member's argument, and he thought that, on consideration, the hon'ble member would find that that could not be meant. It was very true that, as a rule, the greater number of these cumulative taxes would fall only upon the richer people in municipalities, but still, even in regard to them, it would not be fair or reasonable that they should pay in excess of what their position demanded. Another objection which struck him with regard to this great variety of taxation was this, that municipalities would be guided by different ideas

cities where the municipal charges were heavier, and there might be constantly considerable and very disturbing fluctuations of the population moving about the country, and disarranging the plans of many municipalities, specially upsetting their estimates of income.

The only special tax to which he would now allude was the octroi duty. That he considered in every way to be a most objectionable tax: in fact, he could not see how to get over the physical difficulty of collecting it in any way except in walled towns having gates of entrance. He had been lately through several walled cities in Italy where this tax was collected by guards stationed at the gates, which he believed to be the only way in which it could be collected. But it seemed to him that it would be impracticable in the straggling, open towns in Bengal to effectively collect the tax at all at a cost that could make it remunerative to municipalities. In addition to that was the difficulty pointed out by the hon'ble member who opened the debate (Mr. Bayley), of avoiding this tax becoming a transit duty. He thought that was a matter for grave consideration, and he entirely agreed with the hon'ble member in all the remarks which he made upon that subject.

One other remark he would make, which was not perhaps exactly in connection with the consideration of the present Bill, was the proposal that under certain restrictions the commissioners should be made elective. He thought it was highly desirable that the elective principle should be carried out as far as possible; but he would suggest that probably it would be desirable that that principle should first be tried in Calcutta where it did not exist. He thought it would be very advisable to try it here, where municipal institutions had been in existence for some years, and the result would be a safe guide in extending it to municipalities in the mofussil. He felt strongly that this was a Bill of great importance, and he was sure that all the members of the Council would give it their most earnest consideration. He hoped that if the discussion on this Bill was taken in the freest and fullest manner possible, and if every information was sought for from the people who would be affected in their social life by the institutions proposed to be established under the Bill, and fair attention given to those opinions, he was sure it would be passed in a form which, while providing for the prosperity of the people under the Government of Bengal in the future, would at the same time avoid creating dissatisfaction and irritation in the present, an object he considered most especially to be desired.

BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER said, he fully appreciated the good intentions and the liberal views which had inspired some of the leading provisions of the proposed measure, and however widely opinions might differ as to their adaptability to this country, they afforded at any rate an assurance of the generous and enlightened policy which it was the wish of the Government to pursue in the administration of these provinces. There could be no question that it would materially forward the cause of good government, if the people, under well-organized institutions, undertook the management of their own local affairs. But the question still remained, were the conditions met with in this country such as to encourage a reasonable hope of these popular institutions being successfully introduced here? It was needless to inquire whether or not such institutions were congenial to the genius of the Aryan race, to which it was said it was our privilege to belong, or whether they were at any time in existence in this country. It was sufficient for our present purpose to know that indigenous institutions of the kind, even in a qualified form, were nowhere to be found at the present day, at any rate in Bengal, and he must confess, however reluctantly, that the country was neither politically, socially, morally, or intellectually prepared for their reception. Apart from other considerations, upon which he need not dwell, he would only observe that the very essence of such institutions, that from which they drew their vitality, and upon which their successful working was mainly dependant, was totally wanting here; he meant public spirit, viz. that enlightened idea of self-interest, which prompted men under certain political conditions to subordinate individual to public good, and to submit cheerfully to self-sacrifice so that the well-being of the community might be promoted. There was no want of private charity, no want of active sympathy, of a strong impulse, to relieve the sufferings of others; but such a thing as a well-directed confederation for the advancement of the common interests of the community was utterly unknown. The only object for which such an union was at present possible, was when a Barwarree Poojah was to be celebrated in the village, or when a man, who had rendered himself obnoxious by his heterodox opinions in religion, was to be outcasted. It would, he hoped, be hardly contended, that such a state of social disintegration was at all congenial to the healthy development of popular institutions, which, wherever they existed, were found to be the out-come, and not, as he humbly believed, the precursor of national self-government, which it was His Honor's earnest wish to foster among the people of the country. It was not to be wondered at, therefore, that the attempt hitherto made to naturalize these institutions in this country had not resulted in success. Instead of gradually attaining to the dignity and usefulness of popular institutions, whether for the impartial and judicious levy of taxes, or for the equitable application of the same, they had for all practical purposes degenerated into organizations for

investing one man with irresponsible power in respect of both, and the power, he was sorry to say, was seldom exercised with a sparing hand. It was a general complaint that the taxes the rate-payers had to pay were heavy: nor were they impartially levied; and instances were not quite unknown of the pressure of the municipal taxes having driven men to desert their ancestral homes and hearths, and expatriate themselves to places where these institutions were yet unknown. Neither were the purposes to which the municipal funds were applied such as benefitted the general body of rate-payers, nor such as they would sanction if they had any will of their own in the matter. The real truth was that the non-official native members could not, for many reasons, exercise a salutary check over the action of the chief executive officer of the municipality; nor would they individually or collectively venture to oppose him in any of his pet measures at the possible risk of incurring his displeasure. There were, he admitted, exceptions, and honorable ones too, but nevertheless they were exceptions which only went to prove the rule. The only check under the circumstances to extravagance, a weakness to which we were all more or less liable, when disbursing money which did not belong to us and for which we were not accountable, was that which was imposed by the forbearance of the executive himself. Such was his (Baboo Degumber Mitter's) experience of the municipal institutions as they had been found on trial in this country; and holding the causes of their failure, as already stated, to be those which were not easily removable by legislation, he was far from sanguine of happier results attending the improvement so liberally conceived and earnestly contemplated to be introduced in their constitution. He was afraid that his views on the subject would not be sympathized with by some of his educated countrymen, but he regretted he could not, for the sake of an idea, close his ears to the loud complaints which these so-called popular institutions had already evoked; and without meaning that these institutions should be at once swept away, he would bring them under more efficient control than could be exercised by the non-official commissioners, under such control as he believed, and he trusted to a certain extent would be met by section 205 of the Bill. At any rate, he felt considerable reluctance in supporting the further extension of these institutions, especially to rural villages, as he believed was contemplated under part XII of the Bill.

As for the new sources of taxation proposed in the Bill, their propriety or otherwise could not, he humbly thought, be fairly considered without at the same time taking into consideration the nature of the obligations which the Bill sought to impose upon the municipality. If the obligations were such as should justly devolve upon them, or such as, under existing circumstances, they were imperatively called upon to undertake in the interest of the rate-payers, the municipality must any how find means to discharge those obligations, and it would merely be a question for consideration whether, in view of the agency available, and other circumstances peculiar to particular localities, some of the proposed new taxes would not be infinitely more harassing and vexatiously burdensome to the rate-payers than an augmentation of the present direct taxes, and whether the levy of such taxes would not entail an expenditure in establishment quite disproportionate to their probable gross yield. He would, however, take this opportunity of respectfully objecting to taxing general income for municipal purposes. He admitted that the provision to tax according to circumstances was not quite an innovation in this Bill, but it had never before taken that definite and practical shape which he believed section 32 of the Bill was designed to give to it. As regarded the obligations which were recommended to be imposed upon the municipality, viewing them with the light thrown upon them by His Honor at the last meeting of the Council, viz. that all of them were not compulsory, he should have had little to say in respect of them if he thought they would really be self-imposed, or, in other words, if the bodies to whom the choice of imposing them was to be delegated, had any of the essential elements of self-government in their composition, or if he thought that the same could be infused into them by means of legislation. But, as he believed, the choice of their imposition would rest with some others than the rate-payers, and as, after all, the municipalities, as had been so aptly described by the Hon'ble

Mr. Strachey in the other council, were but a branch of the Government, it was on that account of the utmost importance that the principles under-lying those obligations should be carefully examined before they acquired the force of law, and that task could not be better performed than by the select committee to whom the Bill might be referred.

As for education however, he was glad to be able to endorse fully all that had been said on the subject by His Honor and the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill at the last meeting of the Council and on other previous occasions. There could be no question that every child had a right to receive an education suited to his condition in life, and if his parents were unable to give it to him, he had an undoubted claim upon the State for the same; and he (Baboo Digumber Mitter) did not know that a better scheme could have been devised to supplement the imperial grant, which was admittedly insufficient for the purpose, than the one recommended in this Bill; which, while obviating the necessity of a special cess for the purpose, enunciated the only practical and rational mode of disseminating and developing mass education in this country, viz. by means of the gradual application of the grant-in-aid system. Mass education was no doubt desirable alike in the interests of good government and of humanity, but it was equally desirable that a sudden disruption should not take place in the existing social and industrial economy of the country, by its being quickened by a sort of hot-house treatment, or pursued under a system of tuition which might inspire a distaste for the specially arduous life to which at least three-fourths of the population of the country were destined. And towards that end he fully agreed with His Honor that the indigenous *patshala*, or education by a *goroo mohashoy*, which until lately was the only education available to the middle classes in all the mofussil towns, was far preferable to the system of mass education inaugurated by the education department, which, besides being expensive, aimed at imparting a kind of education evidently inconsistent with a life of drudgery, which, as he had already observed, three-fourths of the population must inevitably lead. But it might be said that the scheme of mass education propounded in the Bill would be emasculated by excluding the rural villages, as he had suggested, from its operation. If he had understood part XII of the Bill aright, he believed it contemplated the extension of municipal government to villages which were now covered by the Chowkeedaree Act passed last year by this Council. If so, he thought that for purposes of fostering the growth of indigenous *patshalas* in villages where the same might be needed, it would be enough to revise that Act to the extent of investing the punchayets of such villages with the further power of raising a sum sufficient to meet the educational demand of the village. This sum, supplemented by a like amount from the grant-in-aid fund, would soon bring into existence a number of cheap *patshalas*, enough to meet the present educational requirements of the country, without at the same time proving such a drain on the imperial grant for education as it might find it impossible to meet. These village *patshalas* might be placed under the supervision of the punchayets and the sub-divisional officers, as the municipal *patshalas* were designed to be placed under that of the magistrate and the municipal commissioners.

In regard to the only other new obligation imposed on the municipality, viz. the support or relief of the poor, he was afraid that the country would regard it as the thin end of the wedge towards the general introduction of a "poor rate." He did not for a moment deny that the really helpless had a claim for support upon the community to which he belonged, but the social system of the country, to which the utmost respect was yet paid, was such that legislative interference in that direction was scarcely called for. There were few Hindoos or Mahomedans in the country who would refuse to give shelter and food to a helpless relative, however distantly connected by blood, and it was to this happy feature in our social fabric that was mainly due the fact, that death by starvation was seldom or never heard of in this country except in times of widespread and general distress, such as could only be caused by famine. He humbly questioned therefore the wisdom of the policy

which sought to substitute an expensive and of necessity a complicated machinery of relief under the authority of law, for one which was already in operation, and was working satisfactorily, on a self-acting principle.

MOULVY ABDOL LUTEEF said he had listened with pleasure, and studied he hoped with profit, the speeches made at several meetings of the Council by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, and he must say that seldom had a measure, involving the delicate application of so many important principles of local finance and taxation to the necessities of a province so little advanced in municipal experience as Bengal, been explained with such clearness and precision. He had also been mindful of the opinions expressed outside of this Council, and he could not but regard it as a fortunate circumstance that public opinion was sufficiently advanced to be able to appreciate the benefits of a measure about to be extended to the country. If he might venture on a suggestion at this stage of the Bill, he would propose that the Bill which gave a consolidated municipal law to all places in the mofussil to which the Government might determine to extend it, and left out the Presidency town of Calcutta for reasons which were self-evident, should also leave out the municipality of the suburbs of the metropolis which had a municipal law of its own. That law was quite sufficient for all practical purposes, and only required some amendment to make it complete, for which a short Act would answer far better than bringing the suburbs within the range of this municipal law. In fact it would be difficult to work such a law in the suburban municipality, the administration of which was but little different from that which prevailed in Calcutta. The police of the suburbs was controlled from the police office in Lall Bazar. There was a very large European and wealthy and intelligent native population in the suburbs, whose wants and requirements of municipal government were far ahead in such matters of those of the people in the places to which the Bill under discussion might be held to apply. He would therefore strongly recommend the insertion of a special clause exempting the suburbs of Calcutta from the operation of this Bill.

As regards the taxes proposed, there was, in his opinion, very little reasonable objection to the number included in the Bill, since it was optional with municipalities to select whichever of them they liked; but he must say that the octroi was not at all suitable to the circumstances of towns in Bengal.

MR. WYMAN said he had no doubt that not only this Council, but the general public, would be greatly gratified at the introduction of this Bill, which proposed not only to consolidate and improve the various laws relating to municipalities throughout Bengal, but also to introduce the system of election of municipal commissioners. The hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Robinson) had remarked that there was nothing novel in the features which this Bill proposed to introduce, as municipal institutions had existed in a great state of perfection hundreds of years before we came to this country. There was no doubt that municipal institutions did exist in Bengal hundreds of years ago, but it was also the fact that those institutions did not exist now. Therefore the alarm with which this Bill had been received by certain classes was to a certain extent understandable, inasmuch as it contained novel features and proposed to extend municipal taxation. That the result of the Bill would be to increase taxation in the small towns, he had very little doubt, but seeing that a safeguard was allowed in the shape of the liberal provision allowing two-thirds of the commissioners to be elected, he thought that that objection was almost met. As civilization and intelligence increased, the desire to expend more money, and therefore to raise more taxes among municipalities, would undoubtedly take place, and the fear which had been expressed, that this already heavily-taxed province would be still further called upon to contribute to local improvements, would only, he feared, be too surely realized. It seemed to him that there was no escaping such a result, and therefore the only plan was to protect the interests of the people by giving them a large voice in the government of municipal affairs.

He had not had time to study the details of the Bill in the manner in which he had wished to have done, but he trusted to be able to do so afterwards. The only point to which he wished to refer, was the compulsory power vested in the Lieutenant-Governor in respect to police, roads and education. In regard to the first two points, His Honor the president had so thoroughly explained the absolute necessity of roads and police—the necessity of the one being kept in efficient order, and of the other being maintained at its proper strength for the protection of life and property—that nothing more could be said upon the subject. But he found himself in a very difficult position when he came to consider the next matter, namely education; for, while his feeling was doubtful as to the desirability of having a compulsory provision in respect to the education of a people who were so far behind their wants and civilization as the people of Bengal were, and while he felt—if he might so term it—the danger of those provisions being carried too far, he also felt most strongly the necessity for the education of the masses. He knew that he would be met by the argument that England had very recently introduced what was considered the wise and necessary measure of compulsory education of the people; but it had taken a very long time to form that opinion, and it was only to-day, as it were, that opinion in England had become strong enough to pass such a measure of compulsory education, and the comparison between the intelligent status of the people of England and the very poor of the province of Bengal could hardly be said to be a fair one, and in fact the comparison could hardly be made at all. Therefore he felt somewhat doubtful whether we were justified in respect to the adoption of compulsory education of the masses in this country, who perhaps did not need it, in relation to their peculiar condition, quite so urgently as was supposed. But he really could not affirm the contrary principle, because he felt that it would in the end conduce to the diminution of taxation by decreasing crime and increasing commercial prosperity. He merely threw out that remark as it occurred to him, but he felt certain that the wisdom of this Council would affirm such principles in such a way as should not only be an honor to itself, but also truly benefit the great masses for whom this legislation was being provided.

MR. DAMPIER said he would first take up the remarks which had been made by the hon'ble member who had just sat down (Mr. Wyman), as he was dealing with what no doubt was the prominent point of interest in the Bill, viz. the compulsory power which the Bill proposed to give to the Lieutenant-Governor as regards obliging municipalities to contribute towards elementary education; now he (Mr. Dampier) would wish it to be understood that he was speaking entirely for himself, for he had not been put in possession of His Honor the President's views upon this subject, and therefore spoke entirely under correction of the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, and rather in the shape of asking for information. On one point he must begin by differing entirely from the opinions of the hon'ble member who had just sat down; he would start from the point that in his opinion there was not the slightest doubt that it was our duty to extend elementary education of the lowest form as widely as we possibly could do amongst the masses. It was no doubt the duty of the public in general, as distinguished from the Government, to do all in their power and to act up to their responsibilities in this matter. It appeared to him that the working of this compulsory clause would be somewhat in this way. If within the boundaries of a municipality, the private arrangements of the inhabitants were such as to show that they were acting up to their responsibilities; if they raised subscriptions, if they got grants-in-aid from the Government under the rules passed for that purpose, to such an extent as, reasonably speaking, to place the benefits of elementary education within the reach of the poor of the municipality, then there would be no reason for the interference of the Government, nor would it be necessary for the municipality even to interfere. This was the best and most perfect form in which education could be given. But if private persons were backward and did not fulfil their responsibilities, and means were not provided for educating the lower classes within a municipality, then came in the action of a municipality. The members of it would act probably at first by exerting their personal

influence; they would urge upon the landholders and influential people of the place who were in a position to do something, that it was a shame to them as inhabitants of the place that they did not provide sufficient funds for this purpose; and that if they failed to do so, the municipality would have to come in and supplement the funds by additional taxation. Then as he understood the question (but still not being thoroughly acquainted with what had passed within the last two years he spoke under correction) if all-endavours to raise sufficient private subscriptions failed, contributions might be given by the municipalities to supplement private subscriptions. Such contributions had hitherto been treated as private subscriptions towards making up the proportion that was necessary to the obtaining of grants-in-aid from the Government. He assumed that it was intended that that principle should continue, that municipalities would supplement private subscriptions, and that to the sums thus made up, where grants-in-aid were necessary, grants-in-aid would be added. That was his idea of what would be the working of these provisions; and if that were so, he could not understand that they could be objected to, except by starting from the position that it was not our business to educate the people. If the masses of the people were to be educated, then surely it was within towns more than any where else that this education should be given; towns were the nuclei from which education as well as all civilization should spread.

The next point to which he would refer was a remark which had fallen from the hon'ble member who opened the debate (Mr. Bayley), which was that this Bill contained the germ of election of members of municipalities. He (Mr. Dampier) had no ambition to be considered a reformer, in the sense in which the term was ordinarily used, but he could not allow this remark to pass over without asking permission to read to the Council a few remarks which were made in this Council in introducing the District Towns' Act of 1868. He then said:—

“By the present law, and generally by section 21 of this Bill, the magistrate appointed the members of the punchayat; but with the view of keeping pace with the times, it was provided that it should be lawful for the Government, if it should see fit, to prescribe rules for the appointment of members of the punchayat by the election of the tax-payers or of members of the punchayat, or in any other manner than by the nomination of the magistrate; that was to say, it was hoped that when the Government saw a town sufficiently advanced to elect one or two or more members of its own punchayat, it should pass rules, taking away from the magistrate the power of nomination, and conferring the power of election on the tax-payers.”

Then in presenting to the Council the report of the Select Committee, it had been said:—

“Sections had been introduced as to the constitution of these local committees, enabling the Government to lay down different rules for the appointment of members of the committees in different towns according to the stage of advancement which each town might have reached. Unless any other mode of appointment were prescribed, the magistrate, with the sanction of the commissioner of the division, was to nominate the members of the committee; but provision was made for the election of the members when the Government had reason to believe that the town was far enough advanced.”

That section was reported in the proceedings as having been passed only with verbal amendments, but the form in which it had been passed obliged him to read these remarks of his as explanatory of the intention of the Council.

The section was passed as the 24th section of Act VI of 1868, and it ran—

“The members of every town committee and ward committee shall from time to time be nominated and appointed by such persons and in such manner as shall be directed by any orders which may be from time to time passed in that behalf by the Government of Bengal, and unless and until such orders shall be passed, shall be nominated and appointed by the magistrate of the district with the sanction of the commissioner of the division.”

Read by the light of the remarks which he had just read, this section of Act VI of 1868 fully contemplated the possibility of election at some future day, and moreover the latter part of the section distinctly recognized it, for it provided that the proportion of official members should not be more than one-third, unless such persons were elected to be members of the committee, otherwise than by appointment of the Government, or by any officer of Government. He thought it was a remarkable sign of the advance of public opinion

that in 1868 the suggestion of elective representation was passed over absolutely without remark; but that in 1872 the subject was touched upon, and it immediately became one of those points which was hailed with satisfaction.

The hon'ble member who opened the debate (Mr. Bayley) had made some remarks about the police. He (Mr. Dampier) cordially concurred with the hon'ble member in those remarks, and he believed that there never had been any doubt in the Government of Bengal that the police arrangements in municipality under the existing Acts were too elaborate and too expensive, and that the wishes of the people were not sufficiently consulted as to its details and constitution. He entirely went with the move which was now made in that matter.

With regard to the remarks from the hon'ble member opposite (Bahoo Digumber Mitter) he did not quite understand the force of his strictures. His objection seemed to be that in spite of any provisions which could be made, the magistrate would still be the only real and effective power in municipalities. Now did the hon'ble member mean to say that the case would be better if there were no municipalities? Did he wish to say nakedly that he would prefer to have the magistrate acting under the direct control of his official superior and Government without any thing in the shape of municipal machinery? If he did mean this he (Mr. Dampier) could only say that he did not think the hon'ble member in this respect represented the views of many of his countrymen. He (Mr. Dampier) admitted that a magistrate with strong opinions, and strong opinions would no doubt exercise great influence within the debating room of the municipality; and having induced the commissioners to adopt his views, he would come out, armed with their concurrence, a much stronger man as Chairman of the municipality, and acting in their name, than he (with respect to his official superiors and to the outer world in general) would have been had he stood alone; and in this sense he confessed that this Bill might be said to add to the power of the magistrates. But was the hon'ble member prepared to say that municipalities in remote districts in Bengal were the only working bodies in which that took place? Was it not the case in every combination of men who had to act together? Even though in theory each had the same weight as his fellows, the man who, by position or other circumstances was the strongest, or who had the strongest will, would first influence his colleagues to accept his views, some unwillingly, some heartily, and then would go forth much stronger as the representative of those views, although in reality they were the private views of one man. He (Mr. Dampier) could not think that the hon'ble member's views as to the magistrate's despotism would in any way be served by sweeping away his municipal colleagues who, however weak, would certainly, to some extent, trammel and check a wrong-headed and despotic magistrate from carrying out his own measures.

There were two or three minor points to which he wished to direct the attention of the Select Committee. One of these was section 19. It was a very old rule in municipalities, and one which obtained generally: it related to the tax on horses and carriages, and provided that ownership for any number of days in a quarter created liability to the tax for the whole quarter. It was urged that this was an expedient rule, because there was so much concealment that it was impossible to ascertain on what day a vehicle was set-up. He thought that that difficulty ought to be got over by a compromise. Surely if you took half the tax of the quarter you would presumably lose in one half of the cases and gain in the other. It seemed to him that it would be more just to take one half the tax for the quarter from those who set-up a vehicle within any quarter than to levy the full tax for the quarter.

The next point which he would notice was the power of delegating certain powers of the Lieutenant-Governor as mentioned in section 202 and elsewhere in the Bill. He would be obliged if the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill would explain how it was proposed to work that provision.

The last point to which he would allude was the tax on processions and ceremonies. He believed that processions were a good subject for taxation; but

the scale of fees proposed seemed open to objection, and he would commend its consideration to the Select Committee. Again, it would be absolutely necessary to define what a procession was in the sense of the Act, so as not to leave a door open for harassing interference from the police in the exercise of the powers conferred on them by the provisions of the section.

MR. BERNARD said he was glad that so many members of the Council had considered the Bill and had expressed their opinion thereon; and he was still more glad to find that most of the speakers, though they had criticised some parts of the Bill, did in the main seem able to approve and support its principles. He felt sure that whatever had been that day said would be of much use to the Select Committee if the Council should see fit to allow the Bill to be read.

The objections and remarks made by the hon'ble members had referred in the main to the constitution of the governing bodies under the Bill, to its taxation clauses, and to the sections regarding education. He (Mr. Bernard) would first refer to what had been said on these three main heads, and he would afterwards address himself to the remarks and questions made on points of detail. It must be remarked that the hon'ble member who opened the debate (Mr. Bayley) had expressed an apprehension that the magistrate would have too little power in the towns of his district; that the non-official majority of two to one would outweigh him and outvote him; and that the opposition might prevent necessary improvements being made, and might prohibit taxation being levied. This was one view; but another hon'ble member (Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore) had taken an opposite view: he had avowed his belief that the magistrate would have too full and too wide powers in any municipality, and that the non-official commissioners of a town would in reality exercise very little influence over the affairs of their town. Now he (Mr. Bernard) did not mean to say that the truth necessarily lay midway between two extremes, but the avowal of these two opposite views might to some extent show that the proposals of the Bill were moderate; and he would assure the Council that the framers of the Bill had at any rate intended to strengthen the hands of the commissioners, and to arrange for the representatives of the town managing, to use the Hon'ble Degumber Mitter's words, the affairs of their town themselves. The hon'ble member last named had drawn a somewhat sad picture of the constitution of society in a Bengal town; he had said that in Bengal townsmen would not be found who would be active and independent municipal commissioners; men would not have the courage or the wish to oppose a magistrate if they thought him wrong; and so in reality the supposed municipal government would be a farce. He (Mr. Bernard) was glad to have heard the hon'ble member say that such views would not be approved by the hon'ble speaker's educated fellow countrymen. Mr. Bernard would hope that on this particular point the educated men who would differ from the hon'ble member might be better informed than the hon'ble member himself. He would say that at any rate this Council had, in the person of the hon'ble member himself, a specimen of a Bengali gentleman who would, without fear and without favor, express opinions which might perhaps be distasteful to the official members of the Council. He hoped that in Bengali towns municipal commissioners might be found, who would not forego honest opinions merely because the magistrate disapproved those opinions. He felt sure that men of that stamp did exist, and he trusted their number would increase.

Much had been said that day regarding the various forms of taxation which the Bill permitted municipal bodies to adopt. One hon'ble member (Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore) had said that these multiform taxes would frighten the people; that they would and must result in increased burdens, which could hardly be borne in these days, when impost had followed on impost, and the people could endure no more. So far as he (Mr. Bernard) could remember, the only new tax imposed during the last ten years was the income tax in its various shapes, though doubtless municipal taxation had increased. But he would submit whatever might have been the small increase in the weight of municipal

taxation, that increase was not nearly in proportion to the rise which had occurred in the rents, in the price of produce, in the wages of labor, and in the cost of all commodities. He would ask leave again to point out that the Bill proposed only two new forms of taxation, viz. the tax on processions, and the octroi tax; it by no means bound or even asked municipal bodies to adopt more of these taxes than they liked. He was glad to find that the members of the Council were on the whole favorable to levying a small license tax on processions; he regarded the criticism of the hon'ble member opposite (Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore) as entirely just, when he said that the meaning of the word "ceremonies" in section 78 ought to be defined; he said that as the words stood—a dinner party, a *darbar*, or a dance might be liable to license tax; and this was not the intention of the framers. He (Mr. Bernard) made no doubt but that if the Bill were referred to a Select Committee, the Committee would be able either to define "ceremonies," or else to exempt ceremonies from taxation, and to make the section refer to street processions only. He quite acknowledged that the octroi tax was at present foreign to Lower Bengal; and that this particular form of taxation could not be applied to the straggling towns which were like long drawn-out-villages on the banks of Bengal rivers. But, as one hon'ble member (Mr. Bayley) had said, there were towns in Behar more like the towns of Northern India, and to some of these towns octroi duties might perhaps be applicable. One of the hon'ble members for commerce (Mr. Robinson) had pointed out that, in effect, the several municipal taxes, if ever they existed in the same town, might become cumulative; but the hon'ble member went on to say that such cumulative taxation would befall the rich only. He (Mr. Bernard) was free to admit that it might happen that a rich man at Alipore might have to pay carriage-tax, and that he might indirectly pay house-tax, and that perhaps in very occasional cases the same man might have to pay the tax on trades and callings. But any person so circumstanced would be a rich man, and he would probably not pay more than he ought fairly, with reference to his property and his means to contribute to municipal necessities. So far as he had been able to judge, the risk with all municipal taxation in India was lest the poor should have too large a burden, and the rich should get off too cheaply. If, when the Select Committee and the Council at the settlement of the clauses came to consider these several forms of taxation, they considered that the taxes were too many, then of course it would be open to the Council to disallow any one or more of the proposed alternative taxes. But he would again remind the Council that all these taxes were permissive and not obligatory.

He was particularly rejoiced to find that nearly all the members who had referred to the matter, approved the proposal permitting municipal funds to be spent on educational purposes. He thought that if any such provision became law, a very great point would have been gained. One hon'ble member (Mr. Bayley) had expressed a fear that perhaps municipal commissioners might make the mistake of devoting funds paid in part by the poor to the maintenance of colleges and high education; and that they might not provide sufficiently for the education of the poor. So far as he had been able to understand these matters, there was no ground for apprehension that local money would be spent too freely on colleges. It was only in last year's report that one of the most experienced inspectors remarked that out of the nineteen Government and Missionary Colleges in Bengal, only one, the Madrissa College in Hooghly, was in any way supported by private endowments or local subscriptions. Natives of Bengal when they wished to help education—and it must gladly be admitted that they did in some parts of Bengal contribute most liberally—established or endowed English schools of the middle and lower classes, and occasionally maintained vernacular schools. He (Mr. Bernard) anticipated that if this part of the Bill became law in any thing like its present shape, the result would be that municipal commissioners of towns would make grants to English and vernacular schools; and that in the rural municipalities the *punchayuts* would aid *patshalas* or village schools. A question had been put by an hon'ble member (Mr. Dampier) whether the Bill contemplated that grants-in-aid should continue to be given under the present rules, or whether such grants would cease.

He (Mr. Bernard) had no right or title to speak in behalf of the Government, or to say what Government would do. He was aware that the existing grant-in-aid rules were at present being remodelled, and apprehended that Government could not pledge itself, for a number of years to come, as to the particular policy it would adopt in regard to grants-in-aid. But he believed that the Government of Bengal had formerly, did now, and would for the future grant all the money it could spare to aid schools of whatever calibre, either in towns or in villages.

The hon'ble member on his right (Mr. Bayley) had made what seemed a very just criticism on section 18 of the Bill, which provided for vesting public dispensaries, schools, and such like institutions in the municipal commissioners. The hon'ble member pointed out that no means were provided for compelling the commissioners to do their duty by such institutions. It seemed to him (Mr. Bernard) that it would be expedient, if this section were to stand, to add a clause, something like that contained in section 222, providing that on a presentation from a certain number of rate-payers to the effect that the commissioners had neglected or abused their trust in regard to any of the institutions mentioned, the magistrate might inquire, and, if necessary, intervene to preserve such institutions from neglect or misuse.

The only other criticism of the hon'ble member (Mr. Bayley) referred to the control, appointment, or dismissal of the Town Police. It would be observed by the Council that the Bill provided that no policeman above the grade of an ordinary constable should be dismissed without the approval of the magistrate, but undoubtedly in respect of all other matters the Town Police would, as the Bill stood, be under the orders of the municipal commissioners, and the district superintendent of police would have little control over them. Perhaps the Select Committee might see fit to modify in some degree their provisions, so far as the dismissal and discipline of the Town Police went; but he (Mr. Bernard) strongly thought that the commissioners, or a sub-committee of their body, would be the best authority for selecting and appointing Town Police; the commissioners would know the right men, they would choose their own towns-people—men who would know who were bad characters, and who would know what steps should be taken to repress and detect crime. At present it often happened that outsiders, up-country men, people who knew nothing of a town, were appointed to be its police.

The hon'ble member who represented the suburbs of Calcutta (Moulvie Abdoel Lateef) had recommended that the present Bill should not be applied to the suburbs of Calcutta, and had suggested that another short Bill should be introduced providing for such matters as might be wanted in the suburbs. It undoubtedly was the case that the suburbs were a very large and important municipality; that, as the Hon'ble Member had said, its residents were numerous and opulent; but so far as he (Mr. Bernard) had learned, the people and the Commissioners of the suburbs did not take in their municipal affairs anything like the warm interest taken by the Justices in Calcutta affairs; and in this respect, at any rate, the suburban municipality differed widely from the Calcutta corporation. Still he felt sure that any representation which the suburban corporation might make on the subject of the Bill, or their exemption therefrom, would receive full consideration at the hands of the select committee. ••

In conclusion, Mr. Bernard assured the Council that, so far as the wishes of the mover of the Bill went, the hon'ble member Mr. Robinson's wishes would be fulfilled; and the natives of towns all over Bengal would have the fullest opportunity of expressing their opinion on the Bill, for a translation would be circulated to scores of municipal bodies and to British and Native officers all over the country.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that he thought he might follow the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill in expressing his gratification that this very important measure now submitted to the Council had been received by the members of the Council, including the non-official members, who had addressed

us to-day in a manner, upon the whole, extremely favorable. He was himself especially gratified to observe that the members had expressed themselves in a manner which led him to hope that they would accept more or less completely the plan which this Bill laid down, in respect to the very important subject of education. The proposal which in certain clauses of this Bill was submitted to the Council in respect to education was what he believed he might call a very moderate compromise of a very difficult subject. He had been particularly glad to hear that the hon'ble member to the right (Baboo Digumber Mitter) approved of the proposal in that respect almost to the full. Other hon'ble members had also expressed themselves in a way more or less completely favorable to the views of the Government, and His Honor was sanguine that after these clauses of the Bill had passed through the hands of the committee, the Council would arrive at a conclusion that would be satisfactory to moderate and reasonable men all over the country.

He observed that very divergent views had been expressed upon the subject of municipal self-government by the hon'ble members who had addressed the Council. The hon'ble member on his right (Mr. Robinson) had taken the sanguine view which His Honor had taken, viz. that municipal institutions were indigenous to the country, and we might hope that in a country where those institutions were in full working order, long before we had them in the British Isles, in a country in some respects that of their birth, such institutions might flourish and rapidly succeed. The hon'ble member on the right (Baboo Digumber Mitter), on the other hand, had taken what he might term a gloomy view of the political position and the social characteristics of his countrymen. His Honor believed that another hon'ble gentleman (Mr. Wyman) had placed the truth very fairly when he said that no doubt such institutions had at one time existed in the country, and that there was equally little doubt that they had now, for the most part, died out. From these observations His Honor would draw a very moderate conclusion, that institutions which had existed in this country and which had died out might yet be revived with care and trouble. He admitted that there was a great deal of truth in the observations of the hon'ble member on the right (Baboo Digumber Mitter); but when His Honor looked back to the history of this great country, he could not despair of ultimate success. His belief was that these self-governing institutions were a very essential part in the very constitution of the Aryan race. He was sanguine that the difficulties which the hon'ble member so vividly depicted might be overcome, and that we should eventually arrive at efficient self-government. He admitted that we could not arrive with one bound at such a state of things; he could not hope to see the system brought to perfection; but at any rate he thought that we might make a beginning, and that our successors might arrive, at a future time, at a very favorable result. On one point he could not altogether agree to what had been said by the hon'ble member on this subject. His Honor understood the hon'ble member's argument to be that these municipal institutions must be the out come and not the precursor of free political institutions. Now His Honor's view was otherwise. He believed that human nature was so constituted that what was called patriotism and public spirit were the natural accompaniments and result of self-government. He believed that while institutions were despotic and you had no self-government you could not have public spirit and you could not have patriotism. On the other hand he believed that if you made a beginning of self-government, public spirit, and patriotism would result. Men who accepted office on behalf of their countrymen would know that their actions would be watched and judged by those for whom they acted, and his hope and belief was that public spirit would result. How far that would be effected remained to be seen, but he trusted that the members of the Council would agree with him that it was desirable to make the attempt.

The hon'ble member who spoke early in the debate (Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore) alluded to the fear which was spreading about the country that we were daily increasing the burdens of the people. Now His Honor thought that it had been explained by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill that

whatever the Bill did, it did not increase the compulsory burdens of the people to any great extent. In fact, His Honor might say that the very moderate provision for education was the only provision in respect to which any new and increased obligation was imposed. The taxation under the Bill, as had been so often said, was in its various forms alternative, and it was only the wish of Government to give to municipalities a choice of the form of taxation which they preferred. That surely was not an increased obligation, but an increased freedom which we afforded to them. It was quite true that municipalities would have under this Bill new responsibilities and new duties. In point of fact, the result in some cases might no doubt be to some extent to increase taxation; but his view was that such increased taxation would not result from increased obligations imposed upon them by the Government, but would be the outcome of new wants, new knowledge, and of new demands for things to which they had not been accustomed, but which the people of the country would gradually ask to obtain at their own expense. It was not the case that the burdens imposed by the Government would be extended, but the Bill would give the people power to extend their own burdens if they wished to do so. Government had no wish to shift the burden which was now borne by itself. By no means. They said—"The power of the Government is limited, the means of the Government are limited, the finances are limited. We are unable to give many great improvements which the progress of the age demands. We can do so much, and we can give you so much money; if you wish to have more you must arrange for the means to do more, you must tax yourselves, as the people of all civilized countries tax themselves; and the opportunity to do so, is the opportunity we now ask the Council to give you."

On the subject of education he might say, that perhaps the word "compulsory," looking to the sense in which the word was used in England, was a somewhat dangerous word, because it implied not that municipalities should be compelled to provide means of education, but that the people were compelled to go to school. Now that was by no means intended. We did not seek to press education to that extent. We felt (as an hon'ble member had said) that it was not desirable to educate men beyond their position in life. He thought that the lower class of education given in *patshulas* to the agricultural population was most fitted for the people of that class of society. The hon'ble member on the left (Mr. Daniell) had thoroughly explained the views of the Government when he said that the object of the Government was simply to do that which was now being attempted to be done in England, that is to say, "if you provide the means of education with such aid as Government can give you, well and good; if you do not, then we will come in and require you to do so." We hoped that the voluntary provision of schools would be the ordinary rule, and the general arrangement throughout the country. And it would only be in exceptional cases, and where there were absolutely no means of education available, that the compulsory clause of the Bill would be put in force.

His Honor thought that the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill had sufficiently alluded to the objection in regard to section 18 of the Bill by which certain buildings were to be made over to the charge of municipalities. That was a provision which the select committee might with advantage narrowly scrutinize. It was not the object of the Government to turn over to municipalities the cost of buildings at present maintained by the Government. The object was to enter into arrangements with municipalities with regard to certain institutions towards which they contributed, and the management of which they might very fairly claim.

There had been a good many observations made upon the subject of the octroi duties. Perhaps it was desirable that he should put his view on this subject broadly before the Council. He believed there was in Bengal a sort of horror, if he might so term it, of anything that was Punjabee: it was like a habit, to quote anything as coming from the Punjab. The Council to enter upon this subject Punjab. The Bill in no respect proposed to compel any municipality to adopt the

system of octroi duties. All that the Bill said was, that amongst what he had described as a variety of good things, of which they might take their choice was the system of octroi duties. Although there was in Bengal a prejudice against this system of duties which was supposed to come from the Punjab, he must assert that it was the unvarying experience of various provinces in India as well as in many countries of Europe, that no municipal tax was so permanently popular as octroi duties. Very many municipalities in different parts of the country who had objected to the house tax and other more direct taxes, had rushed, if we might say so, to these octroi duties as a relief. Under favorable circumstances they were able to raise a revenue which was hardly felt. The system, as experience had proved, was liable to be attended with a good many evils. Indeed, the abuses which might attend a careless imposition and levy of these duties were so great that the system had called forth from the Government of India the remarks which had been read to the Council, but these remarks were intended to improve, not to put down the system; most of these evils resulted from the fact that the system was too popular. Municipalities in some parts of the country had too universally resorted to that system. He freely admitted that under many circumstances it was attended with many difficulties, and that to certain municipalities it was not properly fitted; but to the circumstances of many others it was extremely well suited. It was a question between direct and indirect taxation, and as indirect taxes were the more popular in the general taxation of the country, it was the same in respect to municipal taxes. Where the circumstances of a municipality were really suitable, he thought it was better to impose indirect taxes of this sort with due care and caution than to tax the people by those direct methods to which they were extremely averse. For the exercise of due caution the Government would be responsible, and His Honor must express his strong hope that the Council would give this subject an unbiassed consideration, and not throw out this mode of taxation without having very fully and carefully considered the matter.

As regards the police there was a good deal of truth and justice in the remarks which had fallen from the Hon'ble Member who opened the debate. No doubt we had at present gone too far to one extreme—that was to say, in giving to the District Superintendent of Police complete and exclusive power over the police of towns; on the other hand the Bill removed the town police so absolutely from the control of the police authorities, that we might be going to the other extreme. He hoped therefore that the Council would carefully consider and manipulate these provisions.

Then he came to the remarks of the hon'ble member on the right (Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore) in regard to the despotic character of these institutions. The hon'ble member seemed to suppose that the magistrate would as a rule override the committee, and that the Government would rule over the magistrate, and that the municipalities would be but little despotisms after all. Perhaps it was scarcely necessary that His Honor should take up the time of the Council in answering that assertion, because the objection had been well answered by the hon'ble gentleman on the left (Mr. Dampier), who asked whether the hon'ble member really thought that it would be better if there were no municipalities, and the municipal government were directly administered by the Government officials. His Honor thought that it was entirely a question for the Select Committee to whom this Bill would be referred to carry out, in any way that seemed to them best, the declared intention of the Government in introducing this Bill, viz. that these municipalities should not be shams but realities. If it appeared to the Select Committee and the Council that too great powers were being given to the magistrate, they could lessen those powers: if it was considered that the mode prescribed for the exercise of the magistrate's powers was such as was really unfavorable to the development of self-government, it was free to the Committee and the Council to alter it. His Honor's object was clearly and distinctly to give to municipalities real self-government, and not to make them sham institutions, and he trusted that before the Bill emerged from the committee it would be put into such a shape that that object would be obtained.

Then as regards small municipalities, which were dealt with under the provisions of Part XII of the Bill, the same Hon'ble Member had observed that he did not understand the provision in respect to chakran lands, and it was therefore necessary that His Honor should offer some further explanation upon the subject. He might say that it was not intended that there should be two chowkeedars where there was now one; that one should be provided from the chakran lands and the other by the municipality. The object was simply to avoid altogether the whole question of chakran lands and to leave it for treatment as a separate and distinct subject. The effect of the bill as it stood would then be this. These small municipalities were bound to see that a chowkeedar was maintained, who should receive a salary of not less than Rs. 3 a month. If the chowkeedar received Rs. 2 a month from the chakran lands, then the municipality would supplement his salary by giving an additional rupee; and where there were no chakran lands the Bill would come into full force and effect as regards the maintenance of chowkeedars by the municipality; but the minimum pay of the chowkeedar should be such that together with anything received from chakran lands he should receive not less than Rs. 3 a month. His Honor might say, while on this subject of small municipalities, that the Government did not attempt to make them at once complete municipalities, but simply to make a small beginning towards such institutions. It was not proposed to impose upon them the obligations which were proposed to be imposed on the larger municipalities. Although it was desirable that village *palshalas* should exist in order that the agricultural classes should have such education as would enable them to understand their affairs, still he believed that as the Bill stood it was not intended to provide that in these small village municipalities the maintenance of *palshalas* should be made compulsory, nor were there any other compulsory clauses in respect to these municipalities, except as to the chowkeedar. Government wished only to make it optional with these municipalities to keep up *palshalas* and also to provide if they wished drinking water, and one or two other things for which there were frequent cries from rural villages.

Then we came to the remarks of the hon'ble member on the left (Moulvie Abdool Luteef) with regard to the suburbs of Calcutta. His Honor might say that the object was to make this a large and comprehensive Bill, and to make its provisions such as to fit it for both large and small municipalities; but he believed there was a good deal in the wants and constitution of the suburban municipality for which provision was not made by this Bill. It would be for the Select Committee to consider whether the Bill could be made suited to the demands of the suburban municipality. He had no doubt that the Select Committee would be able to give a good opinion on that subject and would be able to guide the Council in the matter.

It had also been suggested that if we were to offer to municipalities a system of election, it would be better to begin in the large municipality of Calcutta. His Honor was not quite sure that a very large municipality was the one which we should select to make a beginning of the system of election; but if any hon'ble member should lay before the Council a scheme by which it might be possible to establish a representative municipality for the people of Calcutta, His Honor would be ready to give it the most favorable consideration. He was conscious that at present the constitution of the Calcutta municipality was not in all respects the strongest and best that could be devised. He felt that the burden of responsibility was shared between the Government and the Justices in a somewhat uncertain way. The Justices were appointed by the Government, and to a certain extent they relieved the Government of the responsibility of the municipal government of the town, but to a certain extent the Government which appointed those justices felt that it was responsible for the good government of the town. He should be very glad if a system could be devised by which we could have ward representatives and a municipal government could be formed by the people who should be the real representatives of the town itself.

His Honor thought that the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill had satisfactorily met the doubts entertained by the hon'ble member (Mr. Dampier)

in regard to the position in which the Government would stand as to grants-in-aid for education. The Bill was not intended to discontinue the system of grants-in-aid. On the other hand, as the system of education extended, as the demands on account of education increased, the means available to us for the purposes of education did not extend, and Government could not pledge itself to give fresh grants-in-aid to the same degree and under the same rules as at present. His hope was that it would be possible to avoid any material diminution of the present grants-in-aid, but he was not in a position to say that Government could increase the present expenditure in that respect. Government must be trusted to devote the funds now available for the purpose honestly and fairly, but we could not pledge ourselves to any particular administrative rules on the subject.

His Honor thought that there were no other subjects in connection with this Bill upon which he need trouble the Council with any further remarks at present. He would merely say that, taking on the whole the favorable view which the Council had taken of this Bill, he trusted that it would prove to be an efficient measure. If the Council should pass the Bill we should try to do our best in the hope that in the course of time the institutions which we were now endeavouring to foster would develop themselves more and more, and that a few years later we should have an immense amount of self-government throughout the country.

The motion was then agreed to; and on the motion of Mr. Bernard the Bill was referred to a select committee consisting of Mr. Dampier, Mr. Bayley, Moulvy Abdool Luteef, Mr. Wyman, Rajah Jotcendro Mohun Tagore, and the mover.

Mr. Dampier said he thought more satisfaction would be given to the native community if Baboo Digumber Mitter's name were added to the select committee, and he would therefore make a motion to that effect. The motion was agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 20th instant.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 20th January 1872.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station, in inches.	Character of the weather in the district, as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
1872.						
1	Bhangulpore	Jan. 20th	1	Favorable	Cold weather crops much improved by the shower.	
2	Monghyr	" 20th	0.2	Cloudy	Cold weather crops favorable.	
3	Purneah	" 13th	0	Seasonable	Generally good; pulses and mustard are ripening. Rain wanted.	
4	Rajmehal	" 20th	.....	Cloudy, with few drops of rain, and cold.	Mustard promising; til and rahur suffering from want of rain.	
5	Deoghur	" 20th	.....	Healthy and cold	Satisfactory.	
6	Nya Doomka	" 20th	0	Cold and dry	Mustard not good; very little if anything else on the ground.	
7	Godda	" 20th	* Slight shower.	Very cold	Mustard seed, grain, and other cold weather crops very poor; slightly improved by the rain.	* No rain gauge.
8	Pakour	" 20th	.....	Cloudy and cold.	Rice nearly gathered; mustard and other crops favorable.	
9	Jamtarra	" 20th	.....	Cold and cloudy	Mustard seed suffering from want of rain. There are no other crops.	
10	Patna	" 20th	.....	Fine	Rubbee crop is promising.	
11	Gya	" 20th	0.2	Fine	Rice reaped; spring crops promise well.	
12	Chumparun	" 20th	Light shower.	Cloudy and foggy, & nipping cold mornings & evenings.	Mustard being gathered; other spring crops good; rain has done good to the crops.	
13	Sarun	" 20th	0	Cloudy and unsettled.	Rubbee crops generally excellent; peas, mustard, and barley promising; poppy backward.	
14	Shahabad	" 20th	2	Cloudy and chilly	Winter crops promising.	
15	Tirhoot	" 20th	.....	Fair and foggy	Rubbee promising.	
16	Rajshahye	" 20th	.....	Cold and cloudy	Rubbee flourishing.	
17	Bograh	" 20th	.....	Cloudy and sharp wind.	Satisfactory.	
18	Dinagapore	" 20th	3	Misty, cloudy, and very cold.	Generally favorable.	
19	Maldah	" 20th	.....	Fair	Good.	
20	Moorsheadabad	" 20th	.....	Fair	Mulberry, indigo, and most cold weather crops good.	
21	Pubna	" 20th	.....	Fine and seasonable.	Good.	
22	Rungpore	" 20th	0	Slightly rainy	Most crops gathered; fair average; mustard good.	
23	Burdwan	" 20th	.....	Fair, cool, and dry	Favorable. Winter crops in Cutwa require rains.	
24	Bancoorah	" 20th	.....	Cool	Cold weather crops growing well.	
25	Beerbhoom	" 20th	.....	Cool and clear	Cold weather crops suffering from want of rain.	
26	Hooghly	" 20th	.....	Clear	Rice reaped; cold weather crops good.	
27	Howrah	" 20th	.....	Favorable	Satisfactory.	
28	Midnapore	" 20th	.....	Fair	Good.	
29	Nuddea	" 20th	.....	Dry and seasonable.	Not very good on the whole.	
30	Jessore	" 20th	.....	Fine	Good.	
31	24-Pergunnahs	" 20th	1	Good	Good. Paddy mostly gathered.	
32	Dacca	" 20th	.....	Seasonable	Good.	
33	Backergunge	" 20th	0	Sunny	Good; about three-fourths gathered.	
34	Furzedpore	" 20th	.....	Fair and cold	Good	
35	Mymensingh	" 20th	.....	Fair	Good.	
36	Sylhet	" 13th	.....	Good	Very good.	Cholera, which partially affected the south, is disappearing.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sadler Station, in inches.	Character of the weather in the district, as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
37	Cachar	... Jan, 13th	0.2	Fair	..	Winter crops insignificant; other crops good.
38	Chittagong	... " 13th	0.4	Fine and cool	...	Very favorable.
39	Noakhally or Bulloah	... " 13th	0.6	Fair	...	Good.
40	Tipperah	... " 13th	0.2	Fair	...	The showers will do some harm to mustard crop.
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	... " 13th	0.5	Rainy and foggy	...	Mustard crops good.
42	Cuttack.	...				
43	Balasore	... " 20th	0	Fine	...	Spring crops good.
44	Pooree	... " 13th	.....	Seasonable	...	No rain for cold weather crops. No change in prospects since last week. Exportation to Ganjam continues.
45	Hazareebaugh	... " 20th	0.1	Seasonable	...	Much improved by the late rain.
46	Lohardugga	... " 19th	0	Cloudy	...	Spring crops in Palamow good, but want rain; elsewhere poor.
47	Maunbhoom	... " 20th	..	Fine	...	Eight annas loss in dhan, six annas in rubbee crop, and ten annas in til, mustard, and other oil seeds, for want of rain.
48	Singbhoom.	...				
49	Durrung	... " 13th	.....	Cold and foggy	...	Paddy and pulse reaped, sugarcane better than in previous years; mustard good.
50	Nowgong	... " 13th	.....	Fair and cold	...	Paddy reaped; spring crops promising.
51	Sebsaugor	... " 13th	0.5	Very cold, pleasant, and healthy.	...	Crops good; they are being reaped.
52	Kamroop	... " 13th	.....	Cold and dry	...	Salce crops favorable.
53	Luckimpore	... " 13th	0.3	Fair	...	Satisfactory.
54	Khasi and Jyuteah Hills.	...				
55	Naga Hills	... " 8th	.....	Cool and pleasant, but damp and unhealthy in the plains.	...	Crops being gathered, cotton crop is remarkably good this year. Nagas of the upper ranges have commenced bringing in the new rice.
56	Julpigoree	... " 20th	0	Very cold and cloudy.	...	Highland rice totally lost; lowland below average for want of rain; mustard being gathered.
57	Gowalparah	... " 13th	.....	Mornings foggy, days clear and pleasant.	...	No alteration in the state and prospects of the crops.
58	Garohills	... " 13th	.....	Fair	...	No crops on the ground.
59	Darjeeling	... " 20th	0	Fair and healthy	...	Wheat and barley of the hills good; mustard and pulses in the terai promising; rice reaped.
60	Cooch Behar.	...				

N. B.—The columns of the districts from which returns have not been received remain blank.

Published for general information.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 23rd January 1872.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	Stations.	Rain from 1st to 7th Jan. 1872.	Rain from 8th to 14th Jan. 1872.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
CUTTACK.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Cuttack { Jail ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	False Point ...	ditto	Not received	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Jajipore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Kendraparah ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Jugatsingapore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Sumbulpore ...	Not received	ditto	...	...
	Balasore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	14th Jan. 1872.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Bhuddruck ...	ditto	Not received	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Poorce ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Khordah ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	ditto	Nil	ditto	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Hazareebaugh { Dispensary ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Burhee ...	Not received	Not received	...	...
	Puchumba ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Ranchee ...	ditto	Nil	ditto	14th Jan. 1872.	
PATNA.	Palamow ...	ditto	Not received	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Purulia ...	ditto	Nil	ditto	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Gobindpore ...	ditto	Not received	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Chyebassa ...	ditto	Nil	ditto	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Patna (Bankipore) ...	0.60	ditto	0.60	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Jail ...	0.63	ditto	0.63	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Cantonment ...	0.60	ditto	0.60	ditto.	
	Behar ...	0.16	Not received	0.16	7th Jan. 1872.	
BHAUPUR.	Gya ...	0.50	ditto	0.50	ditto.	
	Gya ...	0.14	Nil	0.14	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Sherghotty ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Nowadah ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Arungabad ...	0.08	Not received	0.08	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Chumparan ...	Not received	ditto	...	...
	Bettiah ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Chuprah ...	0.80	Nil	0.80	14th Jan. 1872.	
RAJAHMUNDRY.	Sewna ...	0.54	Not received	0.54	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Mozufferpore ...	0.30	Nil	0.30	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Durhangan ...	Nil	Not received	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Seetamarce ...	0.50	Nil	0.50	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Tappore ...	2.20	ditto	2.20	ditto.	
	Mudhubani ...	0.22	Not received	0.22	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Hajipore ...	0.36	Nil	0.36	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Arrah ...	0.54	ditto	0.54	ditto.	
RAJAHMUNDRY.	Buxar ...	Not received	Not received	...	...
	Sasseram ...	0.08	Nil	0.08	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Bhubhoah ...	0.50	ditto	0.50	ditto.	
	Benares ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Bhaugulpore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Mudheypoorah ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Banka ...	0.36	ditto	0.36	ditto.	
	Sopool ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
RAJAHMUNDRY.	Monghyr ...	0.02	ditto	0.02	ditto.	
	Jamooie ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Begusarai ...	ditto	Not received	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Deoghur ...	0.03	Nil	0.03	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Jamlara ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Rajmahal ...	Not received	Not received	...	...
	Pakour ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Nya-Doomka ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
RAJAHMUNDRY.	Purneah ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Kishengunge ...	ditto	Not received	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Arrareah ...	Not received	ditto	...	...
	Rampore Beaulah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Nattore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Bograh ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Dinagopore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Maldah ...	0.05	Not received	0.05	7th Jan. 1872.	
RAJAHMUNDRY.	Berhampore ...	Nil	0.04	0.04	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Jungipore ...	0.06	Nil	0.06	ditto.	
	Lalbagh ...	Nil	0.11	0.11	ditto.	
	Jamcoakandi ...	Not received	Not received	...	...
	Pubna ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Serajunge ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Bungpore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Bhowanigunge ...	ditto	Not received	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
BURDWAN.	Titulya ...	ditto	Nil	ditto	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Burdwan ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Cutwa ...	ditto	0.13	0.13	ditto.	
	Osulna ...	Not received	0.03	0.03	ditto	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
	Bood-Bood ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Bancoorah ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Raneegunge ...	ditto	0.15	0.15	ditto.	
	Soore ...	0.02	0.05	0.07	ditto.	
BURDWAN.	Hooghly ...	Nil	0.50	0.50	ditto.	
	Serampore ...	ditto	0.16	0.16	ditto.	
	Jehanabad ...	Not received	Not received	...	...
	Howrah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Midnapore ...	Not received	Not received	...	...
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office ...	ditto	1.00	1.00	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Gurbetta ...	Not received	Not received	...	...
BURDWAN.	Tamlook ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	

DIVISIONS.	Stations.	Rain from 1st to 7th Jan. 1872.	Rain from 8th to 14th Jan. 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
PRESIDENCY.	Kishnaghur ...	Inches. Not received	Inches. Not received	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
	Bongong ...	ditto	ditto	...	.....
	Banaghat ...	ditto	ditto	...	.....
	Meherpore ...	ditto	ditto	...	.....
	Chooadangah ...	ditto	ditto	...	.....
	Kooshtea ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Jessore ...	ditto	Not received	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Khoolnab ...	Not received	Nil	ditto	14th Jan. 1872	
	Jenidah ...	ditto	Not received	...	.....
	Nurail ...	ditto	ditto	...	.....
	Magoorah ...	ditto	ditto	...	.....
	Bagirhaut ...	ditto	ditto	...	.....
	Saugor Island ...	Nil	0.02	0.02	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Calcutta ...	ditto	0.22	0.22	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital ...	ditto	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Jail ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Barrackpore ...	ditto	Not received	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Dum-Dum ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Baraset ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Dacca.	Satkherah ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Busseerhaut ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Barripore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	ditto	0.51	0.51	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Jail ...	ditto	0.05	0.05	ditto.	
	Burrisaul ...	ditto	0.37	0.37	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan ...	ditto	Not received	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Perozepore ...	ditto	0.37	0.37	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Madaripore ...	ditto	0.70	0.70	ditto.	
	Furreedpore ...	ditto	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Goalundo ...	ditto	Not received	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Mymensing ...	ditto	Nil	ditto	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Jamalpore ...	Not received	Not received	...	.....
CHITTAGONG.	Atanah ...	ditto	ditto	
	Kishoregunge ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	7th Jan. 1872	
	Sylhet ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Cachar ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Hylakandy ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Koyah ...	Not received	ditto	...	.....
	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	0.40	0.40	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Jail ...	ditto	0.44	0.44	ditto.	
	Cox's Bazar ...	Not received	Not received	...	.....
	Rangamatee Hill ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
COOCH BEHAR.	Noakhally ...	ditto	0.59	0.59	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Tipperah ...	ditto	Not received	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Brahmanbariah ...	Not received	ditto	...	.....
	Akyab ...	Nil	0.10	0.10	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Cooch Behar ...	ditto	Not received	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Buxa ...	ditto	Nil	ditto	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Gomparah ...	ditto	Not received	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Dhoobree ...	Not received	ditto	...	.....
	Tura (Garro Hills) ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ...	Not received	ditto	...	.....
ASSAM.	Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Rungher ...	Not received	Not received	...	.....
	Julpigoree ...	ditto	Nil	Nil	14th Jan. 1872	
	Boda ...	Nil	Not received	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Tezapore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Nowgong ...	0.40	ditto	0.40	ditto.	
	Mungledye ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Burpettah ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Gowhatty ...	ditto	Nil	ditto	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Seeisangor ...	0.40	Not received	0.40	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Jorahat ...	0.10	ditto	0.10	ditto.	
	Golaghat ...	0.08	ditto	0.08	ditto.	
	Nazeerah ...	0.10	ditto	0.10	ditto.	
	Debrooghur ...	0.27	ditto	0.27	ditto.	
	Suddya ...	0.80	ditto	0.80	ditto.	
	Shillong ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Cherrapoonjee ...	Not received	ditto	...	.....
	Jaowai ...	ditto	ditto	...	.....
	Samoogoodting ...	ditto	ditto	...	.....

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th January 1872.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 14th to 20th January 1872.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Jan.	.										
	14th	10	30.005	30.014	70.7	63.3	63	W by N	...	...	.....	b
		16	29.985	30.003	75.5	65.0	54	W by N	...	...	.....	b
	15th	10	30.117	30.130	69.8	61.0	57	W by N	...	...	.....	b
		16	30.000	30.018	76.0	63.5	46	S W	...	...	.....	b
	16th	10	30.139	30.158	70.6	61.8	57	S W	...	...	.....	b
		16	29.990	30.014	75.4	63.5	47	E N E	...	...	.....	b
	17th	10	30.124	30.143	68.7	61.6	65	E N E	...	...	.....	b
		16	29.959	30.077	70.0	61.2	48	N N E	...	...	.....	b
	18th	10	30.120	30.139	71.7	64.2	62	E N E	...	...	CK	b
SAYOR ISLAND.		16	29.972	29.990	76.0	60.5	58	E N E	...	...	CK	b
	19th	10	30.199	30.218	67.0	59.8	64	N E	...	...	CK	b
		16	30.052	30.071	71.0	64.5	50	N E	...	...	.....	b
	20th	10	30.190	30.209	64.0	58.5	67	N N E	...	...	.....	b
		16	30.045	30.064	72.5	62.5	53	N N W	...	...	C	b
	14th	10	30.003	30.009	71	68	85	N	4.8*	...	KS	b, f
		16	30.000	30.006	78	70	65	S W	8.1*	...	.....	b, m
	15th	10	30.126	30.132	70	64	70	N N E	6.5*	...	.....	b, m
		16	30.010	30.016	78	70	65	S W	8.2*	...	.....	b, m
	16th	10	30.136	30.142	72	61	62	E N E	4.4*	...	.....	b, m
CHITTAGONG.		16	30.000	30.006	70	60	56	S W	5.4*	...	.....	b, m
	17th	10	30.143	30.149	71	67	80	N	4.2*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29.970	29.976	70	60	58	W	0.8*	...	.....	b, m
	18th	10	30.116	30.122	74	67	67	N N W	4.0*	...	CK, C	b, m
		16	29.980	29.982	79	69	58	N	8.4*	...	C	b, m
	19th	10	30.200	30.206	68	62	69	N N E	9.4*	...	C, CK	b, m
		16	30.058	30.064	75	66	59	N	10.4*	...	.....	b, m
	20th	10	30.190	30.202	68	61	64	N	8.2*	...	CS	b
		16	29.948	30.054	75	65	55	N N W	7.0*	...	.....	b
	14th	10	29.935	30.033	75	63	47	N N W	5.0*	...	.....	b, m
MADRAS.		16	29.908	30.002	76	59	30	N	5.1*	...	.....	b
	15th	10	30.020	30.115	69	60	50	N	5.4*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29.910	30.004	76	63	44	W	6.0*	...	.....	b
	16th	10	30.022	30.117	73	65	60	N	6.0*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29.940	30.034	77	68	60	W S W	6.6*	...	.....	b
	17th	10	30.001	30.095	77	67	56	S	4.3*	...	.....	b
		16	29.873	29.967	75	63	47	W S W	5.3*	...	.....	b
	18th	10	29.992	30.087	71	65	70	W	3.5*	...	CK	b, m
		16	29.904	30.000	75	65	55	W	5.9*	...	.....	b, m
	19th	10	30.216	30.311	75	61	51	N	4.1*	...	.....	b, m
CUTTACK.		16	29.930	30.024	76	62	41	W	5.2*	...	.....	b, m
	20th	10	30.062	30.157	72	61	62	N	5.0*	...	.....	b, m
		16	29.958	30.052	77	63	41	W by S	5.6*	...	.....	b, m
	13th	10	30.060	30.090	82	70	52	N E	0*	...	.....	bc
		16	29.950	29.980	81	69	51	N E by N	10*	...	.....	bc
	14th	10	30.048	30.078	81	70	55	N E by E	11*	...	.....	bc
		16	29.939	29.969	81	69	51	E N E	11*	...	.....	bc
	15th	10	30.060	30.090	82	70	52	N E by E	10*	...	.....	bc
		16	29.953	29.983	81	69	51	E N E	11*	...	.....	bc
	16th	10	30.078	30.108	81	70	55	N E by E	6*	...	.....	bc
AXHAB.		16	29.964	29.994	81	69	51	N E	11*	...	.....	bc
	17th	10	30.004	30.094	79	68	54	N N E	8*	...	.....	bc
		16	Not recd.	Not recd.						...	.....	bc
	18th	10	29.937	29.967	81	70	55	N E by E	11*	...	.....	bc
		16	30.083	30.113	83	73	60	S W	7*	...	.....	b
	19th	10	29.971	30.001	83	72	56	N E by N	13*	...	.....	b
		16	30.027	30.111	73	66	67	N E	1.1*	...	.....	fair
	15th	10	29.882	29.964	83	68	37	N E	2.8*	...	.....	fair
		16	30.029	30.113	75	68	68	N E	1.0*	...	.....	fair
	16th	10	29.901	29.983	83	66	36	E S E	2.8*	...	C, CK	fair
CALCUTTA.		16	30.079	30.162	73	68	61	S E	0.8*	...	.....	fair
	17th	10	29.919	30.001	83	66	30	S E	2.5*	...	.....	fair
		16	30.052	30.136	73	68	70	S	0.0*	...	.....	fair
	18th	10	29.870	29.958	83	68	42	E	2.0*	...	.....	fair
		16	30.007	30.090	76	68	64	E N E	0.5*	...	KS	cloudy
	19th	10	29.891	29.973	83	70	49	N E	1.8*	...	K, CK	cloudy
		16	30.109	30.193	71	62	57	N E	2.0*	...	C, K	cloudy
	20th	10	29.863	29.945	84	68	40	E	2.7*	...	.....	fair
		16	30.084	30.086	68	61	79	E N E	1	...	.....	b
	14th	10	29.910	29.962	77	66	53	W S W	1	...	.....	b
CALCUTTA.		16	30.009	30.001	67	62	74	E N E	1	...	C, CS, CK	b
	15th	10	29.960	29.989	77	68	61	S S W	1	...	C	b
		16	30.124	30.146	68	63	74	E	1	...	.....	b
	16th	10	29.902	30.014	80	69	54	S S W	1	...	.....	b
		16	30.091	30.113	70	65	75	N E	1	...	C, CK	b
	17th	10	29.954	29.978	70	69	58	W N W	1	...	K, CK	b
		16	30.066	30.088	71	67	80	E	1	...	.....	b
	18th	10	29.957	29.979	78	69	61	W	1	...	K	b
		16	30.118	30.140	71	65	70	N E	1	...	.....	b
	19th	10	29.984	30.006	79	70	61	W	1	...	K	b
CALCUTTA.		16	30.135	30.157	72	64	62	N E	1	...	.....	b
	20th	10	29.999	30.021	80	70	58	E	1	...	C	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th January 1872.HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st January 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Dew point.	WIND.		GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.				Direction.	Force.	
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°		Miles. In.	
Jan.	15th	30.044	78.0	57.5	124.5	66.7	60.4	55.4	0.69 W by N & S W.	17.8	Clear. Slightly foggy from 7 to 11 P.M.
	16th	0.055	77.6	56.4	132.0	66.4	60.3	55.4	.69 S W & E N E	20.9	... Clear. Slightly foggy from 7 to 11 P.M.
	17th	0.030	77.5	56.3	130.8	67.0	61.4	56.0	.71 E by N, N E & N N E	35.5	(Clear. Slightly foggy from 7 to 10 P.M.
	18th	0.028	78.0	61.0	128.8	70.1	63.9	58.9	.69 N N E, N E & E N E	64.3	Stratoni; Cirrocumuli and clear. Slightly foggy at 7 and 8 P.M.
	19th	0.101	75.9	60.5	128.2	67.7	61.8	57.1	.70 N E	132.6	Clear and cirrocumuli.
	20th	0.110	73.5	56.8	123.8	64.7	58.7	53.9	N E & N N W	114.7	Clear and cirri. Foggy from 8 to 11 P.M.
	21st	0.068	76.8	56.5	130.0	65.8	60.4	56.1	.72 N N W, N W & W N W	36.0	Clear and cirri. Foggy at midnight and 1 A.M., and from 7 to 11 P.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	21.6
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	78.0
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	79.8
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.70
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.65
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st	... { by lower rain gauge	Nil
	... { by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...	0.08
Ditto between the 1st January and the 21st January	...	0.22
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...	0.16

Calcutta,
The 23rd January 1872.

GOPEKNATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 27th January 1872.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*

V. H. SCHALCH, Esq.,

H. L. DAMPIER, Esq.,

A. R. THOMPSON, Esq.,

S. C. BAYLEY, Esq.,

C. BERNARD, Esq.,

MOULVIE ABDOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR,

BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER,

B. D. COLVIN, Esq.,

T. M. ROBINSON, Esq.,

F. F. WYMAN, Esq.,

and

RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR.

NEW MEMBER.

MR. SCHALCH took the oath of allegiance and the oath that he would faithfully fulfil the duties of his office.

CALCUTTA PORT IMPROVEMENT.

MR. BERNARD moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Calcutta Port Improvement Act, being Act V of 1870 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council. This Act, as the Council would remember, was passed after much discussion a year and a half ago; its effect was to make over the custody of the port of Calcutta and its revenues to the Port Commissioners. In the opinion of all persons qualified to judge, the arrangement then sanctioned by this Council had worked extremely well. The Port Commissioners, so far as the port of Calcutta was concerned, had stepped into the place of the Government; and they certainly had, it was generally believed, done more for the port during the last eighteen months than had been done during a good many previous years. There was one respect, however, in which the Port Commissioners did not, under Act V of 1870, occupy precisely the position which the Government had formerly occupied. Under the old Port Act (XXII of 1855) the East India Company, that is the Indian Government, had been exempted from liability for any injuries or losses which might be caused by default of the Government harbour officers. That provision had not been re-enacted in favor of the Port Commissioners by the recent Port Trust Act; and therefore, by the common law, the Port Commissioners would be liable to actions on account of loss which might be caused by the occasional carelessness or indiscretion of their officers, or for injuries resulting from any undetected defect in the working, or from such like untoward accidents. From a perusal of the long debates which took place when the Port Trust Bill was considered by this Council, he had not been able to ascertain whether the Council intentionally omitted to re-enact the indemnity clause. Some discussion indeed took place, and an honorable member opposite (Mr. Robinson) spoke regarding the necessity of enforcing the due exercise of care by the Commissioners and their officers in regard to certain duties connected with warehousing goods. But the Bill now proposed did not touch the sections of the Port Trust Act which referred to warehouses; all that was intended was to exempt the Commissioners from liability for the default of harbour officers only. The matter stood just thus: if the Commissioners were to continue liable for such defaults, they would have to maintain high port dues, and they would have to establish an insurance fund to meet occasional demands for compensation, which might arise out of the carelessness of a harbour officer. The Chamber of Commerce had been consulted as to whether they thought this indemnity should or should not be given to the Port Commissioners, and he (Mr. Bernard) asked the Council's permission to read an extract from the Chamber's letter on this point. The then state of the case was so clearly and fully put by the Chamber, that he would, with the permission of the Council, read what they said. Their Secretary wrote:—

"The Commissioners were, as the Committee understand, appointed for the purpose of endeavouring to work the Port of Calcutta more efficiently than heretofore, and if possible, also with greater economy to the vessels frequenting it. The arrangements so far carried out have resulted in a considerable surplus revenue, in virtue of which a reduction in the dues now levied on shipping might reasonably be expected at no very distant date, and the Committee believe is actually under contemplation by the Commissioners. It is manifest, however, that if a responsibility is to be laid on the Board which did not attach to the Government, in whose hands the management of the port was previously vested, and which may at any time entail a heavy pecuniary loss, the first duty of the Commissioners would be to provide for such contingencies, thereby indefinitely delaying the great desideratum of reduction of charges. The matter is very much, as His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor remarks, one of insurance, and the Committee are decidedly of opinion that ship-owners would prefer continuing to run the amount of risk they have hitherto borne in respect of collision and other accidents than to secure immunity, which it might often be matter of difficulty to enforce, by a continuance of existing heavy dues."

The Chamber of Commerce were, the Council would perhaps consider, better qualified than any one else to give an opinion upon this point.

The Government of Bengal concurred in the Chamber's view, that it would be better for the trade of Calcutta that the Port Commissioners should not be obliged to insure themselves against casual claims of this kind, because such insurance must involve higher port-dues.

He (Mr. Bernard) asked leave to bring in a short Bill to give effect to the views of the Chamber of Commerce, and to re-enact in favor of the Port

Commissioners the indemnity given to the East India Company by section 61 of Act XXII of 1855; such indemnity being against the default of the harbour officers only.

MR. SCHALCH said the circumstances under which it was proposed to introduce this Bill, and the reasons for its introduction, had been so fully explained by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, that there remained little more for him to do than to say that, as he was connected with the body of Port Trust Commissioners, he was in a position to state that their only object and desire was to place themselves in the same position which had been held by the Government when they had charge of the port, so as to enable them to carry out their desire to reduce as soon as possible the heavy charges which were now, as a matter of necessity, levied from the port.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said, he hoped it would be thoroughly and entirely understood by the Council and the public that the object of this Bill was not to change the state of things which had heretofore existed, but simply to maintain that state of things. As had been explained by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, these servants of the Government had been placed in that position that the Government should not be responsible for any negligence or misfeasance committed by them. Now a doubt had been raised as to whether, as servants of the Port Trust Commissioners, they were in the same position as the servants of the Government before the passing of the Act which it was now proposed to amend, and it was proposed to put them in the same position as the servants of the Government. It seemed to him that as the Port Commissioners were not a private body, the proposal was not unreasonable. He had referred the matter to the Chamber of Commerce, who were the guardians of the interests which were represented in this matter, and they had expressed their opinion in favor of maintaining the state of things which existed formerly under the Government. Therefore, as had been explained by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, this Bill had been prepared and laid before the Council.

The motion was agreed to.

MR. BERNARD said, that as the Council had been good enough to grant leave to bring in this Bill, and as the Bill was a very short one, and there was no technical difficulty nor any question of principle involved in the Bill, except the one principle which the Council was prepared to adopt, he would ask His Honor the President to suspend the rules of the Council, that the Bill might be read in Council and referred to a select committee. As no hon'ble members seemed to object to the Bill, perhaps there would be no objection to adopt his course.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said, he did not think it desirable that this Bill should be hurried with anything like unseemly haste through the Council, and his wish and intention would be, that while suspending the rules at this stage of the Bill, nevertheless such time should be given to the public before the Bill was finally passed as ordinarily would be given under the rules. He thought that it would be desirable that this Bill should be referred to a select committee as soon as possible, and published for general information, in order that opportunity should be given to the committee to consider any further questions which might arise in connection with the Port Improvement Act. He thought hon'ble members would agree with him that it was not desirable that the Act should be continually tinkered; and if any other points should arise in connection with this Bill, the committee could, if they thought it right to do so, insert those points in addition to the single point which was now laid before the Council by the Government.

The rules were then suspended, and on the motion of Mr. Bernard, the Bill was read in Council and referred to a select committee, consisting of Mr. Schalch, Mr. Robinson, and the mover, with instructions to report in a fortnight.

"JUSTICES' BORROWING POWERS."

MR. BERNARD moved that the Bill to extend the borrowing powers of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, and to provide for the

repayment of municipal debt, be considered. The Bill had, as the Council would remember, been reported upon by a select committee, and its clauses had been settled by this Council. But the Bill had not passed because the Justices of the Peace for Calcutta had moved the hon'ble President to postpone the final passing of the Bill until they should have an opportunity of considering its scope. The letter from the Justices (No. 45 of the 15th instant,) had now been received, and a copy of that letter was to-day, Mr. Bernard believed, in the hands of every member of the Council. The purport of the letter and of its enclosure was to ask that an assurance might be obtained from the Government of India on behalf of the Secretary of State, to the effect that the imperial treasury would advance to the corporation funds to meet any debentures which might fall due. If this were done, the whole debt of Calcutta would eventually become a debt to the Indian Government; and the corporation proposed to set apart two per cent on the total of such debt yearly, and to pay over to the Indian Government the sums so set aside in liquidation of any loans made or hereafter to be made by that Government to the corporation. It was certain that this Council could not bind the Indian Government to any particular course of action in this matter, and even if the Government of India were disposed to grant loans on liberal terms to the Calcutta corporation, such a disposition could not very well be made the foundation for legislation in this Council. As the local Public Works Loan Act, quoted in paragraph 2 of the Justices' letter, stood the Calcutta corporation must take its future loans from the Government of India, unless the Lieutenant-Governor for the time being should see fit to relax this rule under the power conferred upon him by a subsequent section of the Act. So far as the Government of Bengal was at present advised, it did not propose to relax the rules, and the future loans of the Calcutta corporation would probably be contracted from the Indian Government on fairly liberal terms. But it seemed best that this Council should so legislate in the present case as to meet all contingencies; so as to provide for an efficient sinking fund, whether the money was borrowed from the Indian Government or from the outside public. Mr. Bernard trusted the Council might be disposed to concur in this view; the Bill, as settled by the Council four weeks ago, gave full effect to this view. If the Council were pleased to let the Bill stand, Mr. Bernard for his part, and he might perhaps add on the part of Government, did not propose any material alterations in the Bill as then settled.

The Bill provides that the Justices should set aside 2 per cent on the capital sum borrowed, and that the sum so set aside should be devoted to the repayment of debentures or to the formation of a sinking fund. As matters now stood, this arrangement would pay off nearly the whole loan in about forty or forty-two years from the present date. The earliest of the 55 lakhs of debentures mature in the year 1884. Up to the year 1884 then the sinking fund would grow at compound interest, and the tax-payers would pay the full interest on the debentures. From 1884 the Justices for the time being might, if they so decided, reduce the burden on the tax-payers by paying off debentures, and demanding from the tax-payers interest on the reduced loan. The burden on the tax-payers would, it was hoped, be at the same time further reduced by the imperial treasury lending money at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to pay off debentures, for the liquidation of which the sinking fund might not suffice. The Bill indeed, as settled by the Council, gave full and precise legal sanction to the arrangement which the Justices had (as described in paragraph 5 of their letter) decided upon, and, he would say, very wisely decided upon for themselves. All that was required to make the Justices' resolution of some years back, and the action taken thereon permanent, was to enact that the sinking fund already accumulated by the Justices should be treated as though it had accumulated under the present Bill; and to this he would move a short amendment to section 3 of the Bill. There was one other point in the enclosures to the Justices' letter to which he might refer, and that was, the proposal to borrow two lakhs more to build a municipal office. The proposal seemed a reasonable and economical proposal; and he had nothing to say against it. But he abstained from asking the Council to sanction any further loan beyond the 30 lakhs sanctioned by the present Bill; because after all, the drainage works in contemplation would not, as explained in the

Justices' letter of the 24th August, cost more than 21½ lakhs, so that there would be ample margin in the 30 lakhs for any permanent structure for a municipal office. The whole question of enforcing on the municipality of Calcutta the duty of paying off, within a reasonable term of years, the funded debt now due from them, was discussed at much length on a previous meeting of this Council. He would submit the opinion that the duty was now to be enforced was not so much in the interest of the debenture-holders, as in the interest of future generations of municipal tax-payers, who, if there were no sinking fund, would inherit a funded debt equal to six or seven years' gross income of the corporation. Mr. Bernard would only add that the Bill, as it was settled by the Council, was a mean, or a compromise between the two proposals; one, that in accordance with the practice of all recent Government loans to the Port Commissioners or to the corporation, the whole should be paid off in thirty-two or in thirty-three years; and the other proposal now made by the Justices, that the loan should be paid off in fifty years. As the Bill now stood, the 55 lakhs loan would be paid off in about forty years' time.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said, he believed that the arrangement that had been made when this Bill was last under consideration was, that the Bill should be published and brought forward again, so that opportunity should be given to hon'ble members to propose any further amendments they might think necessary. He observed, however, that with the exception of the amendment, of which notice was given by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, no other amendment had been proposed; and the Council would therefore proceed to the consideration of the amendment proposed by the hon'ble member.

The motion was then agreed to.

RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said, he had to make a few observations with regard to the third section of the Bill. The hon'ble member in charge of the Bill had told the Council that as the section stood, the full amount of the municipal debt would be repaid within a period of forty-two years. But it appeared to him (Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore) that if the saving in the way of interest by the investment of the sinking fund in the 4 per cent be taken into calculation, the period for the repayment of the debt would come up to about thirty-two years, or the life-time of one generation. He therefore agreed with the report of the Justices that the repayment of the debt should not be limited to the life-time of one generation, and that it should be extended to the life-time of two generations; for the succeeding generation would profit equally with the present in the benefits of the works which had been undertaken, and which were of a permanent and extensive nature, and consequently it would be hard to require one generation to pay for works that would equally benefit the succeeding generation. The Justices had suggested an arrangement which the Council, he thought, should not sanction; but he thought it just that the period for the repayment of the municipal debt should be extended to two generations, and the percentage to be set aside should therefore be lessened so as to extend the period of repayment to two generations. With this view, he would move that "one-and-a-half" be substituted for "two" in line 5 of section 3. He was fully aware that the Justices at present did lay by a sum of two per cent towards the liquidation of their debt; but when it was taken into consideration that the Justices were about to borrow a further sum of 30 lakhs of rupees, it seemed clear that, under that arrangement, they must either raise the taxation, or put a stop to the execution of any further improvements.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said, with reference to the hon'ble member's proposal, he wished to explain how the matter stood at present. His Honor's own individual view was, that the result of the works which were looked upon as improvements was so precarious, that it would be much more better to follow the prudent course, voluntarily taken by the Justices, in regard to the loans previously contracted by them—a course by which the loans would be paid off in thirty-two or thirty-three years. It might be, and he hoped it would be the case, that some of the grand works undertaken by the Justices would last for two generations; but on the other hand we knew not only that there were a great many failures, but that the advance of science causes works constructed by

one generation to become comparatively little estimated by the succeeding generation, or perfectly useless to them. Take the instance of the vessels of the British fleet; their generation was a generation of ten years, not a generation of thirty or forty years; a fleet constructed in one decade was found by the next decade to be completely out of date, and it was found necessary to re-construct or entirely remodel the vessels that had been built only ten years before. His Honor would further illustrate the matter by referring to the steam engine. He was told that the rapidity by which old engines were superseded by new ones was something surprising; that the new engines consumed much less coal, and were therefore more profitable to every one except the coal owners. He was told that the best boats which the best builders could supply three or four years ago were rapidly being superseded by better built vessels, and he believed it was the same with regard to buildings, drainage, and sanitary improvements of all kinds. If there was a probability, or even a possibility, that what we had done at the present time would be behind the requirements of the next generation, that next generation might not be willing to pay for what was done thirty years before. But he had so far yielded to the concessions urged by the Justices as to believe that it might be possible, even if not probable, that some of the works constructed by the Justices might be unusually permanent works, with regard to which it might be reasonable to extend the period of repayment to fifty years. What he wished to explain before hon'ble members committed themselves regarding section 3 of the Bill was, that that section, as now drawn, rendered it possible to extend the period of repayment to fifty years. Hon'ble members would find that the section did not provide for a sinking fund, accumulated with compound interest till the whole period which would be required to accumulate the total amount of the capital had been completed, but that sums so invested for repayment of loans were to be applied to the repayment of such portions of the loan as had accrued due. If an arrangement was made for the repayment of a portion of the loan each year, then the 2 per cent would be applied to repay that portion of the loan as it might fall due, and the loan would not be completely paid off until the expiration of fifty years. His Honor would illustrate the matter in this way. It so happened that the debentures issued by the municipality run to the year 1884, that is to say, thirteen years hence; consequently the sums accumulated for the repayment of the loan would accumulate with compound interest for thirteen years, and at the end of that time they would be applied to the repayment of the debentures then falling due. After that no more interest would accumulate on those sums. Therefore, the practical result would be, as explained by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, that the whole loan would be paid off in forty-two or forty-three years. That, His Honor hoped, would be accepted as a reasonable compromise of the difficulty.

MR. COLVIN said, it appeared to him that this section involved two points for the consideration of the Council. The first question had already been discussed, namely the question, whether the period within which the municipal loan should be repaid should be thirty years or fifty years; that he quite agreed was open to discussion with reference to the extent and permanence of future new works to be constructed by the Justices. For his own part he thought it would be more prudent to repay the loans within one generation; that period was the precise period which the Justices had themselves adopted in establishing a sinking fund. The Bill proposed to provide that in giving the Justices increased borrowing powers, it should be on the condition that the debenture-holders should be placed in no worse position as regards the ultimate repayment of the loan than that in which they now stood. The proposition of the Justices, in their letter of the 15th January, did not keep this proposal in view, and instead of a sinking fund, they proposed contracting loans from the Government of India for the repayment of the public debentures by annual instalments of 2 per cent., and thus to extend the period of their liquidation to fifty years. But it appeared to him that as in the case of former loans from the Secretary of State he had insisted on the establishment of a sinking fund for the repayment of the loan, in all future loans from the Government the same principle would be observed. The Justices might be

correct in assuming that the Government of India would be willing to be their sole creditor; but it might well happen that at times when the money market was easy the public would be willing to lend on more advantageous terms than the Government of India would be disposed to accept, and he (Mr. Colvin) thought it should be open to the Justices to go to the cheapest market. There could be no doubt that the Government of India would make their own terms, and it seemed to him that it was beside the power of this Council to do more than to enact that the public loans should be paid off within a certain period, and that they should be subject to the operation of a sinking fund. Taking this view of the matter, it would be his duty to support the Bill as it stood, subject to a verbal amendment excluding Government loans from the operation of the Bill, and limiting the sinking fund to the aggregate of their public securities.

MR. WYMAN said, he should be inclined to support the section as it stood with reference to the sum to be set aside as a sinking fund: he thought it would be dangerous to go below the proportion of 2 per cent. as a sinking fund.

But there were some other points connected with this section to which he would wish to call attention, and possibly to move amendments. The section provided in line 19 that the securities were to be invested in the names of the Chairman of the Justices and the Accountant-General to the Government of Bengal. He (Mr. Wyman) thought that the sinking fund should be held independently of the officers of the municipality, and he would rather see the name of the official trustee of Bengal substituted for that of the Chairman of the Justices. He would call the attention of the Council to the remarks which fell at the meeting before last from an hon'ble member of this Council, who stated that for twelve months after the passing by the Justices of a resolution for the establishment of a sinking fund the sinking fund was omitted to be established. It was clear that a like dereliction of duty might again occur. He thought that a trust like this should be a sacred one, and that no officer of the municipality should have anything to do with it; and he could not conceive a more proper person than the official trustee, in connection with the Accountant-General.

The next point to which he wished to refer was the investment of the surplus amount after the interest on debentures should have been paid. The section provided that the surplus should be invested in Government securities; but it had occurred to him that if it were permitted to the Justices to invest the surplus in their own unmatured debentures, it might happen under certain circumstances that very great economy to the tax-payers might result. As for instance, owing to the depression of the market, or want of confidence in the Justices, the debentures might fall, and it might then become more desirable to purchase their own debentures than to invest in Government securities. He thought therefore that it was highly desirable that the Justices should be able to purchase their own debentures when they considered it advisable to do so. The security to the Government would remain the same, and as the public debt would be lessened, and it would be to the interest of the tax-payers that the Justices should have this power.

RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE's amendment was then by leave withdrawn.

On the motion of MR. BERNARD the "Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department" was substituted for the "Chairman of the Justices" as one of the Trustees under the Act, in lieu of "the Official Trustee of Bengal," proposed by Mr. Wyman.

MR. WYMAN moved the insertion of the words, "or in Calcutta municipal debentures," after the word "Government," in line 18, so as to enable the Justices to invest their surplus funds in the purchase of their own debentures.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that this was one of those practical questions upon which he would like to hear the opinion of the commercial members of the Council, with reference to its probable effect upon the market of such dealings.

MR. ROBINSON said he thought there could be no objection to the amendment proposed; it was simply that the Justices should be allowed to invest a portion of the sinking fund in the purchase of their own debentures: if that was the whole change that was proposed, he did not see that it was open to any objection. It was perfectly possible to conceive certain circumstances under which municipal debentures might be a cheaper investment than any other species of investment at a particular time, and the Justices would naturally wish to invest their funds in them.

Mr. Wyman's amendment was then agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. BERNARD the words at the end of the section—

"All interest accruing due on the said securities shall also, from time to time, be invested by the trustees in like manner, and held upon the like trust"

were omitted, and the following words were substituted:—

"And all moneys and securities now held by any trustees appointed by the said Justices for the purpose of paying off any portion of the said fifty-five lakhs shall be forthwith transferred to the trustees under this Act and invested in their names and held by them upon the trusts hereinbefore declared. All interest accruing due to the trustees shall also, from time to time, be invested by them in like manner, and held upon the like trust."

MR. DAMPIER said that before leaving this section, he would like to have it explained how it was proposed that the Justices should be compelled to invest money for the sinking fund; whether a writ of *mandamus* was the only means of compelling the Justices to observe the directions of this Act? He took great interest in the Bill as it now stood, as the holder of the office which he had the honor at present to fill was to be one of the trustees.

MR. BERNARD said he believed the learned Advocate-General had explained that in the case of the Justices declining or neglecting to fulfil the obligations imposed upon them by the Bill, the common law would be sufficient to enforce their observance of the provisions of the law. He (Mr. Bernard) presumed that if the Justices did neglect to carry out the provisions of the Act in this respect, it would be open to the trustees to move for a writ of *mandamus* against them.

MR. DAMPIER explained that what he wished to know was, whether it would be the duty of the trustees to enforce the provisions of the Act in this respect; or whether their duties commenced only after the investment of the funds in their name.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he thought this very question had been discussed and satisfactorily disposed of on a former occasion, and he was not aware that a more stringent measure would be required to induce the hon'ble member to do his duty,—it was merely the duty of the trustees to comply with the requirements of the Act. He thought he might say that the trustees had no duty to perform until the money was placed in their hands; they were then bound to dispose of it in the terms of the Act. He believed public-spirited men would not be wanting to put the law in force when there was any occasion to do so.

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON said before the question was put that the section, as amended, stand part of the Bill, he wished to put to the Council a suggestion that a certain addition should be made in the 20th line. He believed it was the opinion of the late Advocate-General that in the case of investments of money in the name of officials, it would be advisable to add words to the effect that they should be invested in the name of such officer for the time being. He would therefore suggest the insertion of the words "respectively for the time being," after the words "Accountant-General of the Government of Bengal." It was, he believed, the opinion of Mr. Cowie that on the retirement or promotion or death, of any one of such trustees, some confusion and difficulty might arise from the necessity of endorsing over the papers to their successors; whereas the insertion of the words he had proposed would have the effect of continuing the trust in the officer for the time being without the necessity of any formal transfer or endorsement. If the Council were of the same opinion, he (Mr. Thompson) thought it would be advisable to insert the words which he proposed, and he would therefore move their insertion.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station, in inches.	Character of the weather in the district, as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
37	Cachar	Jan. 20th	0	Fair	Favorable.	
38	Chittagong	" 20th	0	Bright and cold	Rice harvested; outturn unusually good; winter crops generally fair.	
39	Noakhally or Bulloah	" 19th	0	Fair	Good.	
40	Tipperah	" 26th	0	Fair	Good.	
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	" 20th	0	Foggy	Good.	
42	Cuttack.					
43	Balasore	" 27th	0	Seasonable	Good.	
44	Pooree	" 20th	0	Seasonable	Cold weather crops suffering from want of rain; exportation of rice to Ganjam continues.	
45	Hazareebaugh	" 27th	0	Cloudy	Favorable, but the continuance of the cloudy weather will be injurious.	
46	Lohardugga	" 26th	0	Warm	A little rain in Palamow has done good to the crops, which promise fair.	
47	Mannbhoom	" 27th	0	Fine	Owing to want of rain there will be loss of 8 annas in rice, 6 as. in spring crops, and 10 as. teal, mustard, and other oil seeds.	
48	Singhbhoom	" 20th	0	Dry and cold	Good.	
49	Durfun	" 19th	0	Cold	Rice and pulses reaped; sugar-cane and mustard doing well.	
50	Nowgong	" 19th	0	Cold	Rice gathered; spring crops promising well.	
51	Sebsaugor	" 20th	0	Very cold, healthy and pleasant.	Good; most crops harvested.	
52	Kamroop	" 20th	0	Dry and cold	Rice favorable.	
53	Luckimpore	" 20th	0	Fair	Satisfactory.	
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	" 19th	0	Fine	"No standing crop."	
55	Naga Hills	" 12th	0	Cold and healthy	All crops gathered; outturn remarkably good; the hillmen cutting fresh "jhooms" for the ensuing year.	
56	Julpigoree	" 27th	1.0	Cold and cloudy	Rice gathered; outturn below average; mustard satisfactory.	
57	Gowalparah	" 20th	0	Foggy and cloudy	Winter crops reaped; outturn of mustard less than the last year.	
58	Garo Hills	" 20th	0	Fair	"No crops on the ground at present."	
59	Darjeeling	" 27th	0.4	Very cold	In the hills wheat and barley are promising; in the Terai kullai being reaped, and mustard promising.	
60	Cooch Behar	" 20th	0	Foggy and cold	Good.	

N. B.—The columns of the districts from which returns have not been received remain blank.

Published for general information.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 30th January 1872.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Ben

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

STATIONS.	Rain from to 14th Jan. 1872.	Rain from 15th to 21st Jan. 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Up to date.	
Cuttack { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	21st Jan. 1872.	
{ Jail ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Falge Point ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Jajipore ...	ditto	Not received	ditto	14th Jan. 1872	
Kendraparah ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Jugutsingapore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Sumbulpore ...	Not received	ditto	...	...
Balasore ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	14th Jan. 1872	
Bhuddruck ...	Not received	ditto	ditto	7th Jan. 1872	
Poorce ...	ditto	Nil	ditto	21st Jan. 1872	Not received 8th to 14th Jan
Khoordah ...	ditto	Not received	ditto	7th Jan. 1872	
Hazareebaugh { Jail	Nil	0.24	0.24	21st Jan. 1872	
{ Dispensary	ditto	0.12	0.12	ditto.	
Burhee ...	ditto	0.10	0.10	ditto.	
Pachumba ...	ditto	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
Rancnee ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Palamow ...	ditto	Not received	ditto	4th Jan. 1872.	
Purulia ...	ditto	Nil	ditto	21st Jan. 1872.	
Gobindpore ...	ditto	Not received	ditto	14th Jan. 1872.	
Chyebassa ...	ditto	Nil	ditto	21st Jan. 1872.	
Patna (Bankipore) ...	ditto	0.10	0.70	ditto.	
Dinapore { Jail ...	ditto	0.25	0.88	ditto.	
{ Cantonment	ditto	Not received	0.80	14th Jan. 1872.	
Behar ...	Not received	ditto	0.16	7th Jan. 1872.	
Barh ...	Nil	ditto	0.50	14th Jan. 1872.	
Gya ...	ditto	ditto	0.14	ditto.	
Sheerghotty ...	ditto	0.10	0.10	21st Jan. 1872.	
Nowadah ...	ditto	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
Arungabad ...	ditto	1.03	1.11	ditto.	
Chumparun ...	ditto	Not received	Nil	14th Jan. 1872.	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
Bettiah ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Chuprah ...	ditto	Nil	0.80	21st Jan. 1872.	
Sewan ...	Not received	0.22	0.78	ditto	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
Mozufferpore ...	Nil	0.40	0.70	ditto.	
Durbhangah ...	ditto	0.02	0.02	ditto.	
Seetamarce ...	ditto	0.10	0.00	ditto.	
Jaipore ...	ditto	Nil	2.20	ditto.	
Mudhubani ...	ditto	0.20	0.42	ditto.	
Jaipore ...	ditto	0.12	0.48	ditto.	
rrah ...	ditto	0.23	0.77	ditto.	
Juxar ...	Not received	Not received	...	...
Basseram ...	Nil	0.11	0.10	21st Jan. 1872	
Bhubhoah ...	ditto	0.20	0.70	ditto.	
Benares ...	ditto	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
Bhaukulpore ...	ditto	0.10	0.10	ditto.	
Mudheypoorah ...	ditto	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
Banka ...	ditto	Not received	0.36	14th Jan. 1872.	
Sopool ...	ditto	Nil	Nil	21st Jan. 1872.	
Monghyr ...	ditto	0.20	0.22	ditto.	
Jamoeie ...	ditto	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
Begoeserai ...	Not received	Not received	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
Deognur ...	Nil	Nil	0.03	21st Jan. 1872.	
Jauntara ...	ditto	Not received	Nil	14th Jan. 1872.	
Rajnehal ...	Not received	ditto	...	...
Pakour ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	14th Jan. 1872.	
Nya-Doomka ...	ditto	Nil	ditto	21st Jan. 1872.	
Purneah ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Kishanguge ...	ditto	Not received	ditto	14th Jan. 1872	
Arrareah ...	Not received	ditto	...	...
Rainpore Beaulash ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	21st Jan. 1872	
Natore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Bogra ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Dinapore ...	ditto	0.35	0.35	ditto.	
Maddah ...	ditto	Nil	0.05	ditto.	
Berhampore ...	0.04	ditto	0.04	ditto.	
Jungipore ...	Nil	0.03	0.09	ditto.	
Lalbagh ...	0.11	Nil	0.11	ditto.	
Jamookandi ...	Not received	ditto	Nil	ditto	Not received 1st to 1
Purna ...	Nil	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Serajunge ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Rungpore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Bhowanigunge ...	ditto	Not received	ditto	14th Jan. 1872.	
Titalya ...	ditto	Nil	ditto	21st Jan. 1872.	
Burdwan ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Cutwa ...	0.12	Not received	0.12	14th Jan. 1872	
Culina ...	0.02	ditto	0.02	ditto	Not received 1st to 7
Bood-Bood ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	21st Jan. 1872.	
Bancoorah ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Raneegunge ...	0.15	ditto	0.15	ditto.	
Sooree ...	0.05	ditto	0.07	ditto.	
Hooghly ...	0.50	ditto	0.50	ditto.	
Serampore ...	0.16	ditto	0.16	ditto.	
Jehanabad ...	Not received	Not received	...	...
Howrah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	21st Jan. 1872	
Midnapore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office...	1.35	Not received	1.35	14th Jan. 1872	
{ Exe. Engr.'s Office	1.00	Nil	1.00	21st Jan. 1872	
Gurbetta ...	Nil	Not received	Nil	14th Jan. 1872	
Tumlook ...	Not received	ditto	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	

DIVISION.	Stations.	Rain from 8th to 14th Jan. 1872.	Rain from 15th to 21st Jan. 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
PRESIDENCY.	Kishnaghur ...	0.08	Not received	0.08	14th Jan. 1872.	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
	Bongong ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Banaghat ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	Meherpore ...	Not received	ditto	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Chooadangah ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Koochtea ...	Nil	Nil	ditto	21st Jan. 1872.	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
	Jessore ...	0.09	ditto	0.09	ditto.	
	Khoolnah ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
	Jenidah ...	Not received	Not received	...	...
	Nurail ...	ditto	ditto	...	...
	Magoorah ...	ditto	ditto	...	...
	Bagirhaut ...	ditto	ditto	...	...
	Saugol Island ...	0.02	Nil	0.03	21st Jan. 1872.	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
	Calcutta ...	0.22	ditto	0.22	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	{ Jail ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Barrackpore ...	0.70	Not received	0.70	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Dum-Dum ...	0.10	ditto	0.10	ditto.	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
	Baraset ...	0.31	ditto	0.31	ditto.	
	Sakherah ...	0.16	ditto	0.16	ditto.	
	Busseerhaut ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Barripore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
DACCA.	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	0.51	ditto	0.51	ditto.	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
	{ Jail ...	0.06	Nil	0.06	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Burrisaul ...	0.37	ditto	0.37	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan ...	Nil	Not received	Nil	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Perozepore ...	0.37	Nil	0.37	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Madaripore ...	0.70	ditto	0.70	ditto.	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
	Furzedpore ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Goalundo ...	ditto	Not received	ditto	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Mymensing ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Jamalpore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Atteah ...	ditto	Nil	ditto	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Kishoregunge ...	Not received	Not received	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Sylhet ...	Nil	Nil	ditto	21st Jan. 1872.	
CHITTAGONG.	Cachar ...	0.25	Not received	0.25	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Hylakandy ...	0.39	ditto	0.39	ditto.	
	Koyah ...	Not received	ditto	...	...
	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	0.40	Nil	0.40	21st Jan. 1872.	
	{ Jail ...	0.44	ditto	0.44	ditto.	
COOCH BEHAR.	Cox's Bazar ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
	Rangamatee Hill ...	0.50	Nil	0.50	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Noakhally ...	0.59	ditto	0.59	ditto.	
	Tipperah ...	0.26	ditto	0.26	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah ...	Not received	Not received	...	...
	Akyab ...	0.10	Nil	0.10	21st Jan. 1872.	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
	Cooch Behar ...	Not received	Not received	0.18	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Buxa ...	Nil	0.18	Nil	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Goalparah ...	ditto	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Dhooobree ...	ditto	Not received	ditto	14th Jan. 1872.	
AMAR.	Tura (Garó Hills) ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ...	Not received	ditto	...	...
	{ Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Rungbee ...	Not received	Not received	...	...
	Julpigooree ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Boda ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Tezporo ...	ditto	Not received	ditto	14th Jan. 1872.	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
	Nowgong ...	ditto	ditto	0.40	ditto.	
	Mungledye ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Burpettah ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Gowhaty ...	ditto	Nil	ditto	21st Jan. 1872.	
AMAR.	Seelmaugor ...	0.08	Not received	0.48	14th Jan. 1872.	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
	Jorehaut ...	Nil	ditto	0.10	ditto.	
	Golaghat ...	ditto	ditto	0.08	ditto.	
	Nazeerah ...	0.10	ditto	0.20	ditto.	
	Debrooghur ...	0.23	ditto	0.50	ditto.	
	Suddya ...	Not received	ditto	0.80	7th Jan. 1872.	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
	Shillong ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Cherrapunjee ...	0.02	ditto	0.02	ditto.	
	Jaowai ...	Not received	ditto	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Shillongding ...	Nil	ditto	ditto	14th Jan. 1872.	

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Calcutta,
The 27th January 1872.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 21st to 27th January 1872.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Jan.											
	21st	10	30.155	30.174	67.0	61.5	71	N N W	...	...	C	
	18		30.011	30.020	75.5	64.5	61	N W	...	...	C	
	22nd	10	30.083	30.102	69.0	63.0	70	W N W	...	...		b
	18		29.918	29.936	76.7	65.0	49	W N W	...	...		b
	23rd	10	30.063	30.082	72.8	64.5	78	W by S	...	...	C	
	16		29.936	29.954	79.5	70.0	60	S by W	...	...		b
	24th	10	30.080	30.0.9	70.0	67.0	80	S by W	...	...	K	
	16		29.944	29.962	79.5	68.2	62	S S W	...	...		b
	25th	10	30.059	30.078	71.5	69.0	87	S S W	...	...	K	
SAGOR ISLAND.	16		29.953	29.971	80.4	71.0	60	S S W	...	...	CS	
	26th	10	30.007	30.116	71.0	66.9	80	E S E	...	...	CS	
	18		29.963	29.980	70.8	69.8	68	S by E	...	...	K	
	27th	10	30.125	30.144	70.5	67.5	81	E by N	...	...	K, CS	
	16		29.906	29.984	77.8	70.0	65	S S W	...	...
	21st	10	30.158	30.164	70	69	61	N	0.8*	...	C	b, m
	16		30.010	30.016	77	68	61	N W	7.8*	...	C	b, m
	22nd	10	30.086	30.092	71	67	80	N W	4.0*	...	C	b, m
	16		29.931	29.937	78	68	57	S W	8.3*	...	C	b, m
	23rd	10	30.058	30.064	7	70	76	S S E	2.7*	...	C	b, m
CHITTAGONG.	16		29.955	29.961	78	73	77	S S W	8.2*	...	K	b
	24th	10	30.102	30.108	76	72	81	S W	6.4*	...		b, m
	16		29.972	29.978	70	73	73	S S E	6.7*	...		b, m
	25th	10	30.075	30.081	76	72	81	S	6.0*	...	C	b, m
	16		29.985	29.991	79	72	69	S	10.8*	...	CS,	b, m
	26th	10	30.087	30.093	75	72	85	N W	5.5*	...	N	b
	16		29.975	29.979	78	73	77	S S W	6.8*	...	K	b
	27th	10	30.127	30.133	76	73	86	N N W	1.9*	...	N	b
	16		29.981	29.987	79	73	73	S	7.1*	...	KS	b
	21st	10	30.032	30.127	71	64	66	N N W	3.8*	...		b, m
MADRAS.	16		29.943	30.037	73	64	58	S W	0.6*	...		b, m
	22nd	10	29.982	30.077	71	64	66	N N E	3.8*	...		b, m
	16		29.853	29.917	75	63	47	W S W	6.2*	...		b, m
	23rd	10	29.909	30.004	72	65	66	N	3.1*	...		b, m
	16		29.878	29.972	77	65	49	W S W	0.7*	...		b, m
	24th	10	29.969	30.064	72	64	71	N	1.1*	...		b, m
	16		29.895	29.989	77	67	56	W	7.4*	...		b, m
	25th	10	29.984	30.078	74	66	63	N E	3.4*	...		b, m
	16		29.918	30.011	78	68	57	S S W	9.6*	...		b, m
	26th	10	30.026	30.121	72	67	75	N E	4.3*	...		b, m
CUTTACK.	16		29.928	30.022	74	68	72	W S W	6.5*	...		b, m
	27th	10	30.026	30.120	73	67	71	N N W	3.5*	...		b, m
	16		29.905	29.995	78	68	57	W	0.8*	...		b
	20th	10	30.122	30.152	84	72	63	E N E	9*	...		bo
	16		29.992	30.022	82	70	52	N E	11*	...		bo
	21st	10	30.084	30.114	83	73	60	N E	12*	...		bo
	16		29.931	29.961	82	70	52	N E	18*	...		bo
	22nd	10	30.054	30.084	79	68	54	N N W	7*	...		bo
	16		29.919	29.949	82	69	48	N E	9*	...		bo
	23rd	10	30.030	30.060	81	71	59	N N W	4*	...		bo
AYR.	16		29.911	29.941	82	72	59	E N E	31*	...		bo
	24th	10	30.026	30.056	82	73	63	E N E	8*	...		bo
	16		29.905	29.935	81	73	66	E	11*	...		bo
	25th	10	30.010	30.040	83	75	67	E by S	6*	...		bo
	16		29.902	29.932	81	74	70	E S E	10*	...		bo
	26th	10	30.047	30.077	84	73	56	E	5*	...		bo
	16		29.917	29.947	81	71	59	E N E	7*	...		bo
	20th	10	30.152	30.236	73	64	58	N E	2.9*	...		fair
	16		29.971	30.054	80	66	44	N E	3.4*	...	C	fair
	21st	10	30.072	30.150	73	65	62	N E	0.5*	...	C, KS	fair
CUTTACK.	16		29.921	30.004	82	68	45	E	1.8*	...	C	fair
	22nd	10	30.009	30.103	75	68	68	S	0.3*	...	C	fair
	16		29.839	29.921	85	68	37	S S E	2.2*	...	C	fair
	23rd	10	29.964	30.047	77	70	68	S W	0.9*	...	CK	fair
	16		29.843	29.925	88	69	34	S E	3.8*	...	KS	fair
	24th	10	30.007	30.090	77	70	68	S S E	1.2*	...		fair
	16		29.841	29.923	86	66	29	S	4.3*	...		fair
	25th	10	29.977	30.060	76	68	61	W S W	1.2*	...		fair
	16		29.873	29.955	85	68	37	S S E	4.9*	...	C	fair
	26th	10	30.004	30.087	76	69	68	S W	1.7*	...		fair
AYR.	16		29.843	29.925	88	69	34	S S W	3.2*	...	KS	fair
	21st	10	30.108	30.130	70	67	84	N N E	1	...		b
	16		29.982	30.004	80	71	62	W N W	1	...	C	b
	22nd	10	30.046	30.068	71	68	85	N E	1	...	C	b
	16		29.830	29.952	78	69	68	S W	1	...		b
	23rd	10	30.061	30.083	69	67	59	N	1	...	CS	b
	16		29.940	29.962	70	70	72	S	1	...	C	b
	24th	10	30.091	30.118	69	67	89	N E	1	...		b
	16		29.967	29.990	78	70	65	S	1	...	K	b
	25th	10	30.066	30.118	71	68	85	N E	1	...		b
AYR.	16		29.979	30.001	80	72	66	W	1	...	K	b
	26th	10	30.036	30.118	72	69	85	N E	1	...	C, CS	b
	16		29.984	30.006	79	71	85	W	1	...	C, CS, K	b
	27th	10	30.073	30.095	72	69	85	E S E	1	...	CK	b
AYR.	16		29.962	30.084	79	69	58	W S W	1	...	K	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th January 1872.HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

DURING THE HALF MONTH 16TH TO 30TH NOVEMBER 1871.

N.B.—The Barometric data are retained for temperatures, and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	BAROMETER.				SOLAR RADIATION.				THERMOMETER.				HUMIDITY.				RAINFALL.	
	MEAN OF				MEAN OF				MEAN OF				MEAN OF				MEAN OF	
	4 hours.				4 hours.				4 hours.				4 hours.				4 hours.	
	Mean.	10 hours.	10 hours.	22 hours.	Range.	Mean.	Max.	Day.	Mean.	10 hours.	10 hours.	22 hours.	Mean.	10 hours.	10 hours.	22 hours.	Inches.	No. of days.
Height above sea-level.								Day.										
Feet.																		
Port Blair	Not received.	30.005	29.901	...	1.4	...	...	...	77.1	80.3	80.1	...	...	...	...	...	6.86	7
Adras	29.933	30.021	29.813	29.981	1.2	...	...	...	78.5	82.6	81.1	...	...	...	...	...	NIL	...
Chagapattam	29.961	30.014	29.906	29.986	1.2	...	...	...	78.5	82.6	81.1	...	...	...	...	...	NIL	...
Kyab	29.961	30.014	29.906	29.986	1.2	...	...	...	78.5	82.6	81.1	...	...	...	...	...	NIL	...
False Point	29.961	30.014	29.906	29.986	1.2	...	...	...	78.5	82.6	81.1	...	...	...	...	...	NIL	...
Attack	29.961	30.014	29.906	29.986	1.2	...	...	...	78.5	82.6	81.1	...	...	...	...	...	NIL	...
Saugor Island	29.961	30.014	29.906	29.986	1.2	...	...	...	78.5	82.6	81.1	...	...	...	...	...	NIL	...
Hittagong	29.961	30.014	29.906	29.986	1.2	...	...	...	78.5	82.6	81.1	...	...	...	...	...	NIL	...
Calcutta	29.961	30.014	29.906	29.986	1.2	...	...	...	78.5	82.6	81.1	...	...	...	...	...	NIL	...
Besore	29.961	30.014	29.906	29.986	1.2	...	...	...	78.5	82.6	81.1	...	...	...	...	...	NIL	...
Baya	29.961	30.014	29.906	29.986	1.2	...	...	...	78.5	82.6	81.1	...	...	...	...	...	NIL	...
Agar	29.961	30.014	29.906	29.986	1.2	...	...	...	78.5	82.6	81.1	...	...	...	...	...	NIL	...
Isareebangh	29.961	30.014	29.906	29.986	1.2	...	...	...	78.5	82.6	81.1	...	...	...	...	...	NIL	...
Shampore	29.961	30.014	29.906	29.986	1.2	...	...	...	78.5	82.6	81.1	...	...	...	...	...	NIL	...
Tya	29.961	30.014	29.906	29.986	1.2	...	...	...	78.5	82.6	81.1	...	...	...	...	...	NIL	...
Tatna	29.961	30.014	29.906	29.986	1.2	...	...	...	78.5	82.6	81.1	...	...	...	...	...	NIL	...
Longhyr	29.961	30.014	29.906	29.986	1.2	...	...	...	78.5	82.6	81.1	...	...	...	...	...	NIL	...
Arjeeling	29.961	30.014	29.906	29.986	1.2	...	...	...	78.5	82.6	81.1	...	...	...	...	...	NIL	...
Kalpong	29.961	30.014	29.906	29.986	1.2	...	...	...	78.5	82.6	81.1	...	...	...	...	...	NIL	...
Phillong	29.961	30.014	29.906	29.986	1.2	...	...	...	78.5	82.6	81.1	...	...	...	...	...	NIL	...
Banars	29.961	30.014	29.906	29.986	1.2	...	...	...	78.5	82.6	81.1	...	...	...	...	...	NIL	...
Coorpe	29.961	30.014	29.906	29.986	1.2	...	...	...	78.5	82.6	81.1	...	...	...	...	...	NIL	...

CALCUTTA—NOVEMBER 1871.

Mean Barometric pressure of 16 years	29.968	Mean temperature of 16 years	74.7	Mean rainfall of 16 years	73
Barometric pressure of 1871	29.954	Temperature of 1871	76.1	Barometric pressure of 1871	71
Defect in 1871	0.014	Defect in 1871	1.4	Defect in 1871	2

CALCUTTA,

The 27th J^a

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-Level, with Mean Wind Direction.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.	
			Proportional prevalence, Max.=100.	Mean direction.
Port Blair	...	...	...	...
Madras	20.981	77.2	39	N 39° E
Vizagapatam	20.993	81.8	61	S 79° E
Akyab	20.980	75.8	37	N 41° W
False Point	30.017	76.1	46	N 43° E
Cuttack	30.000	77.1	12	N 44° E
Sauror Island	29.993	75.5	40	N 61° W
Chittagong	29.990	72.9	51	N 25° W
Calcutta	29.988	74.4	79	S 70° W
Jessore	29.976	71.4	21	N 23° W
Dacca	29.981	73.0	17	N 28° W
Cachar	29.986	70.9	31	S 33° E
Hazareebaugh	29.995	73.1	81	N 72° W
Berhampore	29.977	73.0	40	N 47° W
Gya	...	73.2	54	N 80° W
Patna	29.986	67.5	32	N 85° W
Monghyr	29.966	70.3	69	S 73° W
Darjeeling	30.029	68.1	23	S 85° W
Gowalparah	29.951	72.2	20	E
Shillong	30.032	69.2	27	N 68° W
Benares	30.016	69.7	55	N 79° W
Roorkee	30.044	61.5	50	N 48° W

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the corresponding temperatures given in column 17. For stations of above 500 feet elevation, the reduction is made by Dippe's tables as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables."

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahr. for every 350 feet.

Wind Direction.—The mean wind direction and its comparative prevalence are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the half month. The latter is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The mean direction is calculated in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the half month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th January 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken
at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of
December 1871.**

LATITUDE 22° 33' 1" north. **Longitude** 88° 20' 34" east. **Height of the cistern of the
standard barometer above the sea-level, 18.11 feet.**

MONTHLY RESULTS.			Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month	...	...	30.043
Max. height of the barometer occurred at 10 A.M. on the 14th	...	...	30.197
Min. height of the barometer occurred at 4 P.M. on the 1st	...	...	29.880
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	...	...	0.317
Mean of the daily max. pressures	...	...	30.118
Ditto ditto min. ditto	...	...	29.986
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	...	...	0.132
			⊖
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	...	...	69.0
Max. temperature occurred at 2 P.M. on the 1st	...	...	82.5
Min. temperature occurred at 7 A.M. on the 29th	...	...	57.0
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	...	...	25.5
Mean of the daily max. temperature	...	...	77.7
Ditto ditto min. ditto	...	...	61.8
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	...	...	15.9
			⊖
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	...	...	63.1
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	...	...	5.9
Computed mean dew-point for the month	...	...	58.4
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	...	...	10.6
			Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	...	...	0.496
			Troy grain.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	...	...	5.46
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	...	...	2.30
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity	...	...	0.70
			⊖
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	...	...	133.6
			Inches.
Rained No. days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	...	...	Nil
Total amount of rain during the month	...	...	Nil
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the Anemometer during the month	...	...	Nil
Prevailing direction of the wind	...	...	W N W & N W

* Height 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of Observatory.

The 29th January 1872.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldandah Canal during the month of December 1871.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 25 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.					STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							ABSTRACT.					REMARKS.			
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TONNAGE.		Ton mile-agg.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	
			Rs. As. P.	Maunds.						Tons.	Maunds.									Tons.
2	Fuel	40 0 0	559	Rs. As. P. 1 6 4	14	Laterite	217 0 0	11,322	Rs. As. P. 28 4 11	15	Local	90	85	1,028	6 15 5	The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.
2	Tundy grass	50 0 0	387	...	...	0 15 6	48	Rubble	261 0 0	1,818	...	...	4 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Empty	...	1,437½	...	...	3 9 7	1	Iron goods for lock	21 0 0	4,761	...	...	1 0 3	116	Irrn. works	3,107	1,479	36,580	103 9 5
1	Demurrage for 4 days, at 4 annas per day.	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	43	Crane boat Empty	2,000 0 0	783 650 7,469	...	...	0 3 2 1 10 0 13 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
15		80 0 0	2,384	55	1,026	6 15 5	118		3,107 0 0	41,431	1,179	36,580	103 9 5	131		3,197	1,664	37,616	110 8 10	

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal during the month of December 1871.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 24 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										ABSTRACT.					
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	REMARKS.
				Maunds.	Tons.										
			Rs.				Rs. As. P.				Rs.			Rs. As. P.	
75	Coal ...	39,475	13,718	80,350	...	...	229 5 6	1541	Local	65,811	2,45,848	6,915	52,750	924 9 3	
7	Cotton ...	470	10,375	975	...	...	4 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Firewood ...	85	26	200	...	...	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Grain ...	3,184	4,933	6,775	...	...	25 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Hides and horns	1,424	27,224	3,325	...	...	15 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Jaggery & sugar	782	2,567	3,050	...	...	13 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Metals ...	530	22,025	1,025	...	...	8 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
161	Miscellaneous ...	5,657	17,075	20,750	...	...	90 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Oil and oil-seeds	2,029	9,305	5,500	...	...	22 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Paddy and rice	501	819	1,300	...	...	5 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Piece goods ...	1,033	62,541	8,175	...	...	34 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Garden produce	710	1,255	1,925	...	...	9 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Pottery ...	450	112	1,825	...	...	6 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Salt ...	1,645	6,580	3,600	...	...	13 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	June ...	1,790	7,200	5,075	...	...	19 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Straw ...	833	374	2,100	...	...	8 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Tobacco ...	1,085	6,250	2,125	...	...	8 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Tiles ...	270	162	800	...	...	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Sand ...	2,250	144	3,700	...	...	14 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Rafts of timbers	...	166	Logs 10	...	...	2 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Rafts of bamboos	...	4	" 75	...	...	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
143	Empty boats ...	...	...	57,800	...	...	287 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
113	Passengers ...	...	...	No. 7,959	...	...	75 6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Miscellaneous revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	10 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Police boats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Silk and indigo	116	62,390	2,350	...	...	10 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1541		65,841	2,45,848	7,93,025	6,915	52,750	924 9 3	1541		65,841	2,45,848	6,915	52,750	924 9 3	

Canal Range No. III closed for annual repairs.

Canal Range No. III closed for annual repairs.

The tonnage shown above is that of the boats and not of the cargo.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the *Hidgeltee Tidal Canal* during the month of December 1871.
LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 26 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.				
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	REMARKS.			
			Rs.	Mauds.							Mauds.	Tons.												
46	Paddy	3,224	2,342	5,640	...	...	4	Ghcoating lime	189	75	253	...	...	Rs. As. P.	453	Local	10,918	27,131	1,220	Rs. As. P.	Canal closed on the 19th December 1871.	
2	Sugar	34	180	170	...	...	1	Coal	150	50	150	...	...	1 11 0	...	...	729	259	33	32,013		
1	Jaggery	3	6	40	...	...	1	Tools & plant	150	100	150	...	...	1 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	877	
6	Salt	675	2,863	1,360	...	...	2	Bricks	140	14	265	...	...	1 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Cocoanuts	168	89	625	...	...	1	Sootice	100	50	125	...	...	0 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Spices	50	400	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Thread	25	100	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Pottery	600	28	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Grain	275	500	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Plantain	6	8	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Clothes	44	5,400	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Tobacco	354	2,265	1,255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Water	200	...	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Animals (cow)	303	1,185	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Mustard	280	1,300	925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Oil cake	45	35	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Plates	10	700	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Tamarind	10	3	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Nut	10	80	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Coal	42	20	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Sondree-wood	68	21	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Sand	1,410	110	2,610	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Furniture	60	800	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Straw	180	80	675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Tiles	100	200	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Timber logs	136	757	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bamboos	490	147	825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
240	Empty boats	...	...	9,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Plate	10	25	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Firewood	110	138	316	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Line	200	90	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Passengers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Rice	1,498	3,265	6,090	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Betal	10	78	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Vegetables	133	78	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Handal-wood	40	9	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
435		10,818	27,131	34,435	1,220	32,013	9		729	250	945	33	877	7 5 6	462		11,547	27,360	1,263	32,890	236 10 9			

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th January 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	90,392	1,51,840 2 10	18,918 13 8	724,191 30	4,70,780 0 9	43,154 16 9	57,078 10 5
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	118 10 0	10 17 6	.....	367 12 8	33 14 3	44 11 9
For previous week of half-year ...	80,886	1,40,764 9 10	12,903 10 2	716,746 30	4,79,767 15 6	43,978 14 7	56,881 4 9
Total for 2 weeks ...	171,278	2,92,594 12 8	28,821 3 10	1,440,938 20	9,50,548 0 3	87,133 11 4	113,954 15 2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	96,042	1,35,309 12 9	12,403 8 0	617,760 10	3,38,778 3 10	31,054 13 5	43,458 1 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	105 12 0	9 13 11	.....	284 12 5	24 5 5	33 19 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	185,182	2,67,818 6 1	24,550 0 5	1,180,469 30	6,90,860 0 1	63,328 16 8	87,878 17 1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th January 1872, on 223 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	5,900	17,818 2 8	1,633 6 8	78,024 10	27,506 2 0	2,529 13 11	4,163 19 7
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	79 14 5	7 6 1	.....	123 12 0	11 6 10	18 13 4
For previous week of half-year ...	4,268	12,342 8 9	1,131 8 0	62,845 10	17,803 5 3	1,631 19 5	2,763 7 5
Total for 2 weeks ...	10,168	30,160 11 5	2,764 14 8	140,869 20	45,399 7 3	4,161 12 4	6,926 7 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	5,299	15,474 6 10	1,418 9 10	38,232 0	8,331 9 7	763 14 7	2,182 4 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	69 6 3	6 7 3	.....	37 5 10	3 8 6	9 15 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	11,546	34,533 8 6	3,165 11 6	67,237 20	16,662 3 4	1,527 7 5	4,692 18 11

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th January 1872, on 156½ miles open.**

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	30,400	17,506 7 3	1,613 0 2	75,692 28	16,355 7 11	1,499 5 1	3,112 5 3
Or per mile of railway ...	194	112 7 0	10 6 2	483 0	104 8 1	9 11 7	19 17 9
For previous week of half-year ...	27,034	19,448 7 3	1,762 15 6	85,586 33½	19,556 1 1	2,792 12 9	3,876 8 3
Total for 2 weeks ...	57,435	37,044 14 6	3,395 15 8	161,179 21½	35,911 9 0	4,291 17 10	6,987 13 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	25,267	14,680 13 5	1,345 14 11	89,861 32	14,440 9 5	1,324 10 11	2,670 5 10
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	161	93 12 11	8 12 0	574 0	92 5 3	8 9 3	17 1 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	53,480	30,851 1 1	2,828 0 4	192,946 14	41,046 3 4	3,762 16 10	6,590 17 2

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 13th January 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	7,269	1,097 9 9	109 15 3	10,897 20	339 4 0	33 18 4	143 13 9
Or per mile of railway ...	267	39 3 3	3 18 5	389 0	12 1 10	1 4 3	5 2 8
For previous 14 weeks of half-year ...	70,025	11,627 13 0	1,162 15 7	105,844 30	5,221 1 0	522 2 1	1,664 17 8
Total for 15 weeks ...	83,894	12,725 6 9	1,272 10 10	176,741 10	5,560 5 0	556 0 7	1,828 11 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	6,028	1,256 4 9	125 12 7	7,584 15	234 9 3	23 9 2	140 1 9
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	287	44 13 10	4 9 8	270 25	8 6 0	0 16 9	5 6 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	84,672	13,740 8 6	1,374 1 0	186,479 28	5,432 0 6	543 4 1	1,917 5 1

The motion was agreed to, and the section, as amended, was passed.

On the motion of Mr. Bernard the Bill was then passed.

JUTE WAREHOUSES: FIRE-BRIGADE.

MR. BERNARD moved that the report of the select committee on the Bill to amend the law for the registration of jute warehouses in Calcutta and to provide for the establishment of an efficient fire-brigade in Calcutta and its suburbs, be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill. He said that the select committee's report and the amended Bill had been in the hands of the members of the Council for a week; and he would only very briefly explain the principal alterations made by the select committee, and the reasons for those changes. The Bill as first introduced, had provided that licenses should be granted or renewed as a matter of course to all existing jute warehouses; while the justices should have discretion in regard to the licensing of new warehouses. The Bill as first drawn was in accordance with the wishes of the Calcutta Corporation as it had then been expressed. But when the Bill was referred to the Calcutta Justices and to the Chamber of Commerce for opinion, both these bodies gave very decided opinions that the Bill did not go nearly far enough. They recommended that the conditions and restrictions under which jute warehouses might be licensed, should be laid down by law, and they strongly urged that no warehouses should be licensed in Calcutta, except under such restrictions as to reduce the chance of fire to a minimum. These views were in some degree challenged by the British Indian Association, but the select committee, after some discussion, accepted the main principles laid down by the Justices and the Chamber, and the committee felt more free so to do because, at the debate, before the Bill was referred to a select committee, decided opinions had been expressed by some members, in favor of more strict provisions than the Bill as originally drawn contained. The committee accepted the plan of the Justices for giving effect to the view it was decided to adopt. That plan delegated to a sub-committee of the Justices the duty of inspecting each existing warehouse, and reporting upon its fitness for a license. This duty of inspection would be heavy, for the work would have to be done before the end of July next; but the Chairman and the Justices voluntarily offered themselves for it, and there seemed no other agency for such a duty which would command a like degree of public confidence. The only other new provisions of importance adopted by the select committee, were those which laid down the conditions and fees under which jute warehouses might be licensed, and which prohibited dealing in or letting off fire-works without a license. These sections were introduced after fully considering the views of the Justices and of the Chamber of Commerce. Having thus shortly explained the more important changes made in the Bill by the select committee, Mr. Bernard moved that the report be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

MR. COLVIN said, as some of the amendments made in the Bill by the select committee were introduced in consequence of the suggestion he had the honor to submit to the Council, it might perhaps be desirable that he should say a few words in reference to them, although the explanation given by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill rendered it unnecessary for him to do more than briefly to confirm what the hon'ble member had stated. The Council would probably recollect that when the Bill was introduced, he (Mr. Colvin) had observed that its provisions hardly went far enough, and that scarcely sufficient protection was guaranteed against accidents by fire to property in the neighbourhood of jute godowns, and that it appeared to him necessary to take steps for the prohibition of licenses to such dangerous depôts as now existed within the limits of the town, and their removal to the outskirts of the town.

This recommendation, which had already been backed by the Agents of Fire Insurance Companies, was referred to the various public bodies noted on the report, and with some modification and exception was generally approved of, and elicited such a degree of support to the opinion that some such measure

was really essential as to render it unnecessary for him to show cause further in its favor.

But in considering the best practical way of dealing with the question of jute warehouses by legislation in the proposed direction, the select committee were assisted by the suggestion of the Justices, that they should take power to appoint a committee of their number to inspect and report upon existing warehouses, and on such report, that the Justices should have power to withhold a license to such warehouses as might be a source of danger to life and property in the neighbourhood, and to grant a license to those warehouses only that appeared reasonably safe for the purpose, on their consenting to conform to certain conditions, and on the payment of a certain fee. In conferring this power on the Justices in Calcutta, and the Municipal Commissioners in the suburbs in regard to jute warehouses within their jurisdiction, he trusted it would be considered that a fair and satisfactory compromise and settlement of the whole matter had been arrived at as between the abolitionists on the one side and the owners and occupiers of jute warehouses on the other. He thought that, on the whole, a very satisfactory solution had been deduced from the proposition summarily to close each and every existing warehouse. It was seldom that any public improvement of this kind could take effect without some objection being taken as to inconvenience or injury to private property. He maintained that no real hardship would be inflicted by saying that persons should not be permitted to endanger the lives and property of the neighbourhood, simply because they had hitherto been allowed to do so with impunity. Possibly objection might also be taken to the scale of license fees being so high, but he thought that to make them lower would to a great extent defeat the purpose of the Bill. It appeared to him that the only cases in which complaint was likely to be made as to the high rate of fees, would be the very cases in which licenses ought to be prohibited under any circumstances.

He would add one word as to the contribution from Fire Insurance Companies towards the expenses of the Fire-Brigade. When the Bill was first introduced, he had recorded his objection to this as to some extent a tax upon individuals for the benefit of the community; he could not say that this objection was altogether removed from his mind, but he was unwilling to press it further, as the amount of the charge proposed to be levied was comparatively insignificant, and if he was wrong in assenting to it, he had at any rate the satisfaction to know that he was sailing in good company, as precisely similar provisions were contained in the London Fire-Brigade Act.

He trusted the Bill would commend itself to the judgment of the Council, and would be considered a useful enactment, adding another to the many improvements which had been effected in Calcutta during recent years, and tending to raise it another step on the scale of commercial cities as regards the comfort and safety of its inhabitants and the protection of their property.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said, since it appeared that this Bill, in its main features, was likely to be acceptable to the Council, he was sure he might congratulate the select committee on the successful result of their labors. The subject was at first an extremely difficult one, and he could not have imagined that the select committee could have come to so more satisfactory a conclusion.

The motion was then agreed to.

On the motion of MR. BERNARD, the clauses of the Bill were considered for settlement in the form recommended by the select committee.

The consideration of sections 1 to 3 was postponed.

Section 4 was agreed to.

His Honor the President here left the chair, and Mr. Schaleh presided.

Section 5 empowered the "Justices" to appoint a special committee of their own number to inspect and report upon existing jute warehouses, and to award such fee to each member of the committee as they might think fit.

Upon the motion of Mr. Wyman the words "at a special meeting" were inserted after the word "Justices," so as to make the appointment of the committee an act of the Justices in meeting, and not of the Chairman under the interpretation of "Justices," contained in Act VI of 1863, with which this Bill was incorporated.

Section 6 was passed with a similar amendment; and the addition to the section of the following words: "Every license granted under this section shall be subject to the payment of an annual fee, to be imposed and paid in manner as in the next succeeding section is directed, and to such other of the conditions mentioned therein as the Justices may think fit."

In section 7 the same amendment was made; and in addition thereto the following amendments were moved:—

In clause (1) the words "or clippings" were struck out, as being included within the meaning of the word "cuttings."

In the same clause, Mr. Wyman moved an amendment to the effect that the beams of warehouses should also be made of iron. After some conversation this amendment was carried on the following division:—

AYES 7.

NOES 4.

Mr. Wyman.
 „ Robinson.
 „ Colvin.
 Baboo Degumber Mitter.
 Mr. Bayley.
 „ Dampier.
 The President.

Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore.
 Moulvie Abdool Lutceef.
 Mr. Bernard.
 „ Thompson.

In clause (2), which provided that warehouses should be supplied with solid doors or gates which "can be securely closed," Mr. Wyman moved the substitution of the words "shall be considered by the Justices to be safe" for the words "can be securely closed." After some discussion, this amendment was negatived.

Clause (5) provided that "the boilers and fire of any steam engine used in such jute warehouse shall be at a reasonable distance from the building." On the motion of Mr. Robinson this clause was amended, so as to stand, "the engines and furnaces used in such jute warehouse shall be placed as may be considered necessary for safety by the Justices."

Section 8 was passed with a verbal amendment.

Section 9 gave a discretionary power to the "Justices" to cancel or suspend a license on a breach of any of the conditions of a license. Mr. Wyman moved the insertion of the words "at a special meeting" after the word "Justices," so as to ensure the power being exercised only by the Justices at a meeting. After some discussion the amendment was carried on the following division:—

AYES 8.

NOES 3.

Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore.
 Mr. Wyman.
 Baboo Degumber Mitter.
 Moulvie Abdool Lutceef.
 Mr. Bernard.
 „ Thompson.
 „ Dampier.
 The President.

Mr. Robinson.
 Colvin.
 „ Bayley.

Section 10 was passed with a formal amendment.

The further consideration of the Bill was then postponed.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 3rd February

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 27th January 1872.

No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station, in inches.	Character of the weather in the district, as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
1	Bhaugulpore	1872. Jan. 27th	0.1	Favorable	Very good; the rain has been very beneficial which fell copiously in Soopool.	
2	Monghyr	" 27th	1.1	Rainy	Good.	
3	Purneah	" 27th	0	Foggy and seasonable.	Pulses, &c., being reaped; the spring crops promise well.	
4	Rajmehal	" 27th	Light shower.	Occasionally cloudy.	Mustard fair; wheat average but wants rain.	
5	Deoghur	" 27th	0	Variable	Mustard and urhur being cut, the outturn about 10 annas.	
6	Nya Doomka	" 27th	0	Foggy and cold	Mustard being reaped; it is not good.	
7	Godda	" 27th	Light shower.	Cloudy and foggy	Cold weather crops poor, owing to want of rain.	No rain gauge.
8	Pakour	" 27th	0	Cloudy	Satisfactory	
9	Jamtarra	" 27th	0	Cloudy and sometimes close and at other times cold.	Mustard, the only crop on the ground, is poor.	Not taken owing to absence at Rajmehal.
10	Patna	" 27th	1.3	Foggy and rainy	Pulses may suffer from the heavy rain.	
11	Gya	" 27th	0.2	Good	The rain has done good to the crops, which are promising.	
12	Chumparun.	" 27th	Slight.	Cloudy and foggy	The spring crops promise a rich outturn; the rain has been good to poppy and oats, but not to wheat and peas.	
13	Sarun	" 27th	1.5	Cloudy and rainy	The rain has somewhat damaged the peas and the gram.	
14	Shahabad	" 27th	1.6	Cloudy and chilly	Pulses damaged by the rain; other winter crops promising.	
15	Tirhoot	" 27th	1.4	Cloudy	Spring crops continue promising.	
16	Rajshahye	" 25th	0	Cold	Spring crops flourishing...	Cholera and fever yet continue in some places.
17	Bograh	" 26th	0	Cloudy with a slight drizzle.	Satisfactory.	
18	Dinagapore	" 27th	0.6	Foggy and cloudy	Generally favorable.	
19	Maldah	" 27th	Light shower.	Fair, cold, and pleasant.	Good.	
20	Moorshedabad	" 27th	0	Fair	Good; a little rain would have done good to some crops.	
21	Puqna	" 27th	0	Fine and seasonable.	Good	
22	Rungpore	" 27th	0	Foggy and damp	Most crops gathered; mustard good.	
23	Burdwan	" 27th	0	Fair	Winter crops satisfactory.	
24	Bancoorah	" 26th	0	Cool	Winter crops not doing well for want of rain.	
25	Beerbhoom	" 27th	0	Fine; sky rather overcast.	The crops will be fair if it rains now.	
26	Hooghly	" 27th	0	Partly clear and partly cloudy.	Winter crops good.	
27	Howrah	" 27th	0	Favorable	Satisfactory.	
28	Midnapore	" 26th	0	Fair	Good.	
29	Nuddea	" 27th	0	Seasonable, though rather warm.	Not very good.	
30	Jessore	" 26th	0	Very fine	Good.	
31	24-Pergunnahs	" 27th	0	Fair	Good.	
32	Dacca	" 27th	0	Seasonable	Good.	
33	Backergunge	" 26th	0	Fair and cold	Good; rice nearly all cut.	
34	Furreedpore	" 27th	0	Warm and close	Good	
35	Mymensingh	" 27th	0	Fair	Good.	
36	Sylhet	" 20th	0	Good	Very good.	A dust storm on the evening of the 26th. No more cholera. General health, fair.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for last day of December 1871, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for 1 day ...	12,193	24,981 15 8	2,290 0 3	43,986 0	13,507 11 0	1,238 4 2	3,528 4 5
Or per mile of railway		19 8 3	1 15 10	.....	10 8 10	0 19 4	2 15 2
For previous 26½ weeks of half-year	2,457,479	35,55,474 15 0	325,018 10 9	126,28,356 0	76,63,951 2 0	702,828 47 0	1,028,447 7 9
Total for 26½ weeks ...	2,469,672	35,60,456 14 8	328,208 11 0	126,72,342 0	76,77,458 13 0	703,767 1 2	1,031,975 12 2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,341,002	34,79,250 12 8	318,931 6 6	132,40,503 20	62,39,308 12 5	646,936 12 9	1,165,867 19 3

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for last day of December 1871, on 223 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for 1 day ...	1,102	3,297 6 10	302 5 3	2,585 30	512 15 9	47 0 6	340 5 9
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	14 12 7	1 7 1	.....	2 4 10	0 4 3	1 11 4
For previous 26½ weeks of half-year	115,815½	3,34,858 7 0	30,005 7 2	1,215,004 30	3,27,162 8 9	29,989 18 0	60,685 5 2
Total for 26½ weeks ...	116,417½	3,38,155 13 10	30,997 12 5	1,217,500 20	3,27,675 8 6	30,036 18 6	61,034 10 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	96,734½	3,10,098 8 2	28,425 13 11	709,337 30	2,61,366 2 1	23,958 11 3	52,384 5 2

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended last day of December 1871, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	2,211½	2,085 8 3	191 3 5	6,585 20	1,676 13 6	153 14 3	341 17 8
Or per mile of railway ...	17	13 5 3	1 4 5	42 0	10 11 5	0 19 8	2 4 1
For previous 27 weeks of half-year	724,050½	4,07,085 9 3	37,316 3 7	1,701,712 6½	6,12,500 1 10	56,155 0 1	93,471 3 8
Total for the half year ...	726,262	4,09,171 1 6	37,507 7 0	1,708,327 26½	6,14,176 15 4	56,306 14 4	93,816 1 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for first 6 days of January 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the 6 days ...	80,886	1,30,754 9 10	12,902 10 2	716,746 30	4,79,767 15 6	43,078 14 7	56,881 4 9
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	109 15	10 1 7	.....	374 13 1	34 7	44 3 9
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for the period ...	80,886	1,40,751 9 10	12,902 10 2	716,746 30	4,79,767 15 6	43,078 14 7	56,881 4 9
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	80,140½	1,32,508 0 4	12,146 12 5	562,709 20	3,52,081 12 3	32,274 3 3	44,420 15 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	103 0 0	9 9 10	.....	275 2 9	25 4 6	34 14 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	80,140½	1,32,508 0 4	12,146 12 5	562,709 20	3,52,081 12 3	32,274 3 3	44,420 15 6

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for first 6 days of January 1872, on 223 miles open.

	Number of passengers.	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total traffic receipts.								
		Coaching receipts.				Receipts.												
		Rs.	As.	P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs.	As.	P.	£ s. d.	£ d. d.							
Total traffic for the 6 days ...	4,266	12,342	8	9	1,181	8	0	62,845	10	17,803	5	3	1,631	19	5.	2,768	7	5
Or per mile of railway ...		55	6	7	5	1	6	79	13	4			7	6	4	12	7	10
For previous weeks of half-year																		
.....																		
Total for the period ...	4,266	12,342	8	9	1,181	8	0	62,845	10	17,803	5	3	1,631	19	5.	2,768	7	5
COMPARISON.																		
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	6,247½	19,059	1	8	1,747	1	8	29,005	20	8,330	9	9	763	12	10	2,510	14	6
Per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year ...		85	7	6	7	10	8	.....		37	5	8	3	8	9	11	5	2
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	6,247½	19,059	1	8	1,747	1	8	29,005	20	8,330	9	9	763	12	10	2,510	14	6

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

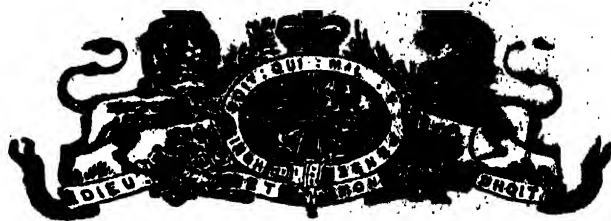
Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 6 days of January 1872, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	27,034½	19,448 7 3	1,782 15 6	85,586 33½	19,556 1 1	1,792 12 9	3,575 8 3
Or per mile of railway ...	173	124 4 4	11 7 10	547 0	124 15 4	11 9 1	22 16 11
Total	27,034½	19,448 7 3	1,782 15 6	85,586 33½	19,556 1 1	1,792 12 9	3,575 8 3
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	28,213	16,170 3 8	1,482 5 5	103,084 22	26,500 9 11	2,438 5 11	3,920 11 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	180	103 5 2	9 9 5	659 0	160 15 6	15 11 7	25 1 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	28,213	16,170 3 8	1,482 5 5	103,084 22	26,500 9 11	2,438 5 11	3,920 11 4

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th January 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	6,780½	990 13 9	99 19 8	12,852 0	392 7 0	39 4 10	139 4 6
Or per mile of railway	243	35 11 4	8 11 5	459 0	14 0 3	1 8 0	4 19 5
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	69,853½	10,627 15 3	1,062 15 11	152,992 30	4,828 10 0	482 17 3	1,545 13 2
<hr/>							
Total for 14 weeks	76,625	11,627 13 0	1,162 15 7	165,844 30	5,221 1 0	522 2 1	1,684 17 8
<hr/>							
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,485	11,101 1 0	110 2 1	11,242 0	348 15 0	34 17 11	145 0 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	267	39 5 2	3 18 7	401 20	12 7 5	1 4 11	5 3 7
Total to corresponding date of pre- vious year	76,648½	12,434 3 9	1,248 8 5	168,805 13	5,197 7 3	519 14 11	1,768 3 4



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

The Council met in the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 3rd February 1872.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*

J. GRAHAM, ESQ., *Advocate-General.*

V. H. SCHALCH, ESQ.,

H. L. DAMPIER, ESQ.,

S. C. BAYLEY, ESQ.,

C. E. BERNARD, ESQ.,

MOULVIE ABDOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR,

BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER,

B. D. COLVIN, ESQ.,

T. M. ROBINSON, ESQ.,

F. F. WYMAN, ESQ.,

and

RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR.

JUTE WAREHOUSES: FIRE-BRIGADE.

ON the motion of MR. BERNARD the Council proceeded with the further consideration of the report of the select committee in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

Section 11 having been read by the President—

MR. DAMPIER said he had to propose a slight verbal alteration. He thought that in the three penal sections that followed section 10, rather close attention was required to understand the distinction that was drawn between the several cases which they were intended to meet. It appeared to him, however, that what was intended was not clearly expressed. The 11th section imposed a penalty for continuing to use a place for storing jute after the 31st July next, without taking out a license under this Act, that was to say, without changing the old license which was presumably held from the Justices before the passing of this Act. Then section 12 imposed a higher penalty on any one who used a jute warehouse as a jute warehouse, which had never been so used before the 31st of July. It was the wording of this section particularly that had attracted his attention, and which he thought did not express its meaning very clearly. The 13th section imposed a penalty for a still more gross case, where the Justices had been applied to for a license, and had absolutely refused to grant it. If Mr. Dampier might be allowed to take section 12 first, it would explain what he meant. The wording of this section was, "Any person who shall without a license use any jute warehouse, for keeping or depositing jute or cotton, established after the commencement of this Act, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, &c." But if the Council would refer to the interpretation of the words "jute warehouse," they would find that, as it now stood, there was no sense in the section. The words "jute warehouse" meant "any warehouse, store depôt, yard, godown, or other place used for the storing, keeping, pressing, or depositing of jute or cotton or other substance for the time being subject to the operation of this Act." Now, with that interpretation, the section as it now stood would mean that any person who for the first time used for the storing of jute a place which had been used for that purpose before! This, Mr. Dampier would submit, did not make sense. Any premises to be a jute warehouse within the meaning of the interpretation section, must have been used for the storing of jute. He would therefore suggest that the words from the second line, "any jute warehouse for keeping or depositing jute or cotton established after" be omitted, and that the words "as a jute warehouse any land or premises which have not been so used before" be substituted for them.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT had no objection to the motion being put on the principle of better late than never; still he thought it proper to represent that it was extremely inconvenient that these matters, which were purely matters of drafting, should be brought forward without any notice. He had at the last meeting of the Council impressed upon hon'ble members the necessity of giving notice of the amendments which were to be brought forward in order that they might be carefully considered in reference to their bearing on the whole Bill. He did therefore trust that hon'ble members who had such motions to make would be good enough to give the Council notice, in order that these matters might be properly considered. However, as he had great confidence in the hon'ble member who had proposed this amendment, he had no objection to put it to the Council.

MR. BERNARD thought that the section did not need amendment, as it was sufficiently clear without it.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT thought it more regular to consider the sections consecutively, and that section 11 should be considered first.

The motion was then by leave withdrawn.

Section 11 provided a penalty for using a jute warehouse without a license after the 31st July next.

MR. WYMAN said this section provided a penalty on the occupier of a jute warehouse for using it as such after the 31st July. It might often happen, in the case of short leases, that the owner of the building might positively refuse to make the alterations required under the Act. The tenant, on the other hand, would have no power to do so without the owner's consent; or the owner might say that it was clearly no business of his, and the tenant might thus be saddled with an unprofitable lease for the remainder of his tenure. It appeared to Mr. Wyman that the tenant should be protected either by the law compelling the owner to render

the building fit for a jute warehouse under the Act; or permitting the tenant, on the refusal of the owner to do so, to cancel the lease. This section introduced a most stringent provision regarding which the tenant had no knowledge when he took the premises. Mr. Wyman would therefore move the substitution of the word "owner" for "person" in line 1, and the insertion after the word "use" in line 3 of the words "or permits to be used," the effect of which would be to throw upon the owner of the premises the responsibility of bringing the premises into a fit state for use as a jute warehouse. He did not think that such a provision would be hard, because the premises would be thereby improved, and would always be lettable for the purpose. If the Council accepted this amendment, section 2 would also require amendment.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said it seemed to him utterly impossible to exempt the occupier altogether from liability under this section. He thought both the owner and occupier might be held responsible for using an unlicensed warehouse. He would suggest that the hon'ble member should confine himself to his second amendment, which would have the effect of making both the owner and occupier liable under the section. But if this amendment were carried, a fresh clause would be necessary to regulate the position of owners and occupiers, and absolving the occupier from loss in case the owner neglected to conform to the conditions of the Act.

MR. DAMPIER said he thought the proposed amendment would open a door to all sorts of difficulties. A proprietor who had let his premises without any stipulation that they were to be used as a jute warehouse or for any other particular purpose, would have no authority to interfere with his tenant unless a specific section were introduced in the law, giving him authority to do so.

MR. ROBINSON said, he thought the insertion of the words proposed would make the law operate harshly upon the landlord, for how was he to prevent the occupier from using the premises as a jute warehouse? He could not go beyond the terms of his lease, and he would have no power whatever over his tenant during the currency of the lease, and could not interfere in any way with the tenant's action.

MR. WYMAN said it would be optional with the owner to effect these improvements, but they would manifestly effect a great improvement in the owner's property; while on the other hand they would be impossible conditions for the tenant to fulfil, and if the owner did not effect the necessary improvements, the tenant's business would be shut up. If the owner did not comply with the provisions of the Act, and render the premises effective against fire, the tenant's lease ought to be cancelled, as the law said that he must not carry on his business except under certain conditions.

MR. BERNARD said that the hon'ble mover of the amendment considered that the provisions of this Bill would operate with hardship on the occupiers of existing jute warehouses, and he proposed to transfer to owners the duty of fulfilling the requirements of the law. But such a provision might press very hardly upon owners. Suppose the premises in which 100 or 200 drums of jute were stored was worth Rs. 500: the owner would probably have to convert the godown into a brick-house, with an iron or masonry roof and iron beams, for the Justices would have power under the Bill to impose on existing warehouses all the conditions which were applicable to new warehouses; and he might have to expend thousands of rupees on such a work, even though the occupier's tenancy might have but two years to run. He considered it would never do to throw on the owners of small warehouses of that kind the obligation of putting them into a fit condition for the storage of jute.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT thought the hon'ble member should bring on this motion as a separate provision after having given due notice thereof.

Mr. Wyman then by leave withdrew his motion, and intimated his intention to adopt the suggestion of the President.

The Section was then agreed to; and so also was section 12.

Section 13 was agreed to.

Section 14 provided a penalty for introducing in a jute warehouse fire or lucifer matches "*in a manner which is not authorized by the conditions of the license granted for such place.*"

Mr. WYMAN moved the omission of the words printed in italics. He thought that that provision overlooked the provision in section 7, which prescribed that no artificial light or lucifer matches should be introduced in a jute warehouse, and that no person should smoke therein; but the section under consideration permitted them to do so in a particular manner. He thought it very undesirable that it should be permitted at all, and it ought to be distinctly understood that no one should be allowed to smoke or introduce lucifer matches in a jute warehouse.

Mr. BERNARD observed that the Council had already provided for the introduction of fire by the clause which related to engines and furnaces, for by the interpretation clause "warehouse" included the land or yard belonging to it; and it would not do to provide by the present section that no fire should be introduced in a jute warehouse.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said there did seem to him to be some objection to the section as it stood. He thought the objection would be met by the omission of the words suggested by the hon'ble member, and the introduction of the words "in contravention of his license" at the beginning of the section, after the word "whoever."

Mr. Wyman's and the Advocate-General's amendments were then agreed to. Section 15 was agreed to.

Section 16 authorized "the Justices" to frame bye-laws for certain purposes.

MR. WYMAN said this section gave the Justices, or as the Act might be interpreted, the Chairman of the Justices, power to frame bye-laws. He thought that it was by an oversight that the power given under this section was not restricted to the Justices *at a meeting*. For the same reasons which he had urged at the last meeting of the Council, he thought it was desirable, in matters concerning public rights and interests, that this power should be conferred on the body of Justices and not on the Chairman. As the section stood, it would be quite possible for the Chairman to frame bye-laws on his own will and responsibility. He would therefore move the insertion of the words "at a special meeting" after the word "Justices."

MR. SCHALCH said section 218 of Act VI of 1863, enacted that it should be lawful for the "Justices" from time to time to make bye-laws, and a subsequent section provided that such bye-laws should not have any force or effect until they were approved by the Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Schalch did not see why we should make a distinction as regards bye-laws framed under this Bill. He thought the provision in the Bill was sufficient, for although the Chairman was authorized to exercise all the powers of the Justices not directed to be exercised by the Justices *at a meeting*, it was competent to the Justices by resolution to direct that in matters of this kind the Chairman should not exercise their powers. Practically there had been no bye-laws which were not made by the Justices at a meeting.

HIS HONOR the PRESIDENT said that he understood the Council at the last meeting had thought fit to restrict many of the powers conferred by the Bill to the Justices at a special meeting. It did therefore seem inconsistent, if we required the Justices at a meeting to lay down a scale of fees, to allow the most important power of framing bye-laws to be exercised otherwise than at a meeting.

MR. WYMAN said he could not admit the force of the argument that because the previous enactment did not provide that the power of making bye-laws should be exercised only by the Justices at a meeting, we should not make a distinction in that respect in this Bill. He thought that such a distinction should be made as regards the important power of framing bye-laws. The Council had affirmed the principle of restricting certain other powers under this Bill to the Justices at a meeting, and he submitted that there was every reason that the same amendment should be made in this section in accordance with that principle.

The question being put, the Council divided:—

AYES—6.

Mr. Wyman.
Moulvy Abdool Luteef.
Mr. Bernard.
" Dampier.
The Advocate-General.
The President.

NOES—6.

Mr. Colvin.
Baboo Digumber Mitter.
Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore.
Mr. Robinson.
" Schalch.
" Bayley.

The numbers being equal, the President gave his casting vote with the ayes.

The motion was therefore carried.

MR. WYMAN then moved that paragraph (1), which was as follows, be left out: "giving of gratuities to persons who have given notice of fires." He was aware that that clause was in the English Act, when it was at one time considered desirable to give gratuities to persons who might afford early intimation of the occurrence of fires, but he understood that that provision was now felt to be unnecessary. He believed that the provision was introduced for affording assistance to insurance companies, who were largely interested in the prevention of fires. There was therefore very good reason for the introduction of such a provision in England; but a like state of things did not apply to Calcutta. The fire-brigade here would be under the superintendence of the municipality, who had no personal interest. He would direct the attention of the Council to a case which occurred not many weeks ago in which a man was convicted of having set fire to buildings with the view of obtaining a reward for giving early intimation of the occurrence of the fire, and it was ascertained that the man had earned a large income in this way. It was quite possible therefore, if a gratuity was given for early intimation of fires, that low classes of men, such as coolies and the like, would set fire to houses with the view of obtaining a reward. Some years ago, when the city was filled with thatched villages, it was almost a constant occurrence for fires to take place, and it was believed that the *gharamees* set the houses on fire in order to be employed in rebuilding them. The omission of this provision would avoid the inducement to evil disposed persons; and as Mr. Wyman could not see any necessity for giving gratuities, and the provision might have some such undesirable result as that which he had referred to, he would wish to avoid the possibility of its having any such result. Any rightly disposed person would give notice of the occurrence of a fire without expecting a reward, and the omission of any provision of the kind would have the effect of making the police feel that it was incumbent upon them to keep a constant watch over the town, and that they would themselves be held responsible for giving early intimation of fires.

MR. SCHALCH pointed out that the next amendment, of which the hon'ble member had himself given notice, would admit of rewards being given for early notice of the occurrence of fires. It was besides in the power of the Commissioner of Police to give rewards when he thought it proper to do so. Mr. Schalch thought it very desirable that when a man gave early notice of the occurrence of a fire he ought to get some reward.

MR. WYMAN said that with regard to the amendment which he proposed to move in paragraph (2), he might observe that that paragraph gave power to confer rewards in exceptional cases. His objection was to the giving of gratuities for simply giving notice of fires.

The Council then divided:—

AYES 4.

Mr. Wyman.
Baboo Digumber Mitter.
Mr. Bernard.
" Dampier.

NOES 8.

Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore.
Mr. Colvin.
" Robinson.
Moulvy Abdool Luteef.
Mr. Bayley.
" Schalch.
The Advocate-General.
The President.

The motion was therefore negatived.

MR. WYMAN said the object of his amendment in paragraph (2) was twofold. This clause appeared to him to provide for the awarding of gratuities in

exceptional cases—a power to give gratuities not simply to those giving timely notice of fires, but to other persons deserving of reward. He would illustrate his meaning by an occurrence which had taken place not long ago in England, when it happened that a fireman lost his life, and another person, who was not an officer of the fire-brigade, was seriously injured; he acted in a most courageous manner, and the result was that he died from the effects of the injuries he had received: the papers were full of his courage and bravery in risking his life when he himself was not a member of the fire-brigade. The fireman's widow and children were provided for; but for the family of the other man, who lost his life under these distressing circumstances, no provision of the kind was made, and his widow and children were left to be provided for by public subscription. The result was that a small amount was subscribed amongst the class to whom the man belonged (the poorer class), but a quite insufficient amount, showing the necessity of some legal provision for such cases. There was no question of the relative bravery of the two men—the man not in the brigade was said to have exceeded the fireman in courage and bravery; yet the provision for one man's family was secure, whilst the other was left to public charity. It might happen that a similar case might occur in Calcutta, and if it did, this provision of the Bill would not allow of any assistance being given in such a desirable case.

The amendment was then agreed to, and the section as amended was read.

Section 17 prescribed the powers of the fire-brigade in cases of fire.

MR. WYMAN moved the addition to the section of the following words:—

"The Chief Officer on the spot in charge of the brigade may verbally nominate and depute one or more officers of the brigade to act at a distance, and such officer or officers shall have, for the time being, the like powers as the Chief Officer himself possesses under this section."

He said he did not know whether the practical effect of the amendment would make much difference, but he believed that literally it would make a great difference. Under the section as it stood, the only person who could exercise the powers conferred on the brigade was the Chief Officer on the spot. Mr. Wyman would leave the learned Advocate-General to say whether he (Mr. Wyman) was correct in saying that nobody but the Chief Officer on the spot could exercise those provisions. If Mr. Wyman was right in his construction, then he thought that the Chief Officer should have authority to delegate his powers to some other officer of the brigade whom he might direct to act at a distance. A fire might extend over a distance of half a mile; the Chief Officer would probably be at the centre, but there might be urgent necessity to put down the fire at a place half a mile off, and Mr. Wyman thought that under such circumstances the Chief Officer ought to have power to delegate his authority to another officer of the brigade. It might frequently happen that in cases of large fires, unless this power was given, the conflagration would extend with frightful rapidity. Unless the learned Advocate-General was of opinion that such a power could be exercised under the section as it stood, Mr. Wyman thought the words which he proposed should be added to the section.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said that the section did certainly seem to limit the exercise of the powers conferred under it to the Chief or other officer on the spot; but whether it was desirable to give those powers to other officers deputed by the Chief Officer was a question for the consideration of the Council. As the section stood, the only person who could give orders was the Chief or other officer on the spot.

MR. ROBINSON said, he thought the amendment unnecessary, as the words of the section were very general, and gave power to the Chief Officer by himself or his men to break into or through, or pull down any premises, &c.

MR. WYMAN said, he presumed that the Chief Officer would not know what was occurring at one end of the fire, and things that were necessary to be done and which he would do if he were aware of the circumstances, would perhaps remain undone, as a junior officer would probably not like to take the responsibility of acting on his own authority.

MOULVY ABDOL LUTEEF said, he considered that the powers already proposed to be given to the chief officer regarding the pulling down of houses were very serious, and he therefore thought that it was not further desirable to allow the chief officer to delegate such powers to a person who held a position inferior to his own.

The amendment was then carried after the following division, and the section as amended was agreed to :—

AYES—7.

Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore.
Mr. Wyman.
„ Schaleh.
„ Bayloy.
„ Dampier.
The Advocate-General.
The President.

NOES—5.

Mr. Colvin.
Baboo Digumber Mitter.
Mr. Robinson.
Moulvy Abdool Luteef.
Mr. Bernard.

Section 18 related to inquiries into the origin of fires.

MR. WYMAN said the process provided by this section appeared to him to be ~~very~~ circumlocutory. It required, first, that the Chief Officer should ascertain the facts, then that he should make a report to the Justices, then that he should summon witnesses, and if he were not able to procure their attendance, then he was to apply to the Magistrate for assistance to enable him to do so. It seemed to him that instead of all this roundabout way of going to work, the proper officer to conduct the inquiry was the Coroner, who had the power of doing all these things which it was proposed should be done by the Chief Officer; and by his knowledge and experience the Coroner was probably a fitter officer for the conduct of such inquiries than the Chief Officer, who after all would have to go to the Magistrate for assistance in procuring the attendance of witnesses. Mr. Wyman thought therefore that the employment of the Coroner for the investigation of such inquiries would be an advantage to the public, especially as he would have the assistance of a jury. Mr. Wyman would therefore move that all the words after the words “report thereon to the” in line 6 be omitted, and that the words “Coroner, who shall at his discretion hold an inquest into the cause of such fire,” be substituted for them.

MR. BERNARD said he thought that the Chief Officer of the Fire-brigade was the proper person to conduct the investigation into such inquiries. If the duty were made over to the Coroner, who was also a Magistrate, the Council would have to consider whether the enquiry should be made with the aid of a jury, or how. Such inquiries were not in the nature of judicial investigations; they were merely to be undertaken with the object of making a report to the Justices. He thought that these investigations would be better, more quickly, and more satisfactorily conducted if they were left to the Chief Officer of the Fire-brigade.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said, he had not had time to give so much attention to all the amendments on the paper as he would have wished, but he thought it very desirable that these inquiries should be made by a responsible public officer; his apprehension was that the inquiry should be of a judicial character, and should be made by a judicial officer, and he thought the magistrate might make the inquiry.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said in England there was an obsolete jurisdiction in the Coroner in such cases, but he believed it had been very seldom exercised. The functions, powers, and duties of Coroners in England were defined by the Act of 33 Geo. III, c. 137; but the operation of that statute in India had been repealed by the Coroner's Act of 1871, and he had now no such jurisdiction here: that he had it previously, was even doubtful. By the Coroner's Act of 1871 his functions and duties were defined, and these inquests into the origin of fires was no part of his duty; he had simply to hold inquests upon deaths. The Advocate-General thought, moreover, that there was no good ground for investing the Coroner with these powers now; but it seemed to him very desirable to have an inquiry before a Magistrate, who was a responsible judicial officer. By requiring the Coroner to hold these investigations, his duties would be greatly increased, and his salary would have to be increased proportionately.

MR. BAYLEY said, there appeared to him to be another difficulty in the way of appointing the Coroner to make these inquiries. The Coroner and his jury would only have jurisdiction in Calcutta; the Chief Officer of the Fire-brigade, on the other hand, would exercise jurisdiction in the suburbs as well as in Calcutta. If an inquiry was to be held in the suburbs, it must be held either by the magistrate or the Chief Officer of the Fire-brigade.

After some further conversation, Mr. Wyman's motion was put and negatived.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT the words "magistrate of police of the town or division of the town in which such fire shall have occurred, and the said magistrate shall have power to summon witnesses and take evidence in order to the due ascertainment of such facts," were substituted for the words proposed to be omitted; and the section as amended was agreed to.

Section 20 empowered the "Commissioner of Police" to grant licenses for the sale or manufacture of fire-works.

MR. WYMAN moved the substitution of the word "Justices" for "Commissioner of Police." He said, his object in proposing this amendment was because he thought it was the duty of the police to control the letting-off of fire-works in the town, and not to grant licenses for their sale or manufacture. He proposed that this power should be exercised by the Justices, and not by the Justices "at a meeting," because it was not necessary for the Justices at a meeting to grant these licenses. It might be urged that the Commissioner of Police and the Chairman of the Justices were one and the same person; but that might not always be the case, and he therefore thought the amendment he proposed should be made.

HIS HONOR the PRESIDENT said, that it appeared to him that these were executive functions, which ought properly to be exercised by the Commissioner of Police, whether the Commissioner of Police and the Chairman of the Justices were one officer or not; and the section was designedly drawn with that view.

The motion was then negatived, and the section passed as it stood.

Sections 21 and 22 were agreed to.

Section 23 gave the Commissioner of Police power to withdraw licenses granted by him under the Act.

MR. WYMAN moved the substitution of the words "Justices of the Peace at a special meeting" for the words "Commissioner of Police." He said, he proposed this amendment on the ground that the Commissioner of Police should not have the power to suspend any license. He thought that even if it

withdrawing it should be vested in the Justices at a meeting. The Council had affirmed the principle that the granting of these licenses should be in the hands of the Commissioner of Police, and it might be urged that there was no reason why the power to withdraw them should not be vested in the same officer. But Mr. Wyman thought that there was a great difference between the power to grant a license and the power to withdraw it. He thought that when a license was once granted, the power to withdraw it should be vested in a competent body, and not in the person who granted it. The arbitrary exercise of such a power might result in serious injustice to an individual, and therefore he thought we could not surround the power of withdrawal with too many safeguards.

MR. BAYLEY said, that he could not conceive any worse body to try these petty cases than the Justices in special meeting. He would always have these cases exercised by an executive officer of high standing, like the Commissioner of Police. He thought that in the early parts of the Bill the Council had gone a great deal too far in insisting on the Justices at a meeting deciding all these points of executive detail.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said that he thought the withdrawal of a license of this kind was entirely an executive matter; the granting of these licenses was entrusted to the Commissioner of Police, and therefore the power of withdrawing them ought to be entrusted to the same authority.

The motion was then negatived, and the section was passed as it stood.

Sections 24 and 25 were agreed to.

Section 26 provided that Insurance Companies should contribute, towards the expenses of the Fire-brigade, a sum at the rate of half a rupee for every "thousand" rupees of the gross amount insured by it in respect of property insured from fire.

MR. BERNARD explained that the rate paid in London was £35 for every million sterling of property insured. As the premia paid in Calcutta was at a somewhat higher rate than the premia paid in London, it was considered that a fair rate to be paid here by Insurance Companies would be £50 in every million sterling, which would come exactly to half a rupee in every "ten thousand" rupees. MR. BERNARD would therefore move the insertion of the word "ten" before the word "thousand."

The motion was agreed to, and the section as amended was passed.

Sections 27, 28, and 29 were agreed to.

Section 30 empowered the Lieutenant-Governor, on the recommendation of the "Justices," to declare the warehousing of any other substance to be subject to the provisions of this Act.

On the motion of MR. WYMAN, the words "passed by resolution" were inserted after the word "Justices," so as to make the recommendation of the Justices an act of the Justices *in meeting*.

On the motion of MR. COLVIN, the following section was introduced after section 30 and the latter part of the first paragraph of section 15 requiring the Justices to make an annual report of the manner in which the provisions of Parts III and IV of the Act had been carried out, was omitted :

"The Justices and Municipal Commissioners respectively shall make a report to the Lieutenant-Governor as soon as conveniently may be after the 31st July next, showing how the provisions of this Act have been carried out, and specifying the jute warehouses in respect of which licenses have been granted: and such report shall be forthwith published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. And thereafter the Justices and Municipal Commissioners shall make a like report once a year at such time as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct."

Section 31 related to the power of arrest.

MR. WYMAN said, this section provided for the arrest of a person whose name and address were unknown. But he thought provision should also be made for the arrest of a person whose name and address were known, but who the arresting officer might have reason to believe was about to place himself beyond the jurisdiction of the Magistrate. It appeared to him very undesirable that dishonest persons who committed serious offences should be allowed an opportunity of placing themselves beyond the jurisdiction, and thus escape punishment for their offences.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said, surely the law upon this point was strong enough as it was. If the address of a person who had committed an offence was unknown, he would be taken into custody; but if it was known, why not allow the law to take its course in respect to offences under this Act as in all other cases? On the other hand, by the amendment proposed, you would leave it to the police officer to say that it was probable that the offender would abscond. In nine cases out of ten the police officer would say that the offender's appearance on process was improbable. The Advocate-General did not see any reason why an exception should be made as to offences committed under this Act.

The motion was then negatived.

MR. WYMAN also moved the addition to the section of the words "provided that the arresting officer shall be a sworn constable."

After some conversation this amendment was also negatived, and the section was passed as it stood.

Sections 32 and 33 were agreed to.

MR. WYMAN moved the introduction of the following new section after section 33:—

"It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to appoint a court or courts in which Justices of the Peace for Calcutta may sit and determine in a summary manner cases under the several Municipal Acts referred to in this Act and under this Act itself which may be determined by a Justice of the Peace."

He said it appeared to him that a section of this kind was necessitated by the form in which the interpretation of the word "Magistrate" now stood in

the Bill. By section 2 "Magistrate" included a justice of the peace for Calcutta, and any person exercising all or any of the powers of a magistrate. By Act IV of 1866, section 22, the Lieutenant-Governor had power to define the number and extent of police districts, and establish a police court in and for each of such districts. It also empowered the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint a sufficient number of fit persons as magistrates of police for the town, who might sit and act as magistrates in any of the said police courts. But if the present Bill was passed without some such provision as that which he had suggested, the justices who had power to act as magistrates under this Bill would not be compelled to sit in any court at all: they might sit in their own houses, and exercise their powers under this Act. But, apart from what was the case as regards former Acts, the Council had to consider whether the justices would have authority to sit in a court authorized by the Government. If Mr. Wyman was correct in his interpretation of the law, he would press the amendment of which he had given notice.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that the amendment proposed would affect the whole jurisdiction of the justices of the peace, and its operation would not be confined to cases tried by them under this Bill.

MR. SCHALCH said, when justices of the peace were first appointed under Act VI of 1863, it was supposed that a justice could in the course of his morning walk exercise his jurisdiction and summarily convict any person whom he might find committing an offence. Mr. Schaleh was not quite sure whether a regular reference was made on the subject, but he believed that it came to be understood that a justice of the peace could not do so unless he was acting judicially, and that he could not act judicially unless he was sitting in a regularly constituted court. He believed that the justices who had exercised judicial powers always sat in the police court.

MR. WYMAN said that he had not supposed for a moment that the general interpretation would be other than what had been stated, that a Justice of the Peace was only a Justice when he was sitting judicially in the police court. It seemed to be supposed that because that had been the general interpretation, the matter should be left to be decided by the good sense that had hitherto prevailed; but it seemed to him that that was not the way in which a law should be framed: on that principle he thought a great many laws might be done away with. As he could not accede to such a doctrine, he thought that some such amendment as that which he had proposed was necessary.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that it seemed very clear to him that the hon'ble member's object was to amend the law on the subject of the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in all matters. His Honor thought that that was not a matter that was specially connected with this Bill, and that if the hon'ble member wished to raise the question, he should do so by the introduction of a distinct and separate measure.

The motion was then by leave withdrawn; but Mr. Wyman stated that he considered the matter of such importance that he should avail himself hereafter of His Honor the President's permission to introduce a Bill to amend the existing law.

Section 34 and the postponed section 2 were then agreed to.

The postponed section 3 was passed after verbal amendments.

The postponed section 1 and the preamble and title were agreed to.

On the motion of MOULVY ABDOL LUTEEF the words "or the Municipal Commissioners at a meeting respectively" were inserted after the word "Commissioners" in line 9 of section 10, by which section the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs and of Howrah were invested with the same powers as the Justices under the Act.

HIS HONOR the PRESIDENT said that as the Council had now gone through all the clauses of the Bill, he thought it was desirable that the Bill should be reprinted, and that the Council should have another opportunity of considering the Bill as a whole.

The Council was then adjourned to Saturday, the 10th instant.

Baronee Fair.

No. 17, dated Dacca, the 24th January 1872.

From—F. B. SIMSON, Esq., Commissioner of the Dacca Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith, in original, a letter, No. 140, dated 16th instant, from the magistrate of Dacca, with its enclosure, being a report on the Moonsheegunge Baronee fair, held about the close of 1871, from the Deputy Magistrate of Moonsheegunge.

2. Great sickness was predicted, and though it prevailed generally in the district, and several cases of cholera existed in Dacca, the fair seems to have been healthier than even in towns and villages. This is of course owing to conservancy rules, which have been strictly carried out for three years. From what I see of their efficacy, I think that bad villages should be placed under conservancy rules, by legal enactment, one or two at a time; possibly before long, like the Baronee fair, instead of being remarkable for intense sickness they might become as noted for freedom from disease.

No. 140, dated Dacca, the 16th January 1872.

• From—D. R. LYALL, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Dacca.

To—The Commissioner of Dacca.

I BEG to forward herewith copy of a report received from the deputy magistrate of Moonsheegunge regarding the Baronee fair of this year.

• 2. I anticipated a very considerable amount of sickness this year, as cholera was prevalent to a considerable extent here in the town, and to a smaller extent at Naraingunge before the fair began. For this reason chiefly I thought it better to send the joint-magistrate to the fair at the commencement of the real concourse of the people (those before the beginning of December being chiefly bathers, who resided but a day or two), in order to secure more perfect conservancy arrangements than the deputy magistrate could manage with his time divided between his own work and the fair. I visited the fair some days after Mr. Rampini took charge, and found everything in perfect order, and I have to thank Mr. Rampini for the trouble he took in the matter.

3. The result has been most satisfactory, as there has not been a single death from sickness (a constable died of over drinking, but that had nothing to do with the fair).

4. The length of street remarked on in the deputy magistrate's paragraph 3 was, I consider, a great gain in a sanitary point of view, as the people were more scattered, and the street being in a single line both front and back could be properly looked after. It is when the backs of two lines of street are together that it is difficult to ensure cleanliness.

5. The point alluded to in the 12th paragraph of the deputy magistrate's letter is one which I consider is impossible, as things are at present, to carry out, and I therefore issued no instruction.

6. Baboo Krishen Chunder Rai has exercised proper supervision over the fair while he was in charge, and has shown considerable energy. He deserves my best thanks.

7. Prag Dutt, sub-inspector, was in charge of the police, and as usual has done good service. In fact, the fair was at one time for some days entirely in his charge, while the deputy magistrate was out on an investigation I directed him to make. He fully understands and carries out the orders given him, and without any unnecessary bother to the people.

8. Paragraph 10 of the deputy magistrate's letter is satisfactory, as showing that the people are beginning to see sanitation rules are not made solely to annoy them, as they appeared to think at first.

9. I am unable to submit the accounts with this report, as they are not yet complete, several medical items being yet not received. They will be submitted in due course.

No. 13, dated Moonsheegunge, the 16th January 1872.

From—BABOO KRISHNA CHANDRA RAI, Deputy Magistrate of Moonsheegunge.

To—the Magistrate of Dacca.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following report on the Kartik Baronee fair held on the chur below Rikabi bazar, close to the head-quarters of the Moonsheegunge sub-division, during the months of November and December 1871 and January 1872.

2. The fair commenced as usual with the bathing festival, which took place on the 26th November; corresponding with 11th Aghran 1278, i.e., on the last day of the moon's age (purnimá or full moon), which was the day on which the Hindu festival "Rash" takes place. The number of bathers was estimated at about 1,300 to 1,400 persons, mostly women from the districts of Backergunge, Tipperah, and Sylhet; the bathers were comparatively very few from Bickrampore and other parts of Dacca. On a reference to the last year's report, I find the number of bathers was about 1,500 in 1870, and about 2,000 in 1869. The small

gathering of bathers this year was probably owing to the collection of boats for the Lushai expedition which took place in October last, and which caused an unfavorable report to be spread out, specially amongst the bathers, who were, as stated above, chiefly Hindu women.

3. Three or four days before the 24th November a few wood merchants came in and made their small huts on the east of the khāl between Moonsheegunge and the chur below Ricabi bazar and Mukhtarpore; they placed ordinary boat timbers and materials which they brought for sale on both the east and west sides of the khāl. The first arrivals of the shopkeepers were on Saturday, the 23rd November. When you visited the fair site in company with the civil surgeon, on the 24th November, all the principal shopkeepers were present before you, and the site was selected by you with their consent; but shortly after you left the place, there was a difference between the cloth merchants and the banias, probably caused by the agents of the several shareholders of the chur, who were willing to have the main part of the fair on the sites of their respective employers. In consequence of this difference and a high competition amongst the zemindars of the chur, the site of the fair extended, as you have subsequently seen, in one straight line from Kamala ghāt to the mouth of the Moonsheegunge khāl, a distance of about two miles if not more. The shops were built along the north and south sides of the chur, keeping a broad street of about fifty feet in the middle. In all the principal arrangements the fair was exactly as in the two previous years; the only deviation from last year's arrangement was on this point, *i.e.*, it was rather more lengthy this year than it was in 1869 and 1870.

4. From the 24th to the 30th November most of the merchants and shopkeepers came in and built their shops and commenced bringing goods, but the fair was not fully crowded with sellers and purchasers till the middle part of December. The *paikars*, *i.e.*, the principal purchasers, did not come till the end of the second week and beginning of the third week of December. This was owing to the Lushai expedition, which frightened the people of the neighbouring districts lest their boats be sent to Cachar. From the 15th December up to the end of the month the fair was full and business carried on very busily.

5. I was in charge of the fair from the commencement to the 2nd December, and from the 14th December till it closed. The joint-magistrate came here on the 2nd and was in charge till 13th December, when he left the place and went to the sudder station. A large staff of police, as noted in the margin, was deputed by you. The district superintendent

visited the fair twice, and on both occasions his stay here was for short intervals. Dr. Wise came once with you on the 24th November, and once on the 30th December; on both occasions, as far as I could learn, he found no reason to complain—at least he expressed no unfavorable opinion in respect of the conservancy arrangements.

6. The police force under sub-inspectors Prag Dutta and Guru Das Dutta behaved in general well. I heard no complaint against any; only in one instance a shopkeeper complained against one of the constables placed in the outpost on the eastern limit of the fair. I made inquiries personally, and found that the constable was unnecessarily over strict with some shopkeepers, perhaps with no honest intention. I immediately placed him under sub-inspector Prag Dutta and ordered another constable to be sent to the outpost.

7. The printed rules sent with your letter No. 2107, dated 6th November, were strictly adhered to. Their purports were made known to all by beat of drums. Cleanliness was preserved to the utmost possible extent. Nineteen mehters were employed in keeping the trenches and generally the fair site clean. With reference to rule 6th, the sweepers were made to work both in the morning and evening. Vernacular copies of the paper A were posted in several conspicuous parts of the fair.

8. During the time the fair was under my charge, there were eight cases of nuisance, in which 37 persons were fined in small sums of one anna, two annas, and four annas; the fines amounted in all to Rs. 6-13. There was also one case of theft. A *pirhan* (shirt) was stolen from a shop. The offender was found with it three days after the occurrence, and on his confession, and on the evidence of two witnesses, who identified the stolen shirt, was sentenced to a whipping.

9. The number of shops was 983; number of boats 2,493; number of people, including visitors, about 70,000 to 75,000; the merchandise sold was about Rs. 19,14,679. A detailed list of the principal articles sold, with their value, is sent herewith. List marked A.

10. It is satisfactory to be able to state that almost all the shopkeepers and zemindars' agents now fully appreciate the benefit which resulted from the strict observance of the conservancy rules. I talked with all the principal shopkeepers and zemindars' gomastas, and they frankly confessed to me that they get a healthy fair now simply because there are strict conservancy rules. They are fully convinced that those rules alone prevented any outbreak of disease.

11. A general belief prevailed amongst many that the fair this year will be very thinly attended to, and that it will last only a few days. This was owing to an apprehension on account of a demand for boats and men for the Lushai expedition. No doubt it had interfered a little with the fair, but not to the extent reported out. I found only that the *paikars* and purchasers came late; but to make up for this, the fair lasted longer than usual. It lasted from the 24th November to the 10th January, *i.e.*, more than one month and a half.

12. In one point I was not a strict observer of the rules laid down by Dr. Smith, *i.e.*, his recommendation that no prostitute should be allowed to come to the fair except provided with clean bills of health. My predecessor, Mr. Page, did not observe this last year, nor did I get any special instruction from you this year. The question was one of a delicate nature, and I could not find any practicable suggestion to submit to you beforehand. There were 38 prostitutes in the fair; they came from all the neighbouring village markets and some from Dacca.

13. The arrangement adopted last year for removing the nuisance occasioned by masses of floating weed on the river-bank was also followed this year with great success.

14. The amount of sickness this year was even comparatively less than what has been last year. No cases of fever came to my notice. There were only two admissions into the hospital; one during the time when the joint-magistrate was in charge. It was a case of diarrhoea, and the man remained under treatment for four days. He was cured and discharged on the 9th December. The second was a case of cholera. A woman aged about 35 years was attacked with cholera on the 25th December. She was immediately sent to the hospital. She remained under treatment for eight days and fully recovered, and was then discharged on the 2nd January. She got the sickness 20 days after her arrival into the fair. She came from thannah Hurrirampore. No death took place this year. There were two hospitals built a little way off from each of the eastern and western extremities of the fair. These were placed under the charge of two native doctors sent by the civil surgeon. As one of the native doctors was sick before he came here, the sub-divisional native doctor was kept in the fair from the commencement till the fair broke up.

No money was sent to me, and I disbursed nothing for the fair. I desired Prag Dutta to lay his accounts before you.

The printed papers sent with your letter No. 2107, dated 6th November, are herewith returned.

A.—List of the articles sold.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.				Rs.
Shall ornaments	...	...	...	13,814
Hooka (pipe for smoking)	...	...	...	8,540
Wood (sunder)...	...	...	...	7,360
Wooden chests...	...	...	...	2,750
Wooden plates and pans, &c.	...	...	...	6,850
Mouly bamboos...	...	...	...	3,400
Drums	...	...	...	1,100
Grinding stones	...	...	...	7,370
Shoes	...	...	...	16,750
Mats (pati, mandul, &c.,)	...	...	...	14,050
Gold and silver ornaments...	...	...	...	58,000
Iron pans, &c. ...	...	...	...	2,120
Paper	...	...	...	2,900
Miscellaneous articles	...	...	...	1,89,825
Cloth	...	...	...	9,28,650
Brass, copper, utensils	...	...	...	1,63,000
Spices (including rocksalt)	...	...	...	4,20,000
Cinnamon leaves	...	...	...	38,000
Rice, dāl, oil, and goor, &c.	...	...	...	25,000
Fish	...	...	...	2,200
Nets	...	...	...	3,000
Total				19,14,679

N.B.—I have every reason to suspect that the shopkeepers, specially the cloth merchants did not give the correct amount of their sale proceeds for fear of income tax assessments.

KRISHNA CHANDRA RAI, *Deputy Magistrate.*

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 3rd February 1872.

No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station, in inches.	Character of the weather in the district, as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
1	Bhaugulpore	Feb. 3rd	0.3	Very favorable...	All very good. The rain has greatly benefited the crops and the cultivation operations generally.	
2	Monghyr	" 3rd	0.2	Rainy and stormy	Good. The crops do not appear to have suffered from the storms.	
3	Purneah	" 3rd	*	Rainy and cloudy	A full harvest is expected	* There has been rain, but the quantity not given.
4	Rajmehal	" 3rd	Slight	Hot for the season.	Wheat good; mustard fair; it is being gathered; other crops require rain	
5	Deoghur	" 3rd	0	Cloudy	Satisfactory.	
6	Nya Doomka	" 3rd	0.3	Cloudy and warm	Urbur only is now on the ground.	
7	Godda	" 3rd	† Heavy shower.	Cloudy and warm	The rain has improved gram, linseed, khesary, and sugar-cane.	† No rain gauge.
8	Pakour	" 3rd	‡	Cloudy and rainy	Rain is injurious to the winter crops.	‡ Not given owing to the officer's absence at Rajmehal.
9	Jamtarra	" 3rd	0.5	Rainy and stormy	Mustard, the only crop on the ground, is poor for want of rain; it is being reaped.	
10	Patna	" 3rd	0.5	Partly cloudy and partly clear	Good.	
11	Gya	" 3rd	0	Fine	Thriving.	
12	Chumparun.	" 3rd	0	Cloudy	Cloudiness and easterly wind have injured the wheat and mustard very much; poppy very uneven.	
13	Saran	" 3rd	0	Cloudy	The winter crops promise well; the rain has injured the peas and mustard; for a full crop a steady west wind and a bright sun are required.	A westerly wind has set in lately, which will do good.
14	Shahabad	" 3rd	0.5	Cloudy with easterly wind.	The rain has done the spring crops good; they are generally flourishing.	
15	Tirhoot	" 3rd	0.2	Fair and cold	The spring crops daily improving.	
16	Rajshahye	" 1st	0	Cloudy and warm	Mustard scanty for want of rain; very little of other cold weather crops grow in the district.	
17	Bograh.	" 3rd	0.6	Mornings cloudy and misty, and days are bright and clear.	Good.	
18	Dinagepore	" 3rd	0.4	Getting warmer	Good.	
19	Maldah	" 3rd	0.4	Fair	Good.	
20	Moorsheadabad	" 3rd	0.1	Seasonable, but rather warm.	Good.	
21	Pubna	" 3rd	0	Fine and warm	Only the tobacco remaining to be cut; it is good.	A severe shock of earthquake at 1½ A.M. on 31st January 1872.
22	Rungpore	" 3rd	0	Fair and rather warm for the season.	Favorable. Winter crops flourishing.	
23	Burdwan	" 3rd	0	Cool and cloudy	The rain has been too slight to be of any use to the crops which are suffering from want of it.	
24	Bancoorah	" 2nd	0.1	Cool and fresh	The rain has improved the winter crops.	
25	Beerbhoom	" 3rd	1.3	Clear	Winter crops good.	
26	Hooghly	" 3rd	0	Favorable	Satisfactory.	
27	Howrah	" 3rd	0	Fair	Good.	
28	Midnapore	" 2nd	0	Cloudy	Not good as usual.	
29	Nuddea	" 3rd	0.1	Fair and warm	Good.	
30	Jessore	" 2nd	0	Fair	Winter crops satisfactory, and spring crops good.	
31	24-Pergunnahs	" 3rd	0			

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station, in inches.	Character of the weather in the district, as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
1872.						
32	Dacca	... Feb. 3rd	0	Fair and dry	... Good.	General health, good.
33	Backergunge	... " 2nd	0	Fair and cold	... Good. Rice nearly all cut.	
34	Furreedpore	... " 3rd	0	Fair and pleasant	... Good	
35	Mymensingh.	...				
36	Sylhet	... Jan. 27th	0	Good	... Very good.	
37	Cachar	... " 27th	0.4	Fair and warm	... Very good.	
38	Chittagong	... " 27th	0	Fine and rather warm.	Winter crops fair.	
39	Noakhally or Bulloah	... " 26th	0	Fair	... Good.	
40	Tipperah.	...				
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	... " 27th	0	Foggy	... Good.	
42	Cuttack	... Feb. 3rd	0	Hot	... Good generally.	Exportation of rice to Ganjam continues, though lessened in some places.
43	Balasore	... " 3rd	0	Fair	... Satisfactory.	
44	Pooree	... Jan. 27th	0	Warm for the time of the year.	Good, except in the Chilka tracts of Parikud, &c.; rice all reaped; winter and spring miscellaneous crops poor for want of rain.	
45	Hazarcebaugh	... Feb. 3rd	0.6	Cloudy, fair, and warm at times.	Improved by the rain.	
46	Lohardugga	... " 2nd	0.5	Cool	... Spring crops benefited by the rain.	
47	Maunbhoom	... " 3rd	0.3	Fine	... Owing to want of rain there will be a loss of 8 annas in rice, 6 in spring crops, and 10 in mustard and other oil seeds.	
48	Singbhoom	... Jan. 26th	0	Dry and cold	... Unfavorable for the pulses.	
49	Durrung	... " 26th	0.5	Cloudy	... Paddy and pulses reaped; sugar-cane and mustard doing well.	
50	Nowgong	... " 26th	0.4	Cold	... Spring crops promising well.	
51	Scebsaugor	... " 27th	0.4	Cool, cloudy, damp, and foggy.	Satisfactory. Harvest is over, except of the winter crops.	
52	Kamroop	... " 27th	1.7	Dry	... Rice favorable.	Price of rice increasing.
53	Luckimpore	... " 27th	0.9	Fair	... Satisfactory.	
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	... " 26th	0	Fair	... No crop standing, except a little cotton.	
55	Naga Hills	... " 19th	0	Exceedingly fine	Nagas, Kukies, Kacharies, and Mikirs clearing new jhums for the ensuing year.	
56	Jalpigoree	... Feb. 3rd	0	Cloudy and variable.	Not very good	
57	Gowalparah	... Jan. 27th	0.7	Misty and rainy	Winter crops reaped; mustard not good.	
58	Garo Hills	... " 27th	0	Fair	... No crops on the ground.	
59	Darjeling	... Feb. 2nd	0.2	Good	... Wheat and barley on the hills, and mustard on the plains promising.	
60	Cooch Behar	... Jan. 27th	1.2	Cloudy and cold	Good.	

N. B.—The columns of the districts from which returns have not been received remain blank.

Published for general information.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 6th February 1872.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	Stations.	Rain from 15th to 21st Jan. 1872.	Rain from 22nd to 28th Jan. 1872.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
CUTTACK.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	28th Jan. 1872.	
	False Point { Jail ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Jajipore ...	ditto	Not received	ditto	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Kendraparah ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Jugutsingapore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Simbulpore ...	Not received	ditto	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Balasore ...	ditto	Nil	ditto	28th Jan. 1872.	Not received 15th to 21st Jan.
	Bhuddruck ...	Nil	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Poorce ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
CHOYA NAGPORE.	Khoordah ...	Not received	Not received	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	0.24	Nil	0.24	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Dispensary ...	0.12	ditto	0.12	ditto.	
	Burhee ...	0.10	Not received	0.10	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Puchumba ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Ranchee ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Palamow ...	0.55	ditto	0.55	ditto.	
	Purulia ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Gobindpore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
PATNA.	Chyebassa ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Patna (Bankipore) ...	0.10	Not received	0.70	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Dinapore { Jail ...	0.25	1.58	2.46	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Cantonment ...	0.25	1.70	2.55	ditto.	
	Behar ...	0.15	0.69	1.00	ditto.	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Barb ...	Nil	1.18	1.68	ditto.	
	Gya ...	Not received	Not received	0.14	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Sherghotty ...	0.10	Nil	0.10	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Nowadah ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
BRAHMPUR.	Arungabad ...	1.03	1.03	2.14	ditto.	
	Chumparun ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	14th Jan. 1872.	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
	Bettiah ...	0.70	ditto	0.70	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Chuprah ...	Nil	1.50	2.30	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Sewan ...	0.22	0.43	1.19	ditto.	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Mozufferpore ...	0.40	1.40	2.10	ditto.	
	Durbhangah ...	0.02	0.94	0.96	ditto.	
	Seetamarree ...	0.10	0.85	0.95	ditto.	
	Taipore ...	Nil	1.20	3.40	ditto.	
RAJSHAHY.	Mudhubani ...	0.20	2.00	2.42	ditto.	
	Hajipore ...	0.12	1.59	2.07	ditto.	
	Arrah ...	0.23	1.45	2.22	ditto.	
	Buxar ...	0.10	1.15	2.56	ditto.	
	Sasaram ...	0.11	0.45	0.64	ditto.	
	Bhubhooh ...	2.20	1.15	1.40	ditto.	
	Benares ...	Nil	1.65	1.55	ditto.	
	Bhargulpore ...	0.10	0.11	0.21	ditto.	
	Mudheypoorah ...	Nil	0.50	0.50	ditto.	
BURDWAR.	Banka ...	ditto	0.28	0.63	ditto.	
	Sopool ...	ditto	0.99	0.96	ditto.	
	Monghyr ...	0.20	1.05	1.27	ditto.	
	Jamouie ...	Nil	Not received	Nil	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Begosorai ...	Not received	ditto	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Deoghur ...	Nil	ditto	0.03	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Jamtara ...	ditto	Nil	Nil	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Rajmehal ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Pakour ...	Not received	Not received	ditto	14th Jan. 1872.	
RAJSHAHY.	Nya-Doomka ...	Nil	Nil	ditto	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Purneah ...	ditto	1.20	1.20	ditto.	
	Kishungunge ...	ditto	Not received	Nil	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Arrareah ...	Not received	ditto	...	...
	Rempore Beaulah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Nattore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Dogra ...	ditto	Not received	ditto	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Dinapore ...	0.35	0.00	0.95	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Maldah ...	Nil	0.04	0.09	ditto.	
BURDWAR.	Berhampore ...	ditto	Nil	0.04	ditto.	
	Jungipore ...	0.03	ditto	0.09	ditto.	
	Lalbugh ...	Nil	ditto	0.11	ditto.	
	Jamoonkandi ...	ditto	Not received	Nil	21st Jan. 1872.	Not received 1st to 14th Jan.
	Pubna ...	ditto	Nil	ditto	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Serajunge ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Runkpore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Bhowanigunge ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Titalya ...	ditto	1.28	1.28	ditto.	
BURDWAR.	Burdwan ...	ditto	Not received	Nil	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Cutwa ...	ditto	ditto	0.12	ditto.	
	Culina ...	ditto	ditto	0.02	ditto.	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
	Bood-Bood ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Bancoorah ...	ditto	Nil	ditto	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Kaneegung ...	ditto	ditto	0.15	ditto.	
	Sooree ...	ditto	ditto	0.07	ditto.	
	Hooghly ...	ditto	ditto	0.50	ditto.	
	Serampore ...	ditto	0.00	0.22	ditto.	
BURDWAR.	Jehanabad ...	Not received	Not received	...	...
	Howrah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Midnapore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	ditto	ditto	1.35	ditto.	
	Exe. Engr.'s Office ...	ditto	ditto	1.00	ditto.	
	Gurbetta ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Tumlook ...	Not received	0.13	0.13	ditto.	Not received 8th to 21st Jan.

Division.	Stations.	Rain from 15th to 21st Jan. 1872.	Rain from 22nd to 28th Jan. 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
PRESIDENCY.	Kishnaghur ...	Not received	Not received	0.08	14th Jan. 1872.	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
	Bongong ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Ranaghat ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	Mherpore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Choodangah ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Kooshtea ...	Nil	Nil	ditto	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Jessore ...	ditto	ditto	0.00	ditto.	
	Khoolnah ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Jenidah ...	ditto	Not received	0.20	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Nurail ...	ditto	ditto	0.08	ditto.	
	Magoorah ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Bagirhaut ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Faugor Island ...	ditto	Nil	0.02	25th Jan. 1872.	
	Calcutta ...	ditto	ditto	0.22	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	{ Jail ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Barrackpore ...	ditto	ditto	0.70	ditto.	
	Dum-Dum ...	ditto	ditto	0.10	ditto.	
	Baraset ...	ditto	ditto	0.11	ditto.	
Dacca.	Sakherah ...	ditto	ditto	0.16	ditto.	Not received 15th to 21st Jan.
	Busseerhant ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Barrapore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	Not received	Not received	0.51	14th Jan. 1872.	
	{ Jail ...	Nil	Nil	0.05	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Burrisaul ...	ditto	ditto	0.37	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan ...	ditto	Not received	Nil	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Perazepore ...	ditto	Nil	0.37	25th Jan. 1872.	
	Madaripore ...	ditto	ditto	0.70	ditto.	
	Furzedpore ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Gogundo ...	Not received	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	Mymensing ...	Nil	Not received	ditto	21st Jan. 1872.	
CHITTAGONG.	Jamulpore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	Not received 1st to 7th Jan. Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Atteah ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	Kishoregunge ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
	Sylhet ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Cachar ...	ditto	ditto	0.25	ditto.	
	Hylakaudy ...	ditto	ditto	0.39	ditto.	
	Koyah ...	ditto	ditto	0.47	ditto.	
	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	ditto	Nil	0.40	28th Jan. 1872.	
	{ Jail ...	ditto	ditto	0.14	ditto.	
	Cox's Bazar ...	ditto	Not received	0.40	21st Jan. 1872.	
COCH BEHAR.	Rangamatee Hill ...	ditto	Nil	0.50	28th Jan. 1872.	Not received 8th to 21st Jan.
	Noakhully ...	ditto	ditto	0.39	ditto.	
	Tipperah ...	ditto	ditto	0.26	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah ...	Not received	Not received	...	...
	Akyab ...	Nil	Nil	0.10	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Cooch Behar ...	Not received	1.20	1.20	ditto	
	Buxa ...	0.18	0.80	0.98	ditto.	
	Gowparah ...	Nil	Not received	Nil	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Dhobree ...	ditto	1.00	1.00	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Tura (Garo Hills) ...	ditto	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
ASSAM.	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ...	Not received	Not received	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
	{ Hospital ...	Nil	0.36	0.36	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Rungbee ...	Not received	Not received	...	...
	Julpigooree ...	Nil	0.96	0.96	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Boda ...	ditto	2.00	2.00	ditto.	
	Tezapore ...	ditto	Not received	Nil	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Nowzong ...	ditto	2.40	2.80	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Mungledye ...	ditto	Not received	Nil	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Burpettah ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Gowhatty ...	ditto	1.70	1.70	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Seebaugor ...	ditto	Not received	0.48	21st Jan. 1872.	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
	Jorehaut ...	Not received	ditto	0.10	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Golaghat ...	Nil	ditto	0.08	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Nazeerah ...	0.02	ditto	0.22	ditto.	
	Debrooghur ...	Nil	ditto	0.50	ditto.	
	Suddya ...	Not received	ditto	0.80	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Shillong ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Cherrapunjee ...	Not received	ditto	0.02	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Jaowai ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Samoogoodting ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd February 1872.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 28th January to 3rd February 1872.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Jan.											
	28th	10	30.114	30.133	73.0	65.0	62	E N E	...	...	CS	b
		16	30.011	30.029	78.0	69.7	65	S	...	...	CS	b
	29th	10	30.161	30.180	72.0	65.7	71	E N E	...	...	CS	b
		16	30.080	30.098	78.0	69.5	63	N E	...	...	CS	b
	30th	10	30.138	30.157	74.5	63.5	76	E S E	...	...	CS	b
		16	30.006	30.024	79.0	68.1	55	N N W	...	...	CS	b
	31st	10	30.119	30.137	75.0	65.6	59	W S W	...	...	CS	b
	Feb.	16	29.998	30.016	80.0	68.3	52	W S W	...	...	CS	b
	1st	10	30.120	30.139	73.0	71.0	90	W S W	...	...	CS	b
SARONG ISLAND.		16	29.978	29.993	80.0	70.5	60	S by W	...	...	CS	b
	2nd	10	30.086	30.104	76.5	68.0	62	E N E	...	...	CS	b
		16	29.943	29.961	81.6	70.1	52	W by N	...	...	CS	b
	3rd	10	30.075	30.093	75.0	67.0	63	E	...	...	CS	b
		16	29.960	29.978	79.7	70.0	58	N W	...	...	CS	b
	Jan.											
	28th	10	30.122	30.128	74	71	85	W	6.2*	...	N K	b, m
		16	30.006	30.012	79	73	73	S S W	7.8*	...	N K	b, m
	29th	10	30.141	30.147	74	70	81	N E	4.8*	...	N K	b, m
		16	30.025	30.031	82	79	87	W S W	5.2*	...	N K	b, m
CHITTAGONG.	30th	10	30.142	30.148	71	71	100	N	8.5*	...	N	b, m
		16	30.024	30.030	78	73	77	S S W	6.0*	...	N	b, m
	31st	10	30.130	30.136	75	73	90	N	3.8*	...	N	b, m
	Feb.	16	30.007	30.013	79	73	73	S W	8.2*	...	N	b, m
	1st	10	30.131	30.137	76	72	85	N W	3.4*	...	N	b, m
		16	30.007	30.013	81	74	70	W S W	8.0*	...	N	b, m
	2nd	10	30.093	30.099	75	69	72	E N E	9.0*	...	N	b, m
		16	29.977	29.983	79	72	69	S W	8.0*	...	N	b, m
	3rd	10	30.064	30.070	76	72	81	N W	8.3*	...	N	b, m
		16	29.957	29.963	80	73	70	S	4.5*	...	N	b, m
MADRAS.	Jan.											
	28th	10	30.028	30.122	75	67	63	N N E	4.5*	...	N	b, m
		16	29.930	30.023	81	67	44	W	5.8*	...	N	b, m
	29th	10	30.032	30.127	70	63	65	N	4.0*	...	N	b, m
		16	29.955	30.048	79	65	43	W	8.2*	...	N	b, m
	30th	10	29.930	30.031	73	63	58	N	5.4*	...	N	b, m
		16	29.900	29.994	76	64	48	W S W	6.4*	...	N	b, m
	31st	10	30.019	30.114	72	64	62	N N E	5.8*	...	N	b, m
	Feb.	16	29.925	30.018	79	64	40	W	5.7*	...	N	b, m
	1st	10	30.011	30.108	74	67	67	N N E	5.1*	...	N	b, m
CUTTACK.		16	29.920	30.013	81	67	44	W S W	0.0*	...	N	b, m
	2nd	10	29.998	30.092	76	67	60	N	3.0*	...	N	b, m
		16	29.870	29.963	80	68	51	W	5.5*	...	N	b, m
	3rd	10	29.988	30.083	77	69	64	N N W	4.3*	...	N	b, m
		16	29.890	29.983	80	69	54	W	5.4*	...	N	b, m
	Jan.											
	27th	10	30.045	30.075	82	67	42	E N E	6*	...	N	b, m
		16	29.923	29.953	81	71	59	E N E	14*	...	N	b, m
	28th	10	30.031	30.061	83	73	60	N E by E	13*	...	N	b, m
		16	29.950	29.980	80	71	62	E N E	17*	...	N	b, m
AKHAB.	29th	10	30.058	30.088	82	71	53	N E	12*	...	N	b, m
		16	29.959	29.989	82	71	55	N E	13*	...	N	b, m
	30th	10	30.076	30.106	80	73	70	N N E	12*	...	N	b, m
		16	29.952	29.982	82	74	66	N E by E	15*	...	N	b, m
	31st	10	30.075	30.105	84	73	56	N E by E	12*	...	N	b, m
	Feb.	16	29.960	30.090	81	71	59	E N E	13*	...	N	b, m
	1st	10	30.058	30.088	82	73	63	N E by E	0*	...	N	b, m
		16	29.944	29.974	83	73	63	E by N	12*	...	N	b, m
	2nd	10	30.044	30.074	82	71	55	E by N	7*	...	N	b, m
		16	29.927	29.957	83	72	56	E N E	12*	...	N	b, m
AKHAB.	Jan.											
	27th	10	30.031	30.114	79	70	61	S	1.7*	...	KS	fair
		16	29.873	29.957	85	69	41	N E	2.1*	...	KS, C	fair
	28th	10	30.024	30.107	76	70	72	E N E	1.0*	...	KS	fair
		16	29.888	29.970	86	70	41	S E	2.7*	...	KS	fair
	29th	10	30.054	30.138	75	70	70	E N E	1.2*	...	C, KS	cloudy
		16	29.928	30.010	86	70	41	E	2.0*	...	N, KS	cloudy
	30th	10	30.054	30.137	77	69	64	E N E	1.2*	...	C	fair
		16	29.948	30.030	87	69	36	N N E	2.0*	...	KS	fair
	31st	10	30.071	30.154	78	70	65	S W	1.2*	...	C	fair
AKHAB.	Feb.	16	30.0912	30.1732	86	70	41	E	3.6*	...	KS	fair
	1st	10	30.041	30.124	76	69	68	S S W	1.0*	...	KS	cloudy
		16	29.868	29.970	86	69	38	S E	3.3*	...	KS	fair
	2nd	10	30.021	30.108	75	69	72	E N E	1.5*	...	KS	fair
		16	29.868	29.950	86	68	35	S S E	3.4*	...	KS	fair
	Jan.											
	28th	10	30.086	30.168	73	69	85	E N E	1	...	CS	b
		16	29.972	29.994	80	73	70	S W	1	...	CS	b
	29th	10	30.116	30.138	71	67	80	N E	1	...	CS	b
		16	30.004	30.026	79	69	58	W	1	...	CS	b
AKHAB.	30th	10	30.098	30.120	71	68	85	E N E	1	...	CS	b
		16	30.044	30.066	78	71	60	W S W	1	...	CS	b
	31st	10	30.101	30.123	69	67	89	E N E	1	...	CS	b
	Feb.	16	29.992	30.014	80	70	68	S W	1	...	CS	b
	1st	10	30.090	30.118	71	64	85	N E	1	...	CS	b
		16	29.979	30.001	81	73	62	N W	1	...	CS	b
	2nd	10	30.070	30.092	74	70	81	N N W	1	...	CS	b
		16	29.842	29.964	79	71	65	W	1	...	CS	b
	3rd	10	30.018	30.070	70	68	89	E N E	1	...	CS	b
		16	29.932	29.954	69	59	51	S S E	1	...	CS	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd February 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological R

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 31st January 1872.

Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
		Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			H.	Miles.	In.		
22nd	29.998	78.0	61.0	133.0	68.2	62.8	58.1	0.72	W N W	...	20.3	...	...	Clear and cirri. Foggy from midnight to 2 A.M., and 7 to 10 P.M.
23rd	.982	81.0	60.8	135.6	70.3	65.4	61.6	.75	W by S & S by W	...	20.2	...	...	Clear and cirri. Foggy at 7 A.M.
24th	.994	80.7	64.5	136.0	71.4	66.8	63.1	.76	S by W & S S W	...	21.9	...	...	Clear and stratus. Slightly foggy from 3 to 9 A.M.
25th	.999	82.3	62.8	137.3	71.3	67.2	63.0	.79	S S W	...	22.2	...	○	Clear and cumuli. Foggy from 4 to 8 P.M.
26th	30.020	76.8	65.0	136.3	71.2	67.4	64.4	.80	S S W & S by E	...	73.5	...	...	Clear, cirrostrati, and cumuli.
27th	.029	78.6	67.4	128.2	72.0	68.4	65.6	.81	S S E & S S W	...	49.4	...	☾	Cirrostrati and cumuli. Slightly foggy at 7 and 8 A.M., and 9 P.M.
28th	.047	78.3	65.6	134.5	71.7	66.4	62.2	.73	S S W & S	...	76.1	...	...	Cirrostrati and cumuli.
29th	.078	75.0	65.0	134.0	71.6	66.5	62.4	.74	E S E & N E	...	48.7	...	...	Chiefly clear. Slightly foggy at 10 P.M.
30th	.065	76.5	64.5	139.0	71.7	66.8	62.9	.75	E S E & N N W	...	27.2	...	...	Clear and cumuli. Slightly foggy from 6 to 8 A.M., and 8 to 10 P.M.
31st	.045	80.5	65.2	136.6	72.5	66.3	61.3	.89	W S W	...	29.1	...	...	Clear and cirri. Slightly foggy at 9 P.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the wet rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past ten days	...	21.5
The max. temperature during the past ten days	...	82.3
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	81.5
The mean humidity during the past ten days	...	0.75
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.66

Inches.

The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st	...	{ by lower rain gauge	...	Nil
	...	{ by anemometer gauge	...	Nil
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...		...	0.28
Ditto between the 1st January and the 31st January	...		...	0.22
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...		...	0.44

CALCUTTA,
The 5th February 1872.

HURRAY LALL SEN,
For Officer in charge of the Observatory.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
Irrigation Branch.
Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal up to 31st December 1871.

CIRCLE.	Canal.	WATER SUPPLIED DURING 1871-72.				APPROXIMATE AREA IRRIGATED DURING DECEMBER 1871.			RAINFALL.				NAVIGATION RETURNS.					CHIEF IRRIGATION.		REMARKS.	
		Full supply depth.	Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average depth throughout the month.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	District.	Area actually receiving water during month in acres.	Of column 8 area receiving water for first time during current year.	Total of column 9 for all previous months of current year.	Total area irrigated up to date during the current year.	Inches during the month.	Inches up to date during the year.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Nature of traffic.	Number of boats.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Approximate value of goods.	Per column 8.		Per column 9.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Orissa	High Level	8	675	4.80	Still water.	Cuttack	10,721	..	10,721	10,721	..	49.24	58.13	Local	..	31	55	771	201 8 0	Rice	Canal closed from 15th December 1871. Escape at Ransulpore closed for repairs.
	Kendrapara	7	1,262	5.09	749.592	Ditto	15,647	79	15,568	15,647	0.16	49.40	58.23	Local	..	38	174	3,726	4,151 0 0	Cotton & other articles.	Canal closed from 15th December 1871 for repairs. Discharge through No. 8 Lock is 1,092 c. ft. per second. Discharge over Man-tree escape, 267 73 c. ft. per second.
	Taldanda	8	1,300	6.25	14.51 or 30 c. ft.	Ditto	1,376	13	1,363	1,376	0.16	49.40	58.23	Local	..	15	85	1,026	90 0 0	..	Canal closed from 15th December 1871.
	Machong	..	..	..	..	Ditto	310	5	305	310	0.16	49.40	58.23	Government	Government	116	1,479	36,580	3,117 0 0	..	Only a little water let down to bring boats into Upper Reach.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 7, 1872.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th January 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.				
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Total traffic for the week ...	95,851	1,39,543 4 9	12,791 0 4	900,694 0	4,31,582 9 3	39,561 14 9	52,353 4 1		
Or per mile of railway ...	100 0 4		0 19 10	.....	337 2 9	30 18 2	40 18 0	
For previous 2 weeks of half-year ...	171,278	2,92,501 12 8	26,821 3 10	1,410,938 20	9,50,548 0 3	87,133 11 4	113,954 15 2		
Total for 3 weeks ...	267,129	4,32,138 1 5	39,612 13 2	2,107,632 20	13,82,130 9 6	129,095 6 1	166,307 10 3		
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	100,378	1,40,074 6 10	13,605 3 1	572,184 0	3,81,801 8 7	34,998 9 6	48,663 12 7		
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...		116 8 2	10 13 7	.....	298 6 5	27 7 1	38 0 8	
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	285,500	4,16,802 12 11	38,215 3 6	1,752,653 30	10,72,601 8 8	98,327 6 2	136,542 9 8		

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th January 1872, on 223 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	5,075	12,986 13 5	1,190 9 2	85,670 0	23,807 15 3	2,182 7 11	
Or per mile of railway ...		58 3 10	5 6 9	.....	105 12 2	9 15 9	
For previous 2 weeks of half-year ...	10,166	30,160 11 5	2,764 11 8	140,809 20	45,399 7 3	4,161 12 4	6,926 7 0
Total for 3 weeks ...	15,241	43,147 8 10	3,955 3 10	226,539 20	69,207 6 6	6,344 0 3	10,290 4 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	3,124	14,071 0 9	1,289 16 11	25,421 10	7,343 7 6	673 3 0	1,062 10 11
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...		63 1 7	5 15 8	.....	32 14 11	3 0 5	8 16 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	11,668	48,691 9 3	4,455 8 5	92,658 30	24,065 10 10	2,200 10 5	6,655 18 10

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

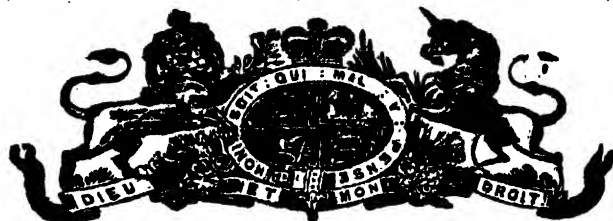
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th January 1872, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	32,357½	10,917 0 6	1,828 9 7	97,195 18½	18,810 0 11	1,724 5 1	3,552 14 8
Or per mile of railway ...	267	127 7 4	11 13 8	621 0	129 3 1	11 0 4	
For previous 2 weeks of half-year ...	57,135	37,611 14 6	5,395 15 8	161,179 21½	15,911 9 0		6,087 13
Total for 3 weeks ...	89,792½	56,991 15 0	5,224 5 3	258,375 0	54,721 9 11	6,016 2 11	10,240 8 2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	26,507½	17,778 4 8	1,629 18 6	112,488 35	24,212 13 10	2,219 10 3	3,849 3 9
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	169	113 9 7	10 8 3	718 0	154 11 5		24 11 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	79,987½	48,639 5 9	4,457 13 10	305,385 9	65,262 1 2	5,082 7 1	10,440 9 11

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 20th January 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	13,090½	1,568 10 6	166 17 4	14,263 0	387 6 0	38 14 9	195 12 1
Or per mile of railway ...	467	56 0 5	5 12 1	509 16	13 13 4	1 7 8	6 19 9
For previous 16 weeks of half-year ...	83,831½	12,725 6 9	1,272 10 10	176,742 10	5,560 5 0	556 0 7	1,828 11 5
Total for 16 weeks ...	96,915	14,294 1 3	1,439 8 2	191,005 10	5,947 11 0	594 15 4	2,024 8 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	10,792	1,467 3 0	146 14 5	9,829 0	318 15 3	31 17 11	178 12 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	385	52 6 4	5 4 9	354 0	11 6 3	1 2 9	6 7 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	95,494	13,207 11 6	1,526 15 5	176,308 28	5,750 15	575 2 0	2,095 17 5



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 10th February 1872.

Present:

J. GRAM, ESQ., ADVOCATE-GENERAL, *Presiding.*
 V. H. SCHALCH, ESQ.,
 H. L. DAMIER, ESQ.,
 A. R. THOMPSON, ESQ.,
 S. C. BAYLEY, ESQ.,
 C. E. BERNARD, ESQ.,
 MOULVIE ABDUL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR,
 B. D. COLVIN, ESQ.,
 T. M. ROBINSON, ESQ.,
 BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER,
 and
 RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR.

JUTE WAREHOUSES: FIRE-BRIGADE.

MR. BERNARD moved that the Bill to amend the law for the regulation of jute warehouses, and to provide for the establishment of an efficient fire-brigade, be considered in order to the final settlement of its clauses. He said the clauses were settled by the Council at its last meeting, but the Bill was not then passed, as several important alterations were made on that day, and it was considered expedient that the Bill should be republished before being passed. Yesterday and to-day notice had been given of some further amendments

which were to be proposed, and he therefore moved that they should be taken into consideration in the order in which they stood.

BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER said, that the necessity of the first amendment of which he had given notice would become apparent when it was considered that the time for putting the Act into operation would be entirely contingent on the completion of the inspection and submission of the report of the Select Committee of the Justices provided for under section 5 of the Bill. The number of jute warehouses scattered over the town was so large that the preliminaries might not be gone through by the 15th of July next, the date fixed for the submission of the Committee's report. It was to remove all incentives to undue haste in the work of inspection and inquiry, and to its being perfunctorily performed, and licenses in respect to existing warehouses being wantonly withheld, that he thought some words of the kind he proposed were necessary. He would therefore move the substitution, in lines 1 and 2 of section 3, of the words "such date as the Lieutenant-Governor may appoint and notify in the *Calcutta Gazette*," for the words "the 31st July next after the passing of this Act."

MR. COLVIN said, it was incumbent on him to oppose this amendment. The amendment appeared to him to strike at an essential principle of the Bill, that within the shortest reasonable time existing jute warehouses should be brought within the operation of this Act. The measure had been introduced to the Council as a somewhat urgent one, as dealing with a question which demanded early and prompt legislation. It appeared to him most necessary that some early date should be fixed for the commencement of the Act, and in fixing the 31st July he considered that the earliest rather than the latest desirable date had been fixed. Any one acquainted with the jute trade would agree with him that no more reasonable or more practicable date could be fixed than the end of the annual jute season; and it would be more convenient to the owners of jute warehouses that the Act should take effect from that date. He would venture to say that the practical result of the amendment which had been proposed would be to defer the commencement of the operation of the Act to another jute season. He was sure that the hon'ble member himself did not intend that his amendment should have that effect. Although Mr. Colvin was not willing that the operation of the Act should be precipitated, he thought that the 31st July next was not too early a date to fix for the commencement of the Act, and he did certainly object to its being put off to an indefinite date. The hon'ble member had based his objection to the date fixed for the commencement of the Act on the ground that the work of inspection could not be properly done within the time allowed; but Mr. Colvin trusted that the Council would support the decision of the Select Committee by adhering to the date fixed by them.

The motion was then put and negatived.

BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER moved that in line 8 of section 4 the words "person using the same" be substituted for the words "owner or occupier thereof." He said the Council would observe that the penalty on default being made in taking out a license was enforceable only against the occupier or person using the warehouse; he did not therefore see the necessity of requiring the owner of the premises to take out a license when his non-compliance with the requisition could not be enforced by a penalty: he would make the occupier or person using the premises only liable to take out a license.

MR. DAMPIER said that perhaps the hon'ble member did not observe that the provision to which he referred was permissive: the section said that no warehouses should be used for the storage of jute or cotton unless the owner or occupier took out a license. It did not impose any liability on the owner, but simply enabled the owner of the premises to take out a license instead of the occupier, if he did not do so.

THE PRESIDENT observed that the license must be taken out by either the owner or occupier: he thought the hon'ble member's explanation satisfied the objection raised by the hon'ble mover of the amendment.

The motion was then put and negatived.

BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER moved the insertion, after "thereof" in line 17 of section 6, of the following words:—

"In case the said person is unwilling to comply with the said restrictions and conditions, he may serve a notice upon the owner, with a copy of the certificate annexed thereto, calling upon him to comply with the terms thereof; and in case the owner declines or fails to carry out the same within a reasonable time, the lease of the jute warehouse (provided that the terms thereof show that the said warehouse was leased expressly for the storage of jute or cotton) shall thereupon stand cancelled."

He said this was simply an attempt at a solution of the complications that would necessarily arise in the relations of landlord and tenant on the passing of this Act. He was, however, very far from being satisfied that the amendment he proposed would meet the whole difficulty, but it would go to some extent towards it, and he left it entirely to the Council to decide the matter.

MR. BERNARD said, he thought this amendment was an extremely important one, and he agreed with the hon'ble President that if the principle of the amendment were accepted by the Council it would be possible to put the amendment in a better form of words than that in which it now stood. For his own part he thought that a clause of this scope would unnecessarily commit the Legislature to interference with existing agreements of this particular kind. As the amendment stood, it would only affect those leases which by their terms expressly showed that the lease was granted for a jute warehouse. He was not sure (nor, he believed, was the hon'ble member,) whether such a clause existed in many leases: it probably did not exist in many leases; but until inquiry was made, neither the hon'ble member nor the Council could say. If such a clause did not exist in the leases, then the clause would simply become inoperative; but if it did, then this amendment would alter the conditions of all existing leases, and it would throw the burden of putting jute warehouses into order on the owner, and take it away entirely from the occupier. Mr. Bernard should be very glad if the President would see fit to give the Council the benefit of his advice on the legal question; and if the principle of the amendment which the hon'ble member proposed was accepted by the Council, Mr. Bernard thought the Bill ought not to be finally passed that day with an important amendment of this kind. The consideration of the Bill would have to be postponed, so that the amendment might be carefully considered and the people interested in it might have an opportunity of expressing their opinion upon it.

THE PRESIDENT said that this was a very important amendment, and as it affected the rights of property to a great extent, he thought it should not be disposed of in a hasty way. The notice of amendment had only reached him that morning, and he had not had sufficient time to consider the matter carefully; but the question of principle being now before the Council, he thought it would be fair to consider it. He believed there were very few instances in which it was expressed in the lease that the house and premises should only be used for the storing of jute; but he understood there were many leases in which there was the mutual understanding between the parties that the premises were to be used for a jute screw-house. He did not wish to give an off-hand opinion upon the subject, but he thought that in the case of a lease in which it was expressly agreed that the premises should be used only as a jute warehouse, and a supervening law came in to the effect that it should not be so used in its existing state, whereby it became impossible for the tenant to get the benefit of his lease, the contract would be held to be dissolved, inasmuch as a beneficial enjoyment would be rendered impossible by the act of the law. But there were many other cases in which, without any such express words in the lease, or words necessarily leading to that conclusion, it might be well understood that the object of the party taking the lease was for the purpose of a jute warehouse: the parties in fact did not contemplate a new law requiring other conditions, involving an increase of expense in putting the premises into a condition which the existing law did not require. Therefore, if the tenant was prohibited from carrying out the purposes for which he took the lease, the President thought it was only just that he should in some way be protected. On the other hand, as this Act stood, the landlord might hold the tenant to his lease, notwithstanding that he might not be able to carry on the purposes for which he took the

premises and the Act made no provision that it should be obligatory on the landlord to permit the alterations requisite to qualify the premises for a license. Under these circumstances it did seem fair that some arrangement should be made to adjust these differences. The question was, how was that to be done. The principle, he thought, of a law which interfered and imported particular conditions in order to carry on trade, should be that the landlord should pay the expenses of the alterations, and that he should be entitled to some interest upon the money which he was compelled to lay out; and also that it should be obligatory on the landlord, in cases where the premises were in reality let for the purpose of a jute warehouse, either to make or allow the tenant to make the necessary alterations in the premises which were required by the law to put them in a proper state for the carrying on of the business. The result would be that the landlord would be compelled to allow the alterations to be made at his expense, and that the tenant should pay something by way of interest for that expenditure.

MR. DAMPIER said that he thought sufficient time should be given for the consideration of such a clause, and that the Council should not be called upon to decide the matter at once.

MR. BERNARD said he thought that it would be well to take the sense of the Council whether they wished to make an amendment of this kind at all: if it should be carried in the affirmative, it would be on the understanding that the Bill should not be passed that day, and that the wording of the section should be well considered and laid before the Council as early as possible.

MR. BAYLEY said that the alternative of rejecting the amendment merely involved leaving the difficulty to be dealt with by the Courts under existing principles of law instead of introducing a new principle; and if he had understood the hon'ble President rightly, and it was the case that very few leases did contain a special clause showing that the warehouse was leased expressly for the storage of jute or cotton, then the amendment would be very rarely operative, and the practical result would be precisely the same, and would leave the whole question for decision under the law as it stood. He was not sure that it would be worth while to introduce a questionable interference with existing rules of law merely for this object. In the case of the destruction of a jute warehouse by fire, the tenant would bear the loss of the remainder of his lease, and the owner would suffer the loss occasioned by the fire. He thought this was an equitable principle. He thought therefore that there was some danger in the Council laying down a general principle of law which was to deal with leases of different periods of duration, some of which were said to be for fourteen years: while the great majority of these leases were, he believed, for short terms, mainly from year to year; and in respect to these small leases the principle would be nugatory if not injurious. If we allowed a notice of six months to be given to the landlord, by that time most of the leases would be at an end; and in the case of very long leases, the principle of ultimate private adjustment would hold good whether the loss, in the first instance, fell partly upon the owner and partly upon the occupier, or wholly on the occupier, or wholly on the owner: but the principle would operate very differently in the case of long and of short leases. On the whole he thought it would be well to leave the matter as it stood; if there was any legal difficulty, one or two cases would settle it.

MR. DAMPIER said that if this question was to be put to the vote, it was necessary to draw the attention of the Council to a point as to which the remarks of the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill seemed to him (Mr. Dampier) to be not quite accurate. The hon'ble member had said, that the effect of the amendment as it now stood would be to throw the whole cost and responsibility on the owner, instead of on the occupier, but it appeared to Mr. Dampier that there was a self-adjusting limit, which he thought would work somewhat in this way. If the lease was for a short term the occupier would not make the alterations himself; he would call on the owner to do so. It would be at the option of the owner to make them or not. He might say to the occupier, "If you do not choose to incur the expense, throw up your lease." But on the other hand if the lease was one of those fourteen years' leases, which had been

referred to, and if the owner thought that it would be worth the occupier's while to incur the expense, the owner would refuse to make the alterations and leave the expense to be borne by the occupier. He thought the matter would adjust itself by the circumstances of each particular case.

MR. ROBINSON said that he was inclined to think that the best course would be to confine this Bill to the simple object of securing the safety of the town from fire. As far as his experience went, he did not think that the difficulty of the landlord and tenant adjusting these matters between themselves would be very great. From the nature of leases in Calcutta he did not think that those difficulties were worth much attention, and he could not foresee the slightest inconvenience in leaving the landlord and tenant to arrange between themselves how they were fairly to meet the provisions of the law. He believed any attempt to do so would only lead to confusion and difficulty; whereas, if the parties were left alone, no such difficulties would arise.

MR. SCHALCH said, if it were competent to him to move an amendment, he would suggest that the section should stand over for consideration till the next meeting of the Council. Those who were in favor of such an amendment could vote for it, and if the amendment were carried, a section might be so prepared in the interval before the next meeting of the Council as to meet the opinion and views which had been expressed by the President. Such a course would bring the question before the Council in a more complete shape, and the matter could then be fairly discussed and decided.

THE PRESIDENT said he thought, the best course would be to take the votes on the substantive motion first: if that motion was affirmed, the question could then be postponed for further consideration at the next meeting of the Council.

The Council then divided:

AYES—3.

Baboo Digumbar Mitter.
Mr. Dampier.
The President.

NOES—8.

Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore.
Mr. Robinson.
Mr. Colvin.
Moulvie Abdool Latteef.
Mr. Bernard.
Mr. Bayley.
Mr. Rivers Thompson.
Mr. Schalch.

The motion was therefore negatived.

On the motion of Mr. Bernard two verbal amendments were made in section 6.

MR. BERNARD moved the insertion, after the the word "suspend" in line 3 of section 9, of the words "for such time as they shall think fit." He said that by this section the Justices had the power to suspend any licenses, but the section did not say for what period the suspension should continue. It seemed right that if the Justices had the power to suspend a license, they should also have power to determine for what period the suspension should take effect.

The motion was agreed to.

In section 13, MR. BERNARD moved the insertion of the words "or cancelled" after the word "refused" in line 6; and of the words "or during the time for which such license shall have been suspended" after the word "thereof" in the same line. He said these amendments were introduced to give effect to section 9. As section 13 stood, a penalty was imposed for using a jute warehouse after the refusal to grant a license. But if the Justices had power (as they would have under section 9) to cancel a license which they had granted, or to suspend it for a certain time, it seemed necessary that some penalty should be imposed for a breach of the order cancelling or suspending the license. These words were therefore proposed to be inserted with that view.

The motions were severally agreed to.

On the motion of MR. BERNARD a verbal amendment was made in section 14.

MR. BERNARD moved the introduction, at the end of clause (3) of section of the words "not being members of the Calcutta and Suburban Police.

Force." He said that the object of the amendment was this. As the section stood the Justices at a special meeting had the power to frame bye-laws, amongst other things, for the training, discipline, and good conduct of the members of the fire-brigade. It had been pointed out that if the fire-brigade was to be worked cheaply, and the town was not to be heavily burdened for its support, then it would naturally happen that the European and Native members of the Calcutta Police should be the persons appointed to work it. As the Council were aware, the Police force of Calcutta was not managed directly by the Justices, but by the Commissioner of Police under the local Government, and the Commissioner of Police would take care to see that the officers of police appointed to the fire-brigade attended to their own police duties. If that were to be done, it would be necessary to make many members of the police force also members of the fire-brigade. For instance, the Chief Officer might be an officer of the police; if he were not a police officer, it would be necessary that he should be well paid for the responsible position he would hold, and the large powers he was authorized to exercise under section 17. He would naturally be idle the greater part of the year, for fires were not now of frequent occurrence in Calcutta, and in certain seasons he would have no duties at all to perform. The time of a highly paid man would therefore hardly be fully occupied. While if the Chief Officer was a police officer, and if the justices passed these bye-laws for the training and discipline of the brigade, he would have to serve two masters, and would thus be placed in a difficult position. It seemed better, therefore, that the members of the Calcutta Police force, who should also be members of the fire-brigade, should not be subject to the bye-laws of the Justices.

The motion was agreed to.

MR. BERNARD moved the omission from section 18 of all the words after the word "magistrate" in line 6, and the substitution for them of the words "having jurisdiction in the place in which such fire shall have occurred, and the said magistrate, in any case where he may see fit, shall summon witnesses and take evidence in order to the further ascertainment of such facts". He said that the words which he proposed to omit were inserted at the last meeting of the Council, with the object of taking the conduct of the investigation as to the cause of a fire, from the hands of the executive and imposing that duty on a judicial officer. As the section stood it was not quite clear whether the obligation to make enquiries of this kind lay on the magistrate, in every case of fire. As everybody must know some fires were small and unimportant; others were extensive, and regarding which very careful enquiries were necessary. It seemed to Mr. Bernard unnecessary to burden the magistrate with the duty of making enquiries in every case of fire. The amendment therefore provided for the Chief Officer of the fire-brigade making enquiries in every case, and he would report to the magistrate, who in cases of doubt or difficulty would then, if he thought fit, make an enquiry. Another object of the amendment was to correct an inaccuracy of expression in the section as it now stood. As it now read, the report was to be made to "the Magistrate of Police of the town or division of the town in which the fire shall have occurred;" but as the Council knew the Act would apply to the suburbs as well as to Calcutta, and the amendment which Mr. Bernard proposed provided that the report of the Chief Officer should be made to the magistrate having jurisdiction in the place in which the fire should have occurred.

The motion was agreed to.

MR. BERNARD said that as the Council had come to a decision adverse to the only important amendment of principle which had been proposed, and as the amendments which had been agreed to did not make any substantive alteration in the provisions of the Bill, he would now move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill was passed.

The Council was then adjourned to a day of which notice would be given.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 10th February 1872.

No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station, in inches.	Character of the weather in the district, as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
1	Bhaugulpore	Feb. 10th	0.5	Cold	Very good. The rain has injured the linseed a little and mango much, which is in blossom, and is a large and important crop in the district.	
2	Monghyr	" 10th	0.4	Rainy	Favorable.	
3	Purneah	" 10th	0.4	Rainy and cloudy	A full outturn of all the crops expected almost throughout the district.	
4	Rajmehal.	"				
5	Deoghur.	"				
6	Nya Doomka	"				
7	Godda	" 10th	* Heavy shower on 5th.	Cloudy, then fair	The rain has been beneficial to khesari (a kind of pulse) and to sugar-cane.	* No rain gauge.
8	Pakour	" 10th	†	Cloudy and rainy, and then clear and cold.	Gram injured, and mustard and wheat benefited by the rain.	† Not observed owing to absence at Rajmehal.
9	Jamtarra	" 10th	1.0	Rainy, and then fine and bracing.	No crops on the ground.	
10	Patna	" 10th	0.4	Partly clear and partly cloudy.	Spring crops better owing to improvement in weather.	
11	Gya	" 10th	1.8	Damp and cloudy	The spring crops have suffered to some extent owing to the excessive fall of rain.	
12	Chumparun	" 10th	0	Cool	Spring crops promise well.	
13	Sarun	" 10th	0.2	Fine and very cold	The westerly winds favorable to the spring crops, which are good.	
14	Shahabad	" 10th	0.3	Fair	The winter crops continue promising, though peas and musoor are slightly injured; the strong west-wind and a bright sun will do very possible good to the crops.	
15	Tirhoot	" 10th	0	Fair and cold	Spring crops promise well.	
16	Rajshahye	" 6th	2.4	Cool and pleasant, then rainy and foggy.	The spring crops daily improving.	Small-pox prevailing in some places.
17	Bograh	" 2nd	0.1	Cloudy and foggy	Good.	
18	Dinagapore	" 10th	0.2	Foggy, cloudy, and rainy, and piercing cold.	Little of winter crops grows in the district; mustard scanty owing to want of rain in October.	
19	Maldah	" 10th	0.9	Cloudy and rainy, then westerly wind and much cold.	Good.	
20	Moorshedabad	" 10th	2.41	Fair, then cloudy and rainy.	Good.	
21	Pubna	" 10th	2.1	Variable; heavy rain with wind, thunder, and lightning.	Good.	
22	Rungpore	" 10th	0	Gusty and cold	Ploughing going on.	
23	Burdwan	" 10th	†	Partly fair and partly cloudy.	Favorable	† No
24	Bancoorah	" 9th	0.9	Cool and cloudy	The rain has done much good to the crops.	
25	Beerbhoom	" 10th	1.2	Wet and stormy, then very fine.	Outturn of 12 annas in some places and still less in others of spring crops expected.	
26	Hooghly	" 10th	3.3	Clear and cloudy	Winter crops good.	
27	Howrah	" 10th	0	Favorable	Satisfactory.	
28	Midnapore	" 8th	0.1	Fair	Good.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station, in inches.	Character of the weather in the district, as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
29	Nuddea	Feb. 10th	1·7	Cool and clear	Winter crops not very good, but improving since the rain.	
30	Jessore	" 9th	2·2	Cloudy and rainy.	Spring crops good.	* Nothing reported.
31	24-Pergunnahs	" 10th	Slight	Fair, and then cloudy and rainy.	Good.	
32	Dacca	" 10th	0·6	Cloudy and rainy, then fair and dry.	Good.	
33	Backergunge	" 9th	0·4	Cold and fair, then rainy.	Good.	
34	Furreedpore	" 10th	0·7	Cloudy and rainy, then cold and fine.	Good; the rain has done much good to all standing crops.	General health good; few cases of cholera in one thannah.
35	Mymensingh	" 3rd	0	Fair	Good.	
36	Sylhet	" 3rd	0	Good	Very good.	
37	Cachar	" 3rd	0	Fair, cold, and dull	Good.	
38	Chittagong	" 3rd	0	Warm	Generally favorable.	
39	Noakhally or Bulloah	" 2nd	0	Fair	Mustard tolerably good.	† Not received
40	Tipperah	" 2nd	0	Cool and dry	Good.	
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	" 3rd	0	Foggy	Good.	
42	Cuttack	" 10th	0·4	Seasonable	Good.	
43	Balasore.	" 2nd	0	Hotter for the season.	Satisfactory, except in the Chilka isthmus. Embankments and excavations as relief works going on in Malood and Parikood.	
44	Poorce	" 10th	0·5	Stormy and rainy	Crops improved by the rain.	
45	Hazareebaugh	" 9th	0·9	Cloudy and cold, with a slight fall of hailstones.	Fair, but the cloudy weather will do harm if it continues.	
46	Maunbhoom	" 10th	·8	Fine	Wheat, barley, gram, peas, urhur, linseed, and rape, have improved by the rain.	
47	Singbhoom	" 3rd	0	Dry and cold	Unfavorable as regards pulses.	
48	Durrung	" 3rd	0·3	Variable	Sugar-cane and mustard doing well.	
49	Nowgong	" 2nd	2·1	Unsettled with rain, thunder, and storm.	Spring crops promising well.	
50	Sebsaugor	" 3rd	0·4	Cool, damp, and cloudy.	Crops reaped.	
51	Kamroop	" 3rd	0	Cold and dry	Salce crops favorable.	
52	Luckimpore	" 3rd	0·6	Fair	Satisfactory.	
53	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	" 2nd	0	Fair	No standing crop, except a little of cotton.	
54	Naga Hills	Jan. 26th	0·1	Fine, cold, and seasonable.	Work still going on in the "jhums;" "koni-dhan" being sown.	
55	Julpigoree	Feb. 10th	0	Very cold and cloudy.	Mustard not good; spring crops poor for want of rain; price of rice rising.	
56	Go'walparah	" 3rd	0	Foggy and cloudy	Winter crops reaped; mustard not good.	
57	Garohills	" 3rd	0	Fair	No crops on the ground.	
58	Darjeeling	" 9th	0·1	Very cold and misty.	Wheat and barley once promising looking dry for want of rain; crops in the terai promising.	
59	Cooch Behar	" 3rd	1·2	Cloudy	Good.	

The Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling remarks:—

"I may note a strange meteorological phenomenon observed on the morning of Monday last, the 6th of February 1872. About 1 A.M. of Monday a glorious blush of crimson was observed, covering a large expanse of the heavens to the North of the station. Stars twinkled through this light. Several gentlemen watched the phenomenon for a lengthened time, and declared they never witnessed a more gorgeous sight. It was evidently unusual, as the Bhooteahs of the place say they have never seen the like. The light was steady, and sustained from 1 A.M. to 4 A.M., and could not, the observers say, have been the reflection of a fire, however extensive."

B. W. D. MORTON,
Deputy Commissioner.

Darjeeling, 10th February 1872.

N. B.—The columns of the districts from which returns have not been received remain blank.

Published for general information.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 13th February 1872.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	Stations.	Rain from 22nd to 28th Jan. 1872.	Rain from 4th Jan. to 4th Feb. 1872.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1872		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Jail ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	False Point	ditto	Not received	ditto	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Jajipore	Not received	ditto	ditto	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Kendraparah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Jugatsingapore	ditto	ditto	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Sumbulpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	8th Jan. 1872.	Not received 15th to 21st Jan.
	Balasore ...	Nil	ditto	ditto	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Bhadruck ...	ditto	Nil	ditto	ditto	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Pooree ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	...	
	Khoordah ...	Not received	Not received	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	Nil	0.46	0.70	4th Feb. 1872	
	Dispensary ...	ditto	0.61	0.73	ditto.	
	Burhee ...	Not received	Not received	0.10	1st Jan. 1872.	
	Pachumba ...	Nil	0.46	0.46	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Ranchee ...	ditto	0.54	0.54	ditto.	
	Palanow ...	ditto	Not received	0.55	8th Jan. 1872.	
	Purulia ...	ditto	0.28	0.28	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Gobindpore ...	ditto	Not received	Nil	8th Jan. 1872.	
	Chyebassa ...	ditto	Nil	ditto	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Patna (Bankipore) ...	1.32	0.83	2.85	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Jail ...	1.58	0.29	2.76	ditto.	
	Cantonment ...	1.70	0.67	3.22	ditto.	
	Behar ...	0.69	1.06	2.06	ditto	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Barh ...	1.18	Not received.	0.43	8th Jan. 1872.	
	Gya ...	0.15	ditto	0.43	ditto.	
	Sherghotty ...	Nil	0.38	0.48	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Nowadah ...	ditto	1.51	1.51	ditto.	
	Arungabad ...	1.03	0.98	3.12	ditto.	
	Champanna ...	0.51	Not received	0.51	8th Jan. 1872	Not received 1st to 7th and 15th to 21st Jan.
	Bettiah ...	Not received	ditto	0.70	1st Jan. 1872	
	Chuprah ...	1.50	0.20	2.50	4th Feb. 1872.	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Sewan ...	0.43	0.02	1.21	ditto	
	Mozufferpore ...	1.40	0.20	2.30	ditto.	
	Durbhangah ...	0.94	0.16	1.12	ditto.	
	Sootamaree ...	0.25	0.30	1.25	ditto.	
	Tajpore ...	1.20	Not received	3.40	8th Jan. 1872.	
	Mudhubani ...	2.00	ditto	2.42	ditto.	
	Hajipore ...	1.69	1.00	3.07	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Arrah ...	1.45	0.35	2.57	ditto.	
	Buxar ...	1.15	0.30	2.80	ditto.	
	Sasaram ...	0.45	0.90	1.54	ditto.	
	Bhubhoah ...	1.15	Not received	1.10	28th Jan. 1872	
	Benares ...	1.55	Nil	1.55	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Bhaugulpore ...	0.11	0.27	0.48	ditto.	
	Mudheypoorah ...	0.50	Nil	0.50	ditto.	
	Banka ...	0.28	0.90	1.52	ditto.	
	Soopool ...	0.99	Not received	0.99	28th Jan. 1872	
	Monghyr ...	1.05	0.44	1.71	4th Feb. 1872	
	Jamouie ...	Nil	Not received	Nil	28th Jan. 187	
	Begooesrai ...	1.00	2.05	3.05	4th Feb. 1872	
	Deoghur ...	Not received	1.09	1.12	ditto	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Jamtara ...	Nil	0.50	0.50	ditto.	
	Rajmahal ...	ditto	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Pakour ...	Not received	ditto	ditto	ditto	Not received 15th to 28th Jan.
	Nya-Doomka ...	Nil	0.32	0.32	ditto.	
	Purneah ...	1.20	0.25	1.45	ditto.	
	Kishongunge ...	1.38	Not received	1.30	28th Jan. 187	
	Arrareah ...	Not received	ditto	...	...
BHOJPA.	Rampore Beaulah...	Nil	0.28	0.28	4th Feb. 187	
	Nattore ...	ditto	Not received	Nil	28th Jan. 187	
	Bograh ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Dinapore ...	0.80	0.67	1.62	4th Feb. 187.	
	Maldah ...	0.04	0.41	0.50	ditto.	
	Berhampore ...	Nil	0.37	0.41	ditto.	
	Jungipore ...	ditto	0.43	0.52	ditto.	
	Lalbagh ...	ditto	0.28	0.37	ditto.	
	Jamooakandi ...	ditto	0.57	0.59	ditto.	
	Pubna ...	ditto	0.06	0.06	ditto.	
	Serajunge ...	ditto	0.60	0.60	ditto.	
	Bangpore ...	ditto	0.10	0.10	ditto.	
	Bhowanigunge ...	ditto	Not received	Nil	28th Jan. 187	
	Titilya ...	1.28	0.10	1.38	4th Feb. 187.	
	Burdwan ...	Not received	0.02	0.02	ditto	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Cutwa ...	Nil	0.67	0.72	ditto.	
	Cujna ...	Not received	0.01	0.03	ditto	Not received 1st to 7th and 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Bod-Bod ...	ditto	0.80	0.80	ditto	Not received 22nd to 23th Jan.
	Bancoorah ...	Nil	0.05	0.05	ditto.	
	Raneegunge ...	ditto	0.12	0.27	ditto.	
	Sooree ...	ditto	1.28	1.35	ditto.	
	Hooghly ...	ditto	Nil	0.50	ditto.	
	Serampore ...	0.06	ditto	0.22	ditto.	
	Jehanabad ...	Not received	Not received	...	...
	Howrah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	4th Feb. 187.	
	Minnapore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office	ditto	Not received	1.35	28th Jan. 187	
	{ Exe. Engr.'s Office	ditto	Nil	1.00	4th Feb. 187.	
	Gurbetta ...	ditto	Not received	Nil	28th Jan. 187.	
	Tumlook ...	0.13	ditto	0.13	ditto	Not received 8th to 21st Jan

DIVISION.	Stations.	Rain from 29th Jan. to 28th Jan. 1872.	Rain from 29th Jan. to 4th Feb. 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
PRESIDENCY.	Kishnagur ...	Inches. Nil	Inches. Not received	0.08	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Bongou ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Banaghat ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Meherpore ...	ditto	ditto	0.08	ditto.	
	Choodangah ...	ditto	ditto	0.10	ditto.	
	Kooshtea ...	ditto	Nil	Nil	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Jessore ...	ditto	ditto	0.09	ditto.	
	Khoolnah ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Jenidah ...	Not received	Not received	0.20	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Nurnil ...	ditto	ditto	0.06	ditto.	
	Magoorah ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Bagirhaut ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Saugor Island ...	Nil	Nil	0.09	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Calcutta ...	ditto	ditto	0.23	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	{ Jail ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Barrackpore ...	ditto	Not received	0.70	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Dum-Dum ...	ditto	ditto	1.10	ditto.	
	Buraset ...	ditto	ditto	0.31	ditto.	
	Sutkherah ...	ditto	ditto	0.16	ditto.	
DACCA.	Bussacrhant ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Barripore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	ditto	Nil	0.51	4th Feb. 1872.	
	{ Jail ...	ditto	ditto	0.05	ditto.	
	Burrianul ...	ditto	ditto	0.37	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Persepore ...	Nil	Nil	0.37	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Madaripore ...	ditto	ditto	0.70	ditto.	
	Farreedpore ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Goalundo ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	Not received 15th to 21st Jan.
	Mymensing ...	Not received	Not received	ditto	21st Jan. 1872	
	Jamulpore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Atteah ...	0.02	0.01	0.03	4th Feb. 1872	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
CHITTAGONG.	Kishoregunge ...	Nil	Not received	Nil	24th Jan. 1872.	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Sylhet ...	0.16	Nil	0.16	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Cachar ...	0.43	Not received	0.67	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Hylakandy ...	0.18	ditto	0.57	ditto.	
	Koyah ...	Nil	ditto	0.47	ditto.	
	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	ditto	Nil	0.40	4th Feb. 1872.	
	{ Jail ...	ditto	ditto	0.44	ditto.	
	For's Bazar ...	Not received	Not received	0.40	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Rangamatee Hill ...	Nil	ditto	0.50	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Noakhally ...	ditto	Nil	0.59	4th Feb. 1872.	
COCH BHAH.	Tipperah ...	ditto	ditto	0.28	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah ...	ditto	Not received	0.57	28th Jan. 1872	
	Akyab ...	ditto	Nil	0.10	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Cooch Behar ...	1.30	ditto	1.30	ditto	Not received 8th to 21st Jan.
	Buxa ...	0.80	0.55	1.53	ditto.	
	Gomparah ...	0.83	Not received	0.83	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Dhobobree ...	1.00	ditto	1.00	ditto.	
	Tura (Garo Hills) ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ...	Not received	ditto	...	...
	{ Hospital ...	0.30	0.14	0.50	4th Feb. 1872.	
ARUN.	Rungbee ...	Not received	Not received	...	...
	Julpigoorse ...	0.96	Nil	0.86	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Boda ...	2.00	Not received	2.00	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Tesporo ...	0.45	ditto	0.45	ditto.	
	Nowgong ...	2.40	ditto	2.80	ditto.	
	Mungledye ...	0.64	ditto	0.64	ditto.	
	Burpettah ...	0.53	ditto	0.53	ditto.	
	Gowhatty ...	1.70	Nil	1.70	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Seebangor ...	0.36	Not received	0.84	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Jorehaut ...	Not received	ditto	0.10	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Golaghat ...	ditto	ditto	0.08	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Nazeerah ...	0.95	ditto	0.57	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Debrooghur ...	1.15	ditto	1.65	ditto.	
	Suddya ...	Not received	ditto	0.80	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Shillong ...	0.01	ditto	0.01	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Cherrapoonjee ...	0.49	ditto	0.51	ditto.	
	Jaowai ...	0.50	ditto	0.50	ditto.	
	Samogoodting ...	0.10	ditto	0.10	ditto.	

CALCUTTA,
The 10th February 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 4th to 10th February 1872.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Feb.											
	4th	10	30.044	30.068	73.5	67.5	71	NNE	...	...	O	
		16	29.989	29.957	78.8	68.0	54	NW	...	...	O	
	5th	10	30.047	30.066	70.5	63.0	63	E by N	...	...	K	
		16	29.913	29.931	78.5	69.0	59	SE	...	...	CS	
	6th	10	29.949	29.907	76.0	70.3	77	ESE	...	...	CK	
		16	29.852	29.870	76.9	70.0	68	SSW	...	...	KS	
	7th	10	29.912	29.931	70.6	66.3	77	SW	...	0.78	CS	
		16	29.618	29.537	70.5	67.0	82	NW	...	...	K	
	8th	10	29.960	29.979	63.0	61.5	62	WNW	...	...		b
SALGAD ISLAND.		16	29.870	29.895	73.7	61.5	44	NW	...	...		b
	9th	10	29.025	30.044	65.5	55.0	46	W by N	...	...		b
		16	29.893	29.912	71.9	59.0	41	W by N	...	...		b
	10th	10	30.006	30.025	67.8	58.0	51	SW	...	...		b
		16	29.877	29.895	75.2	61.5	41	W by S	...	...		b
	4th	10	30.017	30.023	75	73	90	E	2.7*	...	N	b
		16	29.934	29.940	80	72	86	SSW	8.2*	...	K	b, m
	5th	10	30.010	30.016	74	68	72	E	7.2*	...	K	b, m
		16	29.906	29.912	79	73	73	SE	10.1*	...	N	b, m
	6th	10	29.988	29.994	78	77	95	SSW	18.6*	...	N	b, m
CHITTAGONG.		16	29.841	29.847	78	71	69	SSW	19.1*	...	N	b, m, s
	7th	10	29.907	29.913	74	69	76	N	5.7*	0.20	N	b, m
		16	29.797	29.803	78	71	69	N	10.7*	...		b, m
	8th	10	29.950	29.956	74	65	59	N	2.5*	...		b, m
		16	29.866	29.872	79	68	47	SSW	7.1*	...		b, m
	9th	10	30.012	30.018	70	58	35	NNE	10.0*	...	K	b, m
		16	29.876	29.882	75	62	44	N	9.1*	...		b, m
	10th	10	30.009	30.015	72	64	62	N	6.2*	...	N	b, m
		16	29.880	29.886	77	67	56	WSW	7.2*	...	K	b, m
	4th	10	29.934	30.028	74	68	72	N	4.1*	...		b, m
MADRAS.		16	29.867	29.960	80	66	44	WSW	6.2*	...	K	b, m
	6th	10	29.954	30.048	73	64	58	NNE	4.2*	...	K, KS, CK	b, m
		16	29.878	29.972	77	66	53	N	5.9*	...		b, m
	8th	10	29.946	30.040	73	65	62	N	6.0*	...		b, m
		16	29.809	29.902	79	66	47	N	6.3*	...		b, m
	7th	10	29.892	29.957	68	64	79	NNE	5.8*	...	KS	m
		16	29.752	29.846	73	69	80	E	8.6*	...	K, CK, KS,	m
	8th	10	29.859	29.954	71	64	66	NNE	4.2*	0.10		b, m
		16	29.794	29.888	76	61	37	W	4.7*	...		b, m
	9th	10	29.914	30.009	70	61	57	N	4.5*	...		b, m
CUTTACK.		16	29.823	29.917	72	58	37	W	7.9*	...		b, m
	10th	10	29.937	30.032	69	61	60	Calm	3.5*	...		b, m
		16	29.732	29.826	73	61	46	W	8.2*	...		b, m
	3rd	10	30.086	30.066	83	72	56	NNE by E	10*	...		bo
		16	29.893	29.923	83	72	56	E by N	11*	...		bo
	4th	10	30.002	30.032	83	73	60	E by N	6*	...		bo
		16	29.845	29.915	82	72	59	E by S	10*	...		bo
	5th	10	29.886	30.018	82	73	63	E by S	8*	...		bo
		16	29.851	29.88	82	74	66	SE by E	12*	...		bo
	6th	10	29.872	30.001	84	75	64	SE	7*	...		bo
ARTAB.		16	29.843	29.873	75	72	85	S by W	7*	0.28		bo
	7th	10	29.841	29.871	84	76	67	S by W	8*	...		bo
		16	29.813	29.843	82	74	66	SE by S	11*	...		bo
	8th	10	29.980	30.010	84	76	67	SSE	6*	...		bo
		16	29.892	29.892	84	76	67	ESE	9*	...		bo
	9th	10	29.997	30.027	84	74	60	E	3*	...		bo
		16	29.900	29.930	84	74	60	E	9*	...		bo
	3rd	10	29.997	30.061	75	68	69	NNE	0.9*	...		fair
		16	29.893	29.920	87	70	38	SSW	2.6*	...	C	fair
	4th	10	29.951	30.034	79	69	58	SSW	1.9*	...	KS	fair
CUTTACK.		16	29.813	29.895	86	66	29	SSW	6.0*	...	KS, N	cloudy
	5th	10	29.939	30.022	78	70	65	SSE	2.3*	...	N	cloudy
		16	29.786	29.868	84	71	50	S	6.6*	...	N, KS	cloudy
	6th	10	29.873	29.966	81	71	59	SSW	2.8*	...	N, KS	cloudy
		16	29.729	29.811	84	73	56	NNE	7.4*	...		r, fair
	7th	10	29.851	29.935	75	73	90	WSW	2.5*	0.40		fair
		16	29.707	29.789	86	70	41	NW	4.7*	...		fair
	8th	10	29.897	29.981	74	60	39	WSW	1.6*	...		fair
		16	29.762	29.844	84	62	22	WNW	3.7*	...		fair
	9th	10	29.902	30.046	72	62	37	NNE	1.4*	...		fair
ARTAB.		16	29.800	29.883	81	62	28	NNE	4.0*	...		fair
	4th	10	30.016	30.088	72	66	80	ENE	1	...	K	b
		16	29.914	29.936	79	73	73	W	1	...		b
	5th	10	30.026	30.048	71	68	85	NE	1	...		b
		16	29.804	29.926	79	71	65	W	2	...		b
	6th	10	29.980	30.012	73	70	85	ENE	1	...		b
		16	29.864	29.886	79	75	82	W	2	...		b
	7th	10	29.933	29.955	72	69	65	ENE	1	...		b
		16	29.817	29.859	78	71	69	W	2	...		b
	8th	10	29.905	29.927	75	71	61	N	1	...		b
ARTAB.		16	29.842	29.864	79	72	69	WNW	2	...		b
	9th	10	29.984	30.006	71	69	89	NNE	1	...		b
		16	29.889	29.904	75	62	44	NW	2	...		b
	10th	10	29.994	30.016	72	61	49	N	1	...		b
		16	29.872	29.894	72	61	49	NW	2	...		b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th February 1872.HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-Level, with Mean Wind Direction.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.	
			Proportional prevalence, Max.=100.	Mean direction.
Port Blair	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	30.021	78.0	78	N 36° E
Akyab	30.034	79.0	63	E
Faise Point	30.034	73.2	73	N 16° W
Cuttack	30.100	74.2	60	N 48° E
Sangor Island	30.051	75.6	48	N 41° E
Chittazong	30.051	71.0	50	N 27° E
Calcutta	30.053	68.8	66	N 30° W
Jessore	30.056	70.2	71	N 60° W
Dacca	30.046	65.0	35	N 8° W
Cachar	30.048	68.4	53	N 36° W
Hazareebaugh	30.056	65.7	8	S 2° E
Berhampore	30.003	69.6	60	N 65° W
Gya	30.045	68.0	49	N 26° W
Patna	...	67.7	24	N 87° W
Monghyr	30.053	63.2	19	N 78° W
Darjeeling	30.043	65.0	42	S 85° W
Gowalparah	30.068	64.4	14	S 15 W
Shillong	30.027	66.9	51	E
Benares	30.114	64.6	27	N 56° W
Roorkee	30.072	63.9	8	N 62° W
	30.100	59.8	12	N 38° W

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the corresponding temperatures given in column 17. For stations of above 500 feet elevation, the reduction is made by Dippe's tables as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables."

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahr. for every 350 feet.

Wind Direction.—The mean wind direction and its comparative prevalence are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the half month. The latter is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The mean direction is calculated in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the half month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th February 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th February 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			B	Miles.	In.		
Feb.	1st	30.035	81.0	67.8	186.3	73.3	68.9	65.4	0.77	W S W & S by W	...	28.3	...	...	Stratoni, cirrostrati, and clear. Foggy from 2 to 9 A.M.
	2nd	30.009	82.7	66.0	139.0	73.9	67.8	63.5	.71	Variable	...	75.1	...	...	Cirrocumuli and clear.
	3rd	29.999	80.0	67.3	134.0	73.6	68.1	64.2	.74	S W & N W	...	72.2	...	...	Chiefly clear.
	4th	29.980	78.7	66.9	133.8	72.3	66.3	61.5	.70	N by W & N by E	...	31.5	...	...	Clear and cirri. Light rain at 7½ P.M.
	5th	29.958	78.7	63.8	140.8	71.0	64.4	59.1	.68	N by E, N N E & S E	...	126.1	...	...	Clear and cirrostrati.
	6th	29.904	78.0	66.5	133.7	72.1	68.3	65.3	.80	S S E & S S W	...	82.5	...	...	Clear, cumuli, and overcast. Lightning at 10 and 11 P.M. Drizzled at 1½ P.M.
	7th	29.849	72.0	66.0	125.0	69.9	66.3	64.2	.86	N W & Variable	0.8	108.2	0.78	...	Clouds of different kinds and clear. Rain from 0½ to 3 and between 4 and 5 A.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	18.9
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	82.7
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	83.5
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.73
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.65
Inches.		
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th	... { by lower rain gauge	0.78
	... { by anemometer gauge	0.70
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...	0.15
Ditto between the 1st January and the 7th February	...	1.00
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...	0.58

CALCUTTA,
The 10th February 1872.

GOPENAUTH SEN,
Observatory.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th January 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffi ^o receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	92,931	1,40,878 6 2	13,720 6 9	730,940 30	4,80,250 9 0	44,023 19 4	57,743 6 1
Or per mile of railway		118 14 11	10 14 5	....	375 3 2	34 7 10	45 2 3
For previous 3 weeks of half-year ...	207,129	4,32,138 1 5	39,612 13 2	2,107,632 20	13,82,130 9 4	126,695 6 1	166,307 19 3
Total for 4 weeks ...	360,050	5,81,814 7 7	53,332 10 11	2,847,579 10	18,62,381 2 4	170,718 6 5	224,051 5 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	104,179½	1,68,308 5 3	15,428 5 3	670,719 10	4,22,270 5 2	38,708 2 3	54,136 7 6
Per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year		131 8 8	12 1 2	.....	330 0 5	36 5 1	42 6 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	389,740	5,85,201 2 2	53,643 8 9	2,423,373 0	14,04,931 13 10	137,035 8 5	190,678 17 2

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th January 1872, on 223 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	4,530	13,102 15 2	1,206 12 1	93,636 10	22,941 13 0	2,103 0 0	3,309 12 1
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	59 0 5	5 8 3	.....	102 14 1	9 8 7	14 16 10
For previous 3 weeks of half-year...	16,241	43,147 8 10	3,955 3 10	226,639 20	69,207 6 6	6,344 0 3	10,290 4 1
Total for 4 weeks ...	19,780	56,310 8 0	5,161 15 11	320,175 30	92,149 3 6	8,447 0 3	13,608 16 2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,854½	23,641 10 4	2,075 9 8	27,253 20	7,924 11 3	726 8 7	2,801 18 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	101 8 6	9 6 2	.....	35 8 7	3 5 2	12 11 4
Total to corresponding date of pre- vious year ...	19,522½	71,246 3 7	6,530 18 1	119,912 10	31,930 6 1	2,926 19 0	3,457 17 1

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th January 1872, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	37,613	21,407 2 0	1,902 6 5	111,363 9	25,087 13 5	2,382 4 5	4,344 10 10
Or per mile of railway ...	240	136 12 7	12 10 10	712 0	160 0 11	15 4 5	27 15 3
For previous 3 weeks of half-year...	89,792½	56,901 15 0	5,224 5 3	238,375 0	54,721 9 11	6,016 2 11	10,240 8 2
Total for 4 weeks ...	127,405½	78,309 1 0	7,186 11 8	369,738 9	80,709 7 4	8,398 7 4	14,584 18 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	35,201	18,076 11 3	1,657 0 7	126,017 25	23,918 2 3	2,192 9 11	3,840 10 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	226	115 8 1	10 11 9	805 0	152 13 4	14 0 2	24 11 11
Total to corresponding date of pre- vious year ...	115,278½	68,706 1 0	6,114 14 5	431,402 34	89,180 3 5	8,174 17 0	14,289 11 5

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 27th January 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	8,255	1,120 8 9	112 19 1	23,873 20*	372 15 0	37 5 11	180 5 0
Or per mile of railway ...	295	40 5 5	4 0 8	852 18	13 5 1	1 6 8	5 7 4
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	90,915	14,294 1 3	1,429 8 2	191,005 10	5,947 11 0	594 15 4	2,024 3 6
Total for 17 weeks ...	105,170	15,423 10 0	1,543 7 3	214,878 30	6,320 10 0	632 1 3	2,174 8 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	13,943	1,739 13 6	173 19 9	10,853 35	326 13 9	32 13 9	206 13 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	498	63 2 2	6 4 3	387 3	11 10 9	1 3 4	7 7 7
Total to corresponding date of pre- vious year ...	109,410½	26,947 8 0	1,604 15 0	187,162 23	6,077 13 6	607 15 9	2,389 20 9

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SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Working of the Village Chowkeedaree Act No. VI (B.C.) 1870 in the

No 50Ct., dated camp Bograh, the 19th January 1872.

From—E. W. MOLONY, Esq., Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I HAVE the honor to refer you to my No. 110, dated the 5th of June, a to submit, for His Honor's information, a complete statement of the introduction of Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 (Village Chowkeedaree Act) into the district of Rajshahye.

2. I annex a copy of a report, No. 88V, dated the 30th of May last, from the Magistrate, which furnishes the particulars of the procedure under which the Act was, with comparative ease, quickly and systematically introduced. This report was intended to supply the call made in paragraph 7 of the Government order No. 4787, dated the 29th of October 1870; it was retained in my office pending the receipt of certain further particulars and the statement now appended.

3. In all 921 unions have been created, assessments completed, and chowkeedars enrolled. The total monthly assessment is Rs. 10,912-8-4, or Rs. 1,30,950 per annum. The number of chowkeedars appointed and enrolled is 2,876. Of this number, about two-thirds receive Rs. 3, and one-third sums between Rs. 3 and 4, leaving eighty-four persons drawing above Rs. 4.

4. Sunnuds under the Magistrate's signature have been issued to the punchayets, or are being issued, to replace the provisional perwannahs that were used at first by the officers entrusted with the introduction of the Act.

5. The Magistrate has directed the punchayets to submit monthly accounts of progress in making the quarterly collections and of expenditure, which are examined in his office. But few complaints have been made, and the members of the punchayets have as a rule behaved well. In one instance reported in

September, it was necessary to prosecute the members of punchayets for abuse of power in levying fines on their own authority. In some instances they have been obstructed in making collections, and liberty to prosecute under section 183 of the Penal Code, as public servants, has been accorded.

6. Deputy Magistrate Mohindro Nath Bose, who was entrusted with the introduction of the Act in the northern thannahs, speaks highly of the way in which it was received when once understood in all its details. He says the people were eager to take advantage of it.

7. I have myself lately travelled through a great part of the district, and only in one place did I hear any complaint against the assessments, and the gist of that was, that they had to pay regular fixed sums now, which were heavier than they paid before. As far as I could gather, the Act has been productive of good. Formerly the villagers did not pay the chowkeedar regularly, now they are obliged to do so. This they do not like, but they insist upon the chowkeedar keeping watch in return for his pay, which they could not do before. The chowkeedars themselves seemed to be smarter than I had usually noticed them, and to be, as far as they were concerned, quite satisfied. Every one that I asked said he received his pay regularly now.

8. I think the experiment has been a success in Rajshahye, and that as soon as the Government determines on its general introduction, it may unobjectionably be introduced into all the districts of this division.

No. 88V, dated Bauleah, the 30th May 1871.

From—J. S. CARSTAIRS, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Rajshayhe.

To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division.

WITH reference to your No. 48, dated the 18th April 1871, forwarding a copy of the Government letter No. 1565 in the Judicial Department, dated the 6th April 1871, to the Commissioner of the Presidency division, regarding the introduction of Act VI. (B.C.) of 1870, I regret to inform you that this intimation of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's views reached me long after all the arrangements for the introduction of the Act into this district had been completed.

2. When the Government letter No. 4787, dated 29th October 1870, was received here, it was understood in particular district. In fact, paragraph 2 of that letter expressly contemplated "every village containing more than sixty houses, and each group of villages in which none of the existing Chowkeedaree or Municipal or Town Acts are in force." That you also understood those orders as applying to more than only a few selected villages within the district is clear from your No. 94Ct., dated 7th November 1870, to the Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in which you urged that it would be impossible for a Magistrate to go out and visit personally "every village or group of villages in which the Act may be introduced," and proposed a more practicable arrangement, in furtherance of which you asked for 10,000 copies of the Act.

3. In sending a copy of your letter to Government on this subject, you, in your No. 98Ct., dated the 7th November 1870, directed my predecessor at once to make the necessary arrangements "for the systematic introduction of the Act throughout the district." The views of Government being thus understood, and your instructions being thus definite, my predecessor in December 1870 began to adopt the requisite preliminary measures, and before the end of March 1871 every thing had been completed, and all was in working order to allow of the Act, as was contemplated, taking effect from the 1st Bysack 1278 (B.S.) corresponding with the 13th April 1871.

4. In determining what villages should be excluded from the new arrangements, the general principles adopted have been—

1st.—A legal principle,—namely, not to include villages which contained less than sixty houses, unless they could be conveniently grouped with others, according to law.

2nd.—A practical principle,—namely, not to include villages for which suitable punchayuts were not eligible. The general rule adopted under this head was that, if possible, all the members of a punchayet should be able to

read and write, and that no punchayet should on any account be appointed in which the majority of the members were not possessed of this degree of education. The Magistrate was thus at liberty to use his own discretion as to what villages to exempt and what to include.

5. The Magistrates who personally took part in the introduction of the Act were the following:—Mr. Heeley made the arrangements in Bauleah, Godagari, and part of Lallpore. I made the arrangements in the rest of Lallpore, in Bhalukgachi, Bilmariah, and Charghat.

Baboo Bhubuneshur Sinha made the preliminary arrangements in Singra, Baraigaon, and Nattore; and Baboo Mohendro Nath Basu made them in Bagmara, Tannore, Manda, and Badaikhara. Such arrangements were accordingly altogether completed in 919 unions in this district, and in the great majority of these, the punchayets appointed had completed and published their assessments, and began collections before the copy of the Government letter to the Commissioner of 24-Pergunnahs was received in my office.

6. In your No. 48, dated 18th April, you asked whether I would recommend that further proceedings should be stayed until the result of the experiments hitherto has been tried. In reply I beg to state that I do not propose to extend the Act to any more unions in this district, and that the experiment we are now making extends to all the villages to which the Act is legally and practically applicable. I am giving the experiment my careful attention, and the sub-divisional officer of Nattore and Baboo Mohendro Nath Basu are co-operating with me in supervising the working of the punchayets. Baboo Mohendro Nath Basu writes that he has no doubt but that the experiment will succeed. "A new law is always regarded by the people of this country with suspicion, but when they see that the change is all for the better, that representative men in the villages manage and control the chowkeedars, instead of the zemindars, and that Government have not the most distant idea of deriving any benefit from the surplus at the credit of the chowkeedaree fund, they will vie with one another to serve in the punchayet, and hail the Act as a decided improvement." Looking at the result of the experiment thus far, I myself find sufficient reason to be sanguine of success.

7. You have also asked me to state particularly what measures have been adopted to explain the object and meaning of the Act. The instructions contained in your No. 98Ct. have been strictly followed. Baboo Bhubuneshur Sinha in Nattore; Baboo Mohendro Nath Basu in the northern thannahs; and Mr. Heeley and I in the southern thannahs all adopted much the same procedure: certain convenient centres in the several thannahs were chosen, at which we arranged to halt during fixed dates, for which we invited the attendance of several residents and chowkeedars from each of the villages within the circles round those centres.

In our interviews with the deputation from such villages, we consulted them and the district sub-inspectors or head constables as to the number of houses in each village and the arrangement of them which would be most convenient. Having thus classified the villages we next selected the punchayets, and gave each member a copy of the Act and a sunnud of appointment. At the close of each day our plan was to collect all the deputations who had been disposed of, and to go through the Act with them, section by section, explaining to them clearly what the object of the Act was, and what were under it the duties of punchayets and chowkeedars respectively.

8. If any questions were put or doubts suggested, answers and explanations were furnished, and the punchayets were then dismissed with instructions to set about their selection of chowkeedars and their assessment of their unions with as little delay as possible. Travelling from centre to centre, we went through the same course at each, and thus completed the arrangements, thannah by thannah.

9. I trust this report will suffice for the one called for in paragraph 7 of the Bengal Government's letter No. 4787, dated 29th October, which was to be submitted by June. To make it to do so, it is only necessary for me to add that there are in this district no police chakran lands at all, and that consequently there has been no transfer of any such possible under section 48 of the Act.

Statement showing the enrolment of chowkedars under Act VI of 1870.

NAME OF STATIONS.	Unions in which the assessments are completed.		Details of unions created.				Number of unions created.	Salary of chowkedars.											
			Containing one village.	Containing two villages.	Containing three villages.	Containing four villages.		Number of chowkedars already enrolled.											
	Number.	Total amount assessed per month.	Rs. As. Gds.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Godagaree	8	102 14 16	1	...	3	2	2	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puteah	80	1,209 10 8	13	20	22	11	4	313	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bagnara	114	1,024 12 14	16	17	17	20	4	281	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charghat	40	636 0 7	3	2	16	5	1	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banleah	44	576 1 5	5	10	13	10	...	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilmariab	70	1,277 8 2	5	15	16	19	...	321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Badaikhar	59	691 7 0	6	6	4	6	4	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanore	44	596 9 8	6	2	6	8	12	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mari h	69	716 0 6	1	7	5	6	30	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nat're	134	1,174 15 7	50	46	20	17	1	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sin rah	147	1,583 4 4	22	26	19	15	35	411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barigaon	113	1,334 4 12	47	44	16	4	2	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	921	10,913 8 4	175	185	157	124	704	2,876	3	1	57	3	14	6	1	532	1	6	28
																			1

J. S. CARSTAIRS,
Officiating Magistrate.

RAJSHAHYE MAGISTRACY,
The 4th November 1871.

Proposal to limit the quantity of powder to be retained on board Vessels in Port.

No. 2250, dated the 6th February 1872.

From—W. D. BRUCE, Esq., Vice-Chairman to the Port Commissioners,
To—The Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the consideration and orders of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the following points relating to the present port regulations which, under Act XXII of 1855, permits a vessel to retain on board, within the limits of the port, any quantity of powder or combustible ammunition not in excess of 50 lbs.

2 The recent inquiry into the circumstances attending the burning of the ship *Lady Melville* elicited the fact that in close proximity to the fire, the vessel had the prescribed quantity of 50 lbs. of powder stored. Had the fire reached this powder during the time when attempts were being made to get the fire under, the after-part of the ship would have been blown to pieces, and the loss of life would have been fearful.

3. The Commissioners would therefore submit to Government that the existing laws should be amended, and they would propose that immediate steps be taken with a view—

I. To limit the quantity of powder to be retained on board a vessel in port to a quantity not exceeding 5 lbs.

II. To empower the Commissioners, if they see fit, to prohibit vessels from bringing any powder into port.

4. The objection which would be raised by ship-owners and agents would be based on the ground of the detention of the vessel at Moyapore; and to meet this, the Commissioners propose to provide, out of the revenues of the port and without charge to the vessel, a properly constructed powder boat, to be constantly lying off the magazine, ready to take powder from or to vessels passing up and down the river.

5. The Commissioners believe that the question is one, of great importance, and that safety of life and property may be ensured without inconvenience to the carrying trade of the port.

6. Detailed estimate and plans for the construction and working of the boat will be submitted, should His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor be pleased to entertain the proposition, and, in anticipation of His Honor's sanction, provision will be made in the budget of 1872-73 for carrying out the scheme.

7. The Commissioners would take this opportunity to invite the attention of Government to the advisability of taking advantage of any amendment of the existing law, such as would be necessary to give effect to their views in this matter of the powder, to provide definitely for the payment of salvage in cases like the "*Lady Melville*." The opinion of the Advocate-General has been asked for on a point at present open to doubt, and a further communication on the subject will be sent hereafter.

No. 633, dated Fort William, the 20th February 1872.

From—H. L. DAMPIER, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, General Dept.,
To—The Vice-Chairman to the Port Commissioners, Calcutta.

IN reply to your letter No. 2250, dated 6th February 1872, I am directed to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor will cause your letter to be published in the *Gazette*, and that should no objections be thereupon raised to the proposal made by the Commissioners, a Bill will be introduced into the Lieutenant-Governor's Legislative Council, restricting the quantity of gunpowder which a ship is allowed to bring up into the port as proposed.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor will await the further report regarding salvage which is promised in your last paragraph.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 17th February 1872.

No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station, in inches.	Character of the weather in the district, as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
1872.						
1	Bhaugulpore	Feb. 17th	0	Very favorable	Very good.	
2	Monghyr	" 17th	0	Favorable	Good.	
3	Purneah	" 17th	0	Seasonable	Winter crops reaped; the spring crops promise a full harvest.	
4	Rajmehal	" 10th	0.7	Rain fell more or less over the district	The wheat will have much improved from this rain.	
5	Deoghur	" 10th	1.2	Heavy rain for 3 days; cold and healthy.	Sugar-cane and poppy are the only crops on the ground. They are doing well.	
6	Nya Doomka	" 17th	0	Dry and fine	Nothing to report.	
7	Godda	" 17th	0	Cold and bracing	Good.	
8	Pakour	" 17th	0	Cloudy, then clear and cold.	Satisfactory.	
9	Jamtarra	" 17th	0	Settled and fine	No crops.	
10	Patna.	" 17th	0	Fine	Favorable.	
11	Gya	" 17th	0	Dry west winds.	The spring crops have grown up well, and promise a rich outturn. The poppy has flowered.	
12	Chumparun	" 17th	0	Fine, with westerly winds.	Very good throughout the district.	
13	Sarun	" 17th	0	Fine	Spring crops flourishing.	
14	Shahabad.	" 17th	0	Cold	Spring crops daily improving owing to the recent rain.	Small-pox prevailing in Purneah.
15	Tirhoot	" 17th	0	Seasonable	Satisfactory.	
16	Rajshahyo	" 15th	0	Foggy mornings.	Very little of cold weather crop grows here; the want of much rainfall in October has made the mustard scanty.	
17	Bograh	" 16th	0	Fair	Good.	
18	Dinagepore	" 17th	0	Fair	The heavy rain of the past week has done good to wheat, barley, and indigo, but injured gram, &c., that were in blossom.	
19	Maldah	" 17th	0	Fine and cloudy; seasonable.	Good.	
20	Moorshedabad	" 17th	0	Fair	Ploughing.	
21	Pubna	" 17th	0	Cool and cloudy	Winter crops progressing well in consequence of the late rainfall.	
22	Beerbhoom	" 17th	0	Getting hot	Fair.	
23	Hooghly	" 17th	0.2	Clear and cloudy	Winter crops good.	
24	Rungpore	" 17th	1.0	Favorable	Satisfactory.	
25	Burdwan.	" 16th	0	Fair	Good.	
26	Bancoorah	" 16th	0	Fine	The cold weather crops are not good in some parts of the district; in others they are fair.	There is a little cholera in the district in scattered places.
27	Midnapore	" 17th	0	Fine and clear	Good.	
28	Nuddea	" 17th	0	Fair	Good throughout.	
29	Jessore	" 17th	0	Fair and dry	Good.	
30	24-Pergunnahs	" 17th	0.8	Cold and fair	Good.	
31	Dacca	" 16th	0	Cool and pleasant	Good.	
32	Backergunge	" 17th	0	Fair	Good.	
33	Furreedpore	" 17th	0	Fair	Good.	
34	Mymensingh	" 17th	0	Good	Very good.	
35	Sylhet	" 10th	0.4	Cloudy and rainy	No crops on ground.	
36	Cachar	" 10th	1.2	Cold since the fall of rain.	Cold weather crops coming on fairly.	
37	Chittagong	" 10th	0.2	Fair	Good.	
38	Noakhally or Bulloeah	" 9th	0.8	Cloudy and cold.	Winter crops benefitted by slight rain.	
39	Tipperah	" 9th	0.3			

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station, in inches.	Character of the weather in the district, as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	Feb. 10th	0	Foggy and cloudy	Good.	
42	Cuttack	" 17th	0.1	Seasonable	Good.	
43	Balasore	" 17th	2.7	Cool	Favorable.	
44	Pooree	" 9th	A trifling shower.	Weather has become colder and is seasonable.	In general satisfactory. Relief works going on in the Chilka isthmus as reported last week.	
45	Hazareebaugh	" 17th	0	Fine	Crops improved by the late rain.	
46	Lohardugga	" 16th	0	Bright and cold	Fair.	
47	Maunbhoom	" 17th	0	Fine	Wheat, barley, gram, peas, urhur, linseed, and rape, have improved by the late rain.	
48	Singbhoom	" 9th	0.2	Seasonable	Favorable	
49	Durrung	" 10th	0.1	Variable	Sugar-cane and mustard are being cut.	
50	Nowgong	" 9th	1.3	Cloudy	Spring crops promising well.	
51	Seebaugor	" 10th	1.8	Cold, cloudy, and damp, with frequent drizzling.	The weather has been somewhat unfavorable to cold season crops.	Hail on Thursday.
52	Kamroop	" 9th	0.4	Cold	Salce crops favorable.	
53	Luckimpore	" 10th	1.3	Thunder and high wind.	Satisfactory.	
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	" 9th	0	Fair	No standing crop except a little cotton.	
55	Naga Hills	" 2nd	0	Fine and seasonable.	Nagas occupied in preparing their "jhum" for the ensuing year.	
56	Julpigoree	" 17th	0	Close days & variable; occasionally raw and cold, at other times hot.	Mustard not good; spring crops poor for want of rain.	Price of rice rising.
57	Gowalparah	" 10th	0.04	Misty, visibility of objects, thunder, drizzling rain, calm, and foggy mornings.	Nearly all the crops have been reaped and gathered.	
58	Garo Hills	" 10th	0.2	Fine	No crops on the ground.	
59	Darjeeling	" 17th	0.3	Cold and misty in the hills; fair in the terai.	In the hills: wheat short of the mark for want of rain; in the terai crops are flourishing.	Crops in Sikkim fallen short from various causes; no scarcity apprehended, as the people would always find enough to eat from yams and other jungle produce.
60	Cooch Behar	" 10th	1.2	Cold and seasonable.	Good.	

N. B.—The columns of the districts from which returns have not been received remain blank.

Published for general information.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 20th February 1872.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	STATIONS.	Rain from 30th Jan. to 4th Feb. 1872.	Rain from 4th Feb. to 11th Feb. 1872.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1872		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
CUTTACK.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Inches. Nil	Inches. .40	0.40	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Jail ...	ditto	0.44	0.44	ditto.	
	Palas Point ...	ditto	Not received	Nil	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Jagipore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Kendraparah ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Jugutsingapore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Sambulpore ...	Not received	ditto	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Balasore ...	Nil	Nil	ditto	11th Feb. 1872.	Not received 15th to 21st J.
CHOTA NAAGPORE.	Bhuddruck ...	ditto	Not received	ditto	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Pooree ...	ditto	0.08	0.08	11th Feb. 1872.	Not received 8th to 14th J.
	Khoordah ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	0.46	0.40	1.10	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Dispensary ...	0.61	0.45	1.18	ditto.	
	Burhee ...	Not received	Not received	0.10	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Puchumba ...	0.16	ditto	0.46	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Ranchee ...	0.54	0.02	1.46	11th Feb. 1872.	
PATNA.	Palamow ...	Nil	0.41	0.96	ditto	
	Parulia ...	0.26	0.82	1.08	ditto.	
	Gobindpore ...	Nil	Not received	Nil	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Chyebassa ...	ditto	0.16	0.16	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Patna (Bankipore) ..	0.83	0.02	2.87	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Jail ...	0.39	Nil	2.75	ditto.	
	Cantonment ...	0.67	0.00	3.32	ditto.	
	Behar ...	1.06	Not received	2.06	4th Feb. 1872	Not received 8th to 14th Jan
BRAHMPUR.	Barh ...	0.44	ditto	2.12	ditto.	
	Gya ...	Not received	ditto	0.13	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Sherghotty ...	0.38	0.72	1.20	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Nowadah ...	1.51	Nil	1.51	ditto.	
	Arungabad ...	0.98	0.44	3.56	ditto.	
	Chumpran ...	Not received	Not received	0.51	28th Jan. 1872	Not received 1st to 7th and 1 21st Jan.
	Bettiah ...	ditto	ditto	0.70	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Chuprah ...	0.20	Nil	2.50	11th Feb. 1872.	
RAJSHAHY.	Sewan ...	0.04	Not received	1.21	4th Feb. 1872	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Mozufferpore ...	0.20	ditto	2.30	ditto.	
	Darbhanga ...	0.16	Nil	1.12	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Seetamarree ...	0.30	ditto	1.25	ditto.	
	Tajpore ...	Not received	Not received	3.40	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Mudhubani ...	0.50	ditto	2.92	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Hajipore ...	1.00	0.01	3.09	11th Feb. 1872	
	Arrah ...	0.35	Nil	2.57	ditto.	
BHOJPUR.	Buxar ...	0.30	ditto	2.84	ditto.	
	Sasaram ...	0.90	0.32	1.86	ditto.	
	Bhubhoah ...	0.86	Nil	2.26	ditto.	
	Benares ...	0.80	0.10	1.05	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Bhaugulpore ...	0.27	Not received	0.48	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Mudheypoorah ...	Nil	ditto	0.50	ditto.	
	Banka ...	0.09	ditto	0.71	ditto.	
	Soopool ...	Not received	ditto	0.99	28th Jan. 1872.	
BHOJPUR.	Monghyr ...	0.14	0.37	2.08	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Jamouie ...	Not received	1.57	1.57	ditto.	Not recorded 20th Jan. to 3rd J
	Begoseerai ...	2.05	Nil	3.05	ditto.	
	Deoghur ...	1.09	1.22	2.34	ditto	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Janitara ...	0.50	1.10	1.50	ditto.	
	Rajmahal ...	0.40	Not received	0.40	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Pakour ...	Not received	ditto	Nil	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Nya-Doomka ...	0.32	1.68	1.90	11th Feb. 1872.	
RAJSHAHY.	Purneah ...	0.25	0.39	1.84	ditto.	
	Kishengunge ...	0.06	Not received	1.42	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Arrareah ...	Not received	ditto	...	...
	Rainpore Beaulah ...	0.28	2.09	2.37	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Nattore ...	Nil	2.40	2.40	ditto.	
	Bograh ...	0.12	1.00	1.12	ditto.	
	Dinagapore ...	0.67	0.16	1.77	ditto.	
	Maldah ...	0.41	0.93	1.43	ditto.	
RAJSHAHY.	Berhampore ...	0.37	2.44	2.85	ditto.	
	Jungipore ...	0.43	2.61	3.13	ditto.	
	Lalbagh ...	0.26	2.35	2.72	ditto.	
	Jamoonkandi ...	0.57	Not received	0.50	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Pubna ...	0.08	2.02	2.08	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Serajunge ...	0.00	1.65	2.25	ditto.	
	Rangpore ...	0.10	Not received	0.10	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Bhowanigunge ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
RAJSHAHY.	Titilya ...	0.10	ditto	1.38	ditto.	
	Buriwan ...	0.02	0.58	0.60	11th Feb. 1872	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Cutwa ...	0.60	1.18	1.90	ditto.	
	Culina ...	0.01	Not received	0.03	4th Feb. 1872	Not received 1st to 7th and 22 to 28th Jan.
	Bood-Bood ...	0.80	0.30	1.10	11th Feb. 1872	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Bancoorah ...	0.05	0.91	0.96	ditto.	
	Raneegunge ...	0.12	1.12	1.39	ditto.	
	Sooree ...	1.28	1.20	2.53	ditto.	
RAJSHAHY.	Hooghly ...	Nil	3.30	3.80	ditto.	
	Serampore ...	ditto	1.30	1.52	ditto.	
	Johansabad ...	Not received	Not received	...	...
	Howrah ...	Nil	0.99	0.99	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Midnapore ...	ditto	0.12	0.12	ditto.	
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office..	ditto	Not received	1.85	4th Feb. 1872.	
	{ Exe. Engr.'s Office	ditto	0.50	1.50	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Gurbetta ...	ditto	Not received	Nil	4th Feb. 1872.	
RAJSHAHY.	Tunlook ...	Not received	ditto	0.18	28th Jan. 1872	Not received 8th to 21st Jan.

DIVISION.	STATIONS.	Rain from 29th Jan. to 4th Feb. 1872.	Rain from 5th to 11th Feb. 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
PRESIDENT.	Kishnaghar ...	0.06	Not received	0.14	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Bongong ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Banaghat ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Meherpore ...	0.12	ditto	0.20	ditto.	
	Choodangah ...	Nil	ditto	0.10	ditto.	
	Kooshtea ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Jessore ...	ditto	2.20	2.20	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Khoolnah ...	ditto	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Jenidah ...	ditto	1.65	1.85	ditto.	
	Nurail ...	ditto	1.55	1.61	ditto.	
	Magoorah ...	ditto	0.08	0.08	ditto.	
	Bagirhaut ...	ditto	1.45	1.45	ditto.	
	Saugor Island ...	ditto	0.20	0.22	ditto.	
	Calcutta ...	ditto	0.78	1.00	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital ...	ditto	0.85	0.85	ditto.	
	{ Jail ...	ditto	0.81	0.81	ditto.	
	Barrackpore ...	ditto	Not received	0.70	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Dum-Dum ...	ditto	ditto	0.10	ditto.	
	Baraset ...	ditto	ditto	0.31	ditto.	
	Satklherah ...	ditto	ditto	0.16	ditto.	
DACCA.	Basseerhant ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour ...	0.21	ditto	0.21	ditto.	
	Barripore ...	0.12	ditto	0.12	ditto.	
	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	0.68	1.19	11th Feb. 1872.	
	{ Jail ...	ditto	0.60	0.65	ditto.	
	Burriagan ...	ditto	0.44	0.81	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan ...	ditto	Not received	Nil	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Perozepore ...	ditto	0.89	1.36	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Madgripore ...	ditto	1.50	2.20	ditto.	
	Ferreedpore ...	ditto	0.88	0.98	ditto.	
	Goalundo ...	ditto	Not received	Nil	4th Feb. 1872.	Not received 15th to 21st Jan.
	Mymensing ...	ditto	0.88	0.88	11th Feb. 1872.	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Jamalpore ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Atteah ...	0.01	1.21	1.24	11th Feb. 1872.	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
	Kishoregunge ...	Nil	Not received	Nil	4th Feb. 1872.	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
CHITTAGONG.	Sylhet ...	ditto	0.41	0.57	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Cachar ...	ditto	1.17	1.84	ditto.	
	Hylakandy ...	Not received	Not received	0.57	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Koyah ...	Nil	ditto	0.47	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	0.10	0.50	11th Feb. 1872.	
	{ Jail ...	ditto	0.24	0.68	ditto.	
	Cox's Bazar ...	ditto	Not received	0.40	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Rangamatee Hill ...	ditto	Nil	0.50	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Noakhally ...	ditto	0.08	0.67	ditto.	
	Tipperah ...	ditto	0.26	0.52	ditto.	
COOCH BEHAR.	Brabmanbariah ...	ditto	Not received	0.87	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Akyah ...	ditto	Nil	0.10	11th Feb. 1872.	Not received 8th to 21st Jan.
	Cooch Behar ...	ditto	ditto	1.20	ditto	
	Buxa ...	0.55	0.42	1.95	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Goalparah ...	Nil	Not received	0.83	24th Jan. 1872.	
	Dhoobree ...	Not received	ditto	1.00	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Tura (Garo Hill) ...	Nil	0.23	0.23	...	
	Darjeeling { Hospital ...	Not received	Not received	0.86	11th Feb. 1872.	
	{ Jail ...	0.14	0.86	...	...
	Rungbee ...	Not received	Not received	...	11th Feb. 1872.	
ARUN.	Julpigoree ...	Nil	Nil	0.96	ditto.	
	Boda ...	ditto	0.10	2.10	ditto.	
	Tezporo ...	0.31	0.11	0.87	ditto.	
	Nowgon ...	2.00	1.30	6.19	ditto.	
	Mungledye ...	0.25	Not received	0.80	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Burpattah ...	Nil	ditto	0.53	ditto.	
	Gowhatty ...	ditto	0.43	2.13	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Seabangor ...	1.01	Not received	1.85	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Jorehnut ...	0.34	ditto	0.79	ditto	Not received 15th to 21st Jan.
	Golaghat ...	1.01	ditto	1.36	ditto.	
	Nazeerah ...	0.63	ditto	1.20	ditto.	
	Debrooghur ...	0.31	ditto	1.06	ditto.	
SAMS.	Suddya ...	1.15	ditto	3.23	ditto	Not received 15th to 31st Jan.
	Shillong ...	Nil	ditto	0.01	ditto.	
	Cherrapoonjee ...	Not received	ditto	0.51	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Jaowai ...	Nil	ditto	0.50	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Samoogoodting ...	ditto	ditto	0.10	ditto.	

• HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th February 1872.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 11th to 17th February 1872.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Feb. 11th	10	29.981	30.000	71.0	65.3	72	W S W	...	...	CS	
	11th	16	29.984	29.986	79.4	69.7	80	S by W	...	...	K	
	12th	10	29.901	30.020	74.0	71.3	85	W by S	...	...	K	Scuds from W by S
	12th	16	29.894	29.912	81.0	73.5	68	W by S	...	...	K	
	13th	10	29.904	30.033	73.3	69.0	83	E N E	...	0.27	K	
	13th	16	29.876	29.894	81.9	74.3	68	S W	...	...	K	
	14th	10	29.950	30.089	74.6	65.5	57	E by N	...	...	...	b
	14th	16	29.917	29.935	81.3	71.8	81	E N E	...	...	CS	
	15th	10	29.943	30.082	70.9	65.9	75	N E	...	0.40	KS	
	15th	16	29.919	29.937	79.2	66.5	48	N by E	...	...	...	b
SAPOTA ISLAND.	16th	10	29.933	30.153	70.8	59.0	41	N N E	...	...	...	b
	16th	16	29.981	29.999	76.7	62.5	39	N N W	...	...	...	b
	17th	10	29.914	30.133	70.0	59.7	52	N N W	...	...	...	b
	17th	16	29.977	29.995	78.0	63.0	39	W by S	...	...	...	b
	11th	10	29.973	29.978	75	71	81	N E	2.0°	...	K	b, m
	11th	16	29.955	29.961	80	74	74	S S E	5.0°	...	K	b, m
	12th	10	29.971	29.977	77	75	90	W S W	7.0°	...	K	b, m
	12th	16	29.992	29.999	81	76	78	S	8.0°	...	N	b, m
	13th	10	29.968	30.002	78	76	90	W S W	4.0°	0.10	N	b, m
	13th	16	29.990	29.996	82	76	74	S	8.0°	...	K	b, m
CHITTAGONG.	14th	10	29.942	30.048	77	75	90	E	3.0°	...	N	b, m
	14th	16	29.909	29.915	81	76	78	S	7.4°	...	K	b, m
	15th	10	29.919	30.025	78	74	81	N W	8.0°	...	N	b, m
	15th	16	29.917	29.923	81	71	59	N	10.0°	...	K	b, m
	16th	10	29.928	30.134	74	59	35	N	2.0°	...	...	b
	16th	16	29.980	29.985	78	63	39	N W	1.0°	...	...	b, m
	17th	10	29.917	30.133	74	65	59	S W	4.0°	...	...	b, m
	17th	16	29.990	29.996	79	69	58	S	7.7°	...	...	b
	11th	10	29.914	30.008	74	64	55	E S E	4.3°	...	K	b, m
	11th	16	29.933	29.927	76	66	56	S W	8.5°	...	...	b, m
MADRAS.	12th	10	29.964	30.058	74	65	59	E N E	4.0°	...	K	b, m
	12th	16	29.978	29.981	79	69	58	S W	7.7°	...	...	b, m
	13th	10	29.994	29.998	75	68	68	N N E	4.0°	...	...	b, m
	13th	16	29.940	29.933	81	69	51	W	6.0°	...	CK	b
	14th	10	29.956	30.050	77	69	64	N N E	4.0°	...	...	b
	14th	16	29.937	29.930	80	71	62	W S W	5.0°	...	N	d, w, m
	15th	10	29.951	30.048	72	70	90	Calcutta	2.0°	...	...	b, m
	15th	16	29.955	29.948	79	72	69	S W	7.0°	...	...	b, m
	16th	10	29.998	29.992	75	70	76	N	5.0°	...	...	b, m
	16th	16	29.980	29.973	81	67	44	S W	8.2°	...	...	b, m
CUTTACK.	17th	10	29.919	30.114	71	68	61	N N E	4.5°	...	...	b, m
	17th	16	29.908	30.001	78	64	43	W	9.0°	...	...	b, m
	10th	10	29.908	30.033	79	72	69	S E by S	6°	...	...	b
	10th	16	29.981	29.911	83	73	60	S E by S	9°	...	...	b
	11th	10	29.993	30.023	81	72	62	S S E	8°	...	...	b
	12th	10	29.970	29.900	82	72	59	S E by S	11°	...	...	b
	12th	16	29.991	30.021	82	73	63	S W by S	8°	...	...	b
	13th	10	29.972	29.902	82	71	55	S E by S	10°	...	...	b
	13th	16	29.998	30.028	83	72	56	S by E	12°	...	...	b
	14th	10	29.988	29.998	83	72	55	S E	11°	...	...	b
AKYAB.	14th	10	29.907	30.037	83	73	60	S E by S	9°	...	...	b
	14th	16	29.901	29.931	83	72	56	S S E	10°	...	...	b
	15th	10	29.928	30.058	81	72	62	S by W	7°	...	...	b
	15th	16	29.902	29.932	83	73	60	S W	8°	...	...	b
	16th	10	29.947	30.077	83	72	58	S by E	5°	...	...	b
	16th	16	29.934	29.964	82	72	59	S E by E	6°	...	...	b
	10th	10	29.912	29.995	76	69	68	N E	0.5°	...	...	fair
	10th	16	29.767	29.849	85	64	26	W N W	2.0°	...	...	fair
	11th	10	29.859	29.943	75	69	72	N E	0.4°	...	...	fair
	11th	16	29.732	29.814	88	71	40	S W	2.0°	...	N, KS	cloudy
SAPOTA ISLAND.	12th	10	29.883	29.966	80	74	74	S	2.0°	...	KS, N	cloudy
	12th	16	29.771	29.853	88	74	54	S S E	7.0°	...	KS, N	cloudy
	13th	10	29.913	29.996	80	74	74	S	2.0°	...	KS, N	cloudy
	13th	16	29.776	29.858	83	70	49	S	5.0°	...	KS, N	cloudy
	14th	10	29.946	30.029	78	74	81	N E	2.0°	...	KS, N	cloudy
	14th	16	29.901	29.993	87	74	61	S S E	4.0°	...	KS, N	cloudy
	15th	10	29.936	30.029	79	73	73	W S W	1.0°	...	...	d, fair
	15th	16	29.910	29.981	90	69	80	W S W	4.5°	...	...	fair
	16th	10	29.954	30.137	76	58	27	N N E	4.0°	...	C, KS	cloudy
	16th	16	29.931	29.913	83	64	30	N E	7.0°	...	...	fair
SAPOTA ISLAND.	17th	10	29.924	30.118	76	66	56	N E	1.0°	...	...	fair
	17th	16	29.958	29.940	80	68	35	N	2.0°	...	KS	fair
	11th	10	29.986	30.010	72	63	58	N E	1	...	...	b
	11th	16	29.887	29.909	78	66	40	W N W	1	...	...	b, w
	12th	10	29.928	30.050	72	64	62	E N E	1	...	...	b, w
	12th	16	29.912	29.934	79	69	58	W N W	2	...	...	b
	13th	10	29.903	30.025	74	67	67	E N E	1	...	...	b
	13th	16	29.889	29.911	80	70	68	W N W	2	...	...	b
	14th	10	29.970	29.992	75	68	68	N E	1	...	...	b
	14th	16	29.859	29.911	80	72	66	W	2	...	...	b
SAPOTA ISLAND.	15th	10	29.930	30.052	75	69	72	N E	1	...	...	b
	15th	16	29.922	29.944	78	71	69	W	1	...	...	b
	16th	10	29.958	30.080	74	69	74	N E	1	...	...	b
	16th	16	29.943	29.964	78	73	77	W	1	...	KS	b
	17th	10	29.980	30.102	74	60	39	N E	1	...	...	b
	17th	16	29.964	29.986	78	65	46	W N W	2	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th February 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMON		Dry bulb	Wet bulb	Dew point	Ret of	WIND.		Daily Rain	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.								
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			Miles. In.	
Feb.	8th	29.898	74.5	63.0	135.0	67.8	61.3	56.1	0.68	N W & W N W	85.9	Clear.
	9th	29.61	71.9	58.0	131.4	64.6	57.1	51.1	.64	W by N	87.6	Clear.
	10th	29.28	75.2	58.0	134.0	60.1	58.8	53.0	.65	S by W, S W & W by S	98.0	Clear. Slightly foggy at 5 and 6 A.M.
	11th	29.04	79.5	60.5	137.0	69.8	64.7	60.6	.74	W by S & S S W	76.4	Clear and cumuli.
	12th	29.35	81.0	67.0	131.0	73.6	70.3	68.0	.83	S S W & W by S	76.6	Clear and cumuli. Slightly foggy from 2 to 7 A.M.
	13th	29.38	81.9	67.0	129.5	74.3	70.5	67.8	.81	S W & E	94.5 0.27	Chiefly cumuli. Rain between 3 and 4 A.M.
	14th	29.64	82.0	66.8	131.0	74.2	67.8	63.3	.70	E by N & E N E	119.1	Clear and cirro strati. Lightning on S W between 6 and 7 P.M., Light rain at 9 P.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	24.0
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	82.0
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	89.5
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.72
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.69
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th	... { by lower rain gauge	0.27
	... { by anemometer gauge	0.19
Ditto ditto	average of eighteen previous years	0.46
Ditto	between the 1st January and the 14th February	1.27
Ditto	ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	1.04

CALCUTTA,
The 16th February 1872.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd February 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week ...	99,618	1,52,440 13 7	13,074 11 4	761,200 0	4,77,224 11 0	43,745 12 0	57,720 3 4	
Or per mile of railway ...	...	117 1 7	10 18 4	...	372 13 4	34 3 6	45 1 10	
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	390,050	5,81,814 7 7	53,332 19 11	2,847,579 10	18,02,381 2 6	170,718 5 5	224,061 5 4	
Total for 5 weeks ...	459,668	7,34,264 5 2	67,307 11 3	3,608,779 10	23,30,605 13 6	214,465 17 5	281,771 8 8	
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	102,997½	1,51,281 11 0	14,142 9 9	696,005 10	4,09,779 5 4	37,563 2 1	51,705 11 10	
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	120 9 3	11 1 1	.....	320 4 3	29 7 2	40 8 3	
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	402,737½	7,30,482 13 2	67,785 18 6	3,119,468 10	19,04,711 3 2	174,598 10 6	242,384 9 0	

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd February 1872, on 223 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	5,414	15,190 4 2	1,392 8 10	73,728 20	19,585 7 9	1,795 0 8	3,187 15 6
Or per mile of railway ...	...	69 1 10	6 4 11	...	87 13 3	8 1 0	14 5 11
For previous 4 weeks of half-year...	19,780	50,310 8 0	5,161 15 11	320,175 30	92,140 3 6	8,447 0 8	13,608 10 2
Total for 5 weeks ...	25,194	1,500 12 2	6,554 4 9	393,904 10	111,734 11 3	10,242 6 11	16,796 11 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,014	16,441 6 1	1,507 2 6	57,169 30	13,863 8 9	1,453 4 10	2,900 7 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	73 11 8	6 15 2	...	71 1 5	6 10 4	13 5 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	24,436½	87,687 9 8	8,038 0 7	177,082 0	47,783 14 10	4,350 8 10	12,418 4 5

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd February 1872, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	30,079½	23,538 3 6	2,157 13 5	95,761 35	20,864 15 7	1,912 12 0	4,070 5 11
Or per mile of railway ...	198	150 6 6	13 15 9	612 0	133 5 2	12 4 5	26 0 2
For previous 4 weeks of half-year...	127,405½	78,390 1 0	7,186 11 8	369,738 9	80,709 7 4	8,398 7 4	14,584 18 0
Total for 5 weeks ...	158,385	101,937 4 6	9,344 5 1	465,500 4	101,574 6 11	10,310 19 10	18,655 4 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	27,940	18,616 9 9	1,708 10 5	91,647 14	21,886 15 3	2,006 6 1	3,712 16 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	179	118 15 3	10 18 1	586 0	139 13 8	12 16 5	23 14 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	143,218½	85,322 10 9	7,821 4 10	523,050 8	111,067 2 8	10,181 3 1	18,008 7 11

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 3rd February 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	8,232	1,186 3 8	118 12 5	15,947 29	460 2 0	46 12 8	105 4 8
Or per mile of railway ...	294	42 5 10	4 4 9	569 0	16 10 0	1 18 3	5 18 0
For previous 17 weeks of half-year...	105,170	15,123 10 0	1,542 7 3	214,878 30	6,320 10 0	632 1 3	2,174 8 0
Total for 18 weeks ...	113,402	16,009 13 6	1,660 19 8	230,826 10	6,786 12 0	678 13 6	2,389 13 2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	9,888½	1,354 2 9	135 8 4	10,070 20	341 15 9	34 4 0	169 13 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	355	48 5 10	4 16 9	391 2	12 3 5	1 4 0	6 1 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	118,798½	18,301 10 9	1,830 8 4	107,883 3	6,419 13 3	641 19 9	2,472 3 1



of 1872

SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Rewards to villagers for resisting Dacoits.

No. 8885, dated Fort William, the 17th November 1871.

From—COLONEL J. R. PUGHE, Inspector-General of Police, L. P.,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following for the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, and to offer suggestions thereon.

2. On the 27th August last, the crew of an up-country boat landed in the Nuddea district and attacked the village of Ghasooreah Dugah. On the alarm being given, the villagers, led by one Sudderoodeen, the brother of Koodrut Sheikh, the plaintiff, turned out and defeated the dacoits, capturing two, and wounding two or three more, who, however, succeeded in effecting their escape.

3. In the Government resolution of the 4th September 1871, on my annual report for 1870, it is remarked in paragraph 43 "that His Honor hopes that in cases in which villagers specially distinguish themselves, report may be made with a view to obtaining for them a special reward;" and considering as I do that the villagers did, on this occasion, especially distinguish themselves, for they, Bengalee villagers, attacked a band composed of notoriously bold men, viz. Sarun Ahcers, captured two of them, and drove off the others to their boat, I beg to recommend that Sudderoodeen, the leader of the villagers, be granted a complimentary purwanah, and a reward of Rs. 50, or their equivalent in a sword or gun, and that the villagers, as per margin, be granted a money-reward of Rs. 10 each, and a purwanah.

4. It would increase the effect if the grant of these rewards were published in the *Gazette*, and their bestowal made the subject of some show at the head-quarters of the district.

No. 1JJ., dated Calcutta, the 4th January 1872.

From—HORACE A. COCKERELL, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of the Presidency Division,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

In reply to your No. 5952 of the 25th ultimo, I have the honor to state that I concur in the recommendation made by the Inspector-General of Police. I had already, early in November, directed the Magistrate to draw out a complete narrative of the case for submission to Government with a somewhat similar recommendation.

No. 1072, dated Fort William, the 15th February 1872.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Officiating Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1JJ of the 4th ultimo, and in reply to state that the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the grant by the Magistrate of Nuddea of complimentary purwanahs, and the sums of money recommended to the men named on the margin, as a reward for their gallant conduct in beating off a gang of dacoits who attacked the village of Ghasooreah Dugah on the 27th August last.

2. These rewards should be conferred on the men in as public a manner as possible at the head-quarters of the district.

3. The correspondence will be published in the *Gazette*.

1. Sudderooddeen, the leader of the villagers	Rs. 50
2. Koodrut	10
3. Khatter	10
4. Bhobun	10
5. Ashrof Ghukh	10
6. Denoo Ghukh	10
7. Shakim Ghukh	10
8. Malubhuq Ghukh	10
9. Sarun Ghukh	10
10. Bhondolo Ghukh	10
11. Junghi Sirdar	10
12. Lakhi Chowkeedar of the village	10

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st February 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETRE.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.	Rain.	
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb.	Miles.	In.	
Feb.	15th	29.965	79.5	67.5	129.0	72.6	66.4	61.4	0.69	S by W & N by E	...	99.6	0.40	Cumulus and clear. Slightly foggy at 8 P.M. Thunder and lightning at 5½ A.M. Rain at 5 and 6 A.M.
	16th	30.039	77.0	60.5	129.4	68.7	60.5	53.9	.61	N N E & N N W	...	152.6	..	Clear. Foggy from 8 to 11 P.M.
	17th	.031	78.3	60.8	131.0	69.0	61.2	55.0	.63	N N W & W by S	...	71.2	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at midnight, 4 and 5 A.M.
	18th	.006	80.4	61.7	133.0	70.7	64.4	59.4	.69	W by S & W S W	...	50.9	...	Clear and cumuli.
	19th	29.971	83.2	65.0	139.0	73.5	68.6	65.2	.76	S S W	...	88.7	...	Clear and cumuli.
	20th	.985	83.0	68.5	128.8	74.9	70.9	68.1	.80	S by W & S W	7.0	148.9	1.37	Clear, cumuli, and overcast. Lightning at 7, 8, 10, and 11 P.M. Thunder at 7 and 11 P.M. High wind accompanied with rain, and hailstones fell in immense quantities between 7 and 8 P.M., and rain at 10½ P.M.
	21st	.964	81.7	70.0	135.6	75.2	71.0	69.1	.82	S W & W	...	81.7	...	Cirrocumuli, cumuli, and clear. Slightly foggy at 10 P.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken as unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days

... 22.7

The max. temperature during the past seven days

... 83.2

The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year

... 90.5

The mean humidity during the past seven days

... 0.71

The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year

... 0.67

Inches.

The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st

... { by lower rain gauge
by anemometer gauge

... 1.77

Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years

... 1.45

Ditto between the 1st January and the 21st February

... 0.09

Ditto ditto ditto

ditto, average of eighteen previous years

... 3.04

... 1.13

CALCUTTA,
The 24th February 1872.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 24th February 1872.

No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station, in inches.	Character of the weather in the district, as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
1	Bhangulpore	Feb. 24th	0	Favorable	Very good	Strong west wind set in.
2	Monghyr	" 24th	0	Favorable	Excellent.	
3	Purneah	" 24th	0	Seasonable	The spring crops promising very well.	
4	Rajmehal	" 24th	0	Hot and dry	Wheat and gram doing fairly.	
5	Deoghur	" 24th	0	Fine	Sugar-cane sowings getting on favorably.	
6	Nya Doonka	" 24th	0	Fine, clear, and dry.	Nothing reported by the Assistant Commissioner.	
7	Godda.	" 24th	0	Dry	Favorable.	
8	Pakour	" 24th	0	Fine	No crops.	
9	Jamtarra	" 24th	0	Fine	Wheat, oats, &c., fair; pulses have suffered much from the late rain and fogs.	
10	Patna	" 24th	0	Fine	Wheat and barley favorable; pea and mustard have somewhat suffered from the rain.	
11	Gya	" 24th	0	Fine		
12	Chumparun.	" 24th	0	Fair	The winter crops promise well.	
13	Sarun.	" 24th	0	Fine	Spring crops flourishing.	
14	Shahabad	" 22nd	0	Cold morning and warm afternoon.	Spring crops daily improving; mustard reaped in some places.	Small-pox prevailing in some places.
15	Tirhoot	" 23rd	0	Growing warm	Satisfactory.	
16	Rajshahye	" 24th	0	Seasonable.	Very little of cold weather crop in the district; mustard scarce for want of rain. Price risen from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 a maund.	
17	Bograh	" 24th	0	Nothing reported		
18	Dinagepore	" 24th	0	Fair	Good.	
19	Maldah	" 24th	0	Fair	Generally good.	
20	Moorsshedabad	" 24th	0	Fine and seasonable.	Good.	
21	Pubna	" 24th	0	Fair	Favorable.	
22	Rungpore.	" 24th	0	Fine; getting hot	Spring crops doing well; sugar-cane is being cut.	
23	Burdwan	" 23rd	0	Nights and mornings cold, and days warm.	Fair.	
24	Bancoorah	" 24th	0	Drizzling on the 24th.	Winter crops good.	
25	Beerbhoom	" 24th	0.3	Favorable	Spring crops somewhat damaged by the hail-storm of the 20th.	
26	Hooghly	" 23rd	0	Growing hot	Good.	
27	Howrah	" 24th	0	Fine	Fair. The recent rain has facilitated ploughing.	A little cholera still remains in different parts of the district.
28	Midnapore	" 23rd	0.2	Generally fine and clear.	Good.	
29	Nuddea	" 24th	1.6	Fair	Good.	
30	Jessore	" 24th	0.1	Cloudy and rainy, then fair and dry.	Good.	
31	24-Pergunnahs	" 24th	0	Cloudy, rainy, then clear and pleasant.	Good.	
32	Dacca	" 24th	0	Cloudy, rainy, then clear and pleasant.	Good.	
33	Backergunge.	" 24th	0	Cloudy, rainy, then clear and pleasant.	Good.	General health very satisfactory.
34	Furreedpore	" 24th	0	Cloudy, rainy, then clear and pleasant.	Good.	
35	Mymensingh.	" 17th	0	Good	Very good.	
36	Sylhet	" 17th	0.1	Fair	No crops.	
37	Cachar	" 17th	0.1	Fair	No crops.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station, in inches.	Character of the weather in the district, as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
38	Chittagong ...	Feb. 17th	0	Fine ...	Cold weather crops generally fair.	
39	Noakhally or Bulloah ..	16th	Very slight.	Fair ...	Good.	
40	Tipperah	16th	0.5	Fine, with occasional showers.	Generally satisfactory.	
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	17th	0.3	Mostly foggy ...	Good.	
42	Cuttack.					
43	Balasore ...	10th	Few drops.	Good ...	Excellent.	
44	Pooree ...	16th	0	Windy and variable, but no rain	The state of the district generally is satisfactory. Relief works are in operation in the distressed tracts on the Chilka isthmus as previously reported.	
45	Hazareebaugh ...	24th	0	Fine ...	Good.	
46	Lohardugga.					
47	Maunbhoom ...	24th	0	Fine ...	Wheat, barley, gram, peas, urhur, linseed, and rape have improved by the late rain.	
48	Singbhoom ...	16th	0	Seasonable ...	Favorable.	
49	Durrung ...	17th	Very slight.	Stormy ...	Sugar-cane and mustard are being cut.	A shock of earthquake on the 14th instant.
50	Nowgong ...	16th	0	Cloudy ...	Spring crops good.	
51	Sebsaugor.					
52	Kamroop ...	17th	0	Cold and dry ...	Sulce crops favorable.	
53	Luckimpore ...	17th	0.6	Thunder and high wind.	Satisfactory.	
54	Khasi and Jyntenah Hills.	16th	0	Fair ...	No standing crop.	
55	Naga Hills ...	9th	0.9	Fair, cold, and seasonable in the hills; damp and chilly in the plains.	Hill tribes still occupied in preparing their "jhum."	
56	Julpigorec.					
57	Gowalparah ...	17th	0	Little foggy, occasionally cloudy.	Almost all crops reaped and gathered.	
58	Garo Hills ...	17th	0	Fine ...	No crops on the ground.	
59	Darjeeling.					
60	Cooch Behar ...	17th	1.2	Seasonable; mornings cold; sun getting warm in the day time.	Good.	

N. B.—The columns of the districts from which returns have not been received remain blank.

Published for general information.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 26th February 1872.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 5th to 11th Feb. 1872.	Rain from 12th to 18th Feb. 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
CUTTACK.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Inches. 0.40	Inches. Nil	0.40	18th Feb. 1872.	
	{ Jail ...	0.44	0.05	0.49	ditto.	
	False Point ...	Nil	0.30	0.30	ditto.	
	Jajipore ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Kendraparah ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Jugutsingapore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Sumbulpore ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Balasore ...	Nil	2.70	2.70	18th Feb. 1872.	Not received 15th to 21st Jan.
	Bhuddruck ...	0.37	Nil	0.37	ditto.	
	Pooros ...	0.08	ditto	0.08	ditto	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Khoordah ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	0.49	Nil	1.19	18th Feb. 1872.	
	{ Dispensary ...	0.45	ditto	1.18	ditto.	
	Burhee ...	1.30	Not received	1.50	11th Feb. 1872	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Pachumba ...	Not received	ditto	0.46	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Ranchee ...	0.93	Nil	1.46	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Palamow ...	0.41	ditto	0.96	ditto.	
	Pnrulia ...	0.82	ditto	1.08	ditto.	
	Gobindpore ...	1.35	Not received	1.35	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Chyebassa ...	0.16	Nil	0.16	18th Feb. 1872.	
PATNA.	Patna (Bankipore) ...	0.02	ditto	2.87	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Jail ...	Nil	ditto	2.75	ditto.	
	{ Cantonment ...	0.10	Not received	3.32	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Behar ...	Not received	ditto	2.06	4th Feb. 1872	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Barh ...	0.15	ditto	2.16	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Gya ...	1.35	ditto	2.21	ditto.	
	Sherghotty ...	0.73	Nil	1.20	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Nowadah ...	Nil	ditto	1.51	ditto.	
	Arungabad ...	0.44	ditto	3.68	ditto.	
	Chumpanan ...	Not received	Not received	0.51	28th Jan. 1872	Not received 1st to 7th and 15th to 21st Jan.
BHAGULPORE.	Bettiah ...	ditto	ditto	0.70	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Chuprah ...	Nil	Nil	2.50	18th Feb. 1872	
	Sewan ...	ditto	ditto	1.21	ditto	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Mozufferpore ...	ditto	ditto	2.30	ditto.	
	Durbhangah ...	ditto	ditto	1.12	ditto.	
	Seetamarree ...	ditto	ditto	1.25	ditto.	
	Tajpore ...	0.03	Not received	3.62	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Mudhubani ...	Nil	ditto	2.92	ditto.	
	Hajipore ...	0.02	ditto	3.09	ditto.	
	Arrah ...	Nil	Nil	2.57	18th Feb. 1872.	
RAJSHAHY.	Boxar ...	ditto	ditto	2.88	ditto.	
	Sasseram ...	0.32	ditto	1.86	ditto.	
	Bhubhoosh ...	Nil	Not received	2.28	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Benares ...	0.10	ditto	1.05	ditto.	
	Bhagulpore ...	Not received	Nil	0.48	18th Feb. 1872.	Not received 5th to 11th Feb.
	Mudheypoorah ...	0.50	ditto	1.00	ditto.	
	Banka ...	1.15	ditto	1.86	ditto.	
	Sopool ...	Not received	Not received	0.99	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Monghyr ...	0.37	Nil	2.08	18th Feb. 1872.	Not recorded 29th Jan. to 3rd Feb.
	Jamoeie ...	1.57	ditto	1.57	ditto	
BARDWAN.	Begooaserai ...	Nil	ditto	3.05	ditto.	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Deoghur ...	1.23	ditto	2.34	ditto	
	Jamtara ...	1.40	ditto	1.50	ditto.	
	Rajmahal ...	Not received	ditto	0.40	ditto	Not received 5th to 11th Feb.
	Pakour ...	ditto	Not received	Nil	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Nya-Doomka ...	1.58	Nil	1.90	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Purneah ...	0.39	ditto	1.84	ditto.	
	Kishengunge ...	Nil	Not received	1.42	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Arrareah ...	Not received	ditto	...	...
	Rampore Beaulah... ..	2.09	Nil	2.37	18th Feb. 1872.	
BARDWAN.	Natore ...	2.40	Not received	2.40	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Bograh ...	1.00	Nil	1.12	18th Feb. 1872	
	Dinapore ...	0.15	Not received	1.77	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Maldah ...	0.93	Nil	1.43	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Berhampore ...	2.44	ditto	2.85	ditto.	
	Jungipore ...	2.91	ditto	3.13	ditto.	
	Laulbaugh ...	2.35	ditto	2.72	ditto.	
	Jamooakandi ...	0.75	Not received	1.34	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Pubna ...	2.02	Nil	2.08	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Serajgunge ...	1.65	ditto	2.25	ditto.	
BARDWAN.	Bungpore ...	Not received	ditto	0.10	ditto	Not received 5th to 11th Feb.
	Bhowanigunge ...	ditto	Not received	Nil	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Titalya ...	Nil	Nil	1.38	18th Feb. 1872	
	Burdwan ...	0.58	ditto	0.60	ditto	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Cutwa ...	1.18	ditto	1.90	ditto.	
	Oulua ...	Not received	0.02	0.05	ditto	Not received 1st to 7th and 22nd to 28th Jan. and 5th to 11th Feb.
	Bood-Bood ...	0.30	Nil	1.10	ditto	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Bancoorah ...	0.91	ditto	0.96	ditto.	
	Kanecungge ...	1.12	ditto	1.39	ditto.	
	Sooree ...	1.20	ditto	2.55	ditto.	
BARDWAN.	Hooghly ...	3.30	0.20	4.00	ditto.	
	Sorampore ...	1.30	1.16	2.68	ditto.	
	Jehanabad ...	2.87	Not received	2.07	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Howrah ...	0.99	0.31	1.30	18th Feb. 1872	
	Minapore ...	0.12	Nil	0.12	ditto.	
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	Nil	ditto	1.35	ditto.	
	{ Exe. Engr.'s Office ...	0.50	ditto	1.50	ditto.	
	Gurbetta ...	1.54	ditto	1.54	ditto.	
	Tumlook ...	2.00	0.20	2.33	ditto	Not received 8th to 21st Jan. and 29th Jan. to 4th Feb.

DIVISION.	STATIONS.	Rain from 5th to 11th Feb. 1872.	Rain from 12th to 18th Feb. 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
PRESIDENCY.	Krishnaghur ...	Not received	Not received	0·14	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Bongong ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Banaghat ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Meherpore ...	ditto	ditto	0·20	ditto.	
	Chooadangah ...	ditto	ditto	0·10	ditto.	
	Kooahtea ...	1·60	Nil	1·60	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Jessore ...	2·20	0·01	2·30	ditto.	
	Khoolnah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Jenidah ...	1·05	Not received	1·85	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Nurail ...	1·55	ditto	1·01	ditto.	
	Magoorah ...	0·08	ditto	0·08	ditto.	
	Bagirhaut ...	1·45	ditto	1·45	ditto.	
	Saugor Island ...	0·20	0·10	0·32	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Calcutta ...	0·78	0·67	1·67	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital ...	0·85	0·35	1·20	ditto.	
	{ Jail ...	0·81	0·38	1·19	ditto.	
	Barrackpore ...	1·28	1·07	3·03	ditto.	
	Dum-Dum ...	0·05	1·01	2·06	ditto.	
	Baraset ...	1·19	0·71	2·21	ditto.	
	Satkerah ...	0·87	1·10	2·13	ditto.	
DACCA.	Banscerhaut ...	0·78	2·01	2·79	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour ...	0·92	0·70	1·83	ditto.	
	Barripore ...	1·21	0·18	1·51	ditto.	
	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	0·68	Nil	1·19	ditto.	
	{ Jail ...	0·60	ditto	0·65	ditto.	
	Burrisaul ...	0·44	0·38	1·19	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Perozepore ...	0·89	0·55	1·81	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Madaripore ...	1·60	Nil	2·20	ditto.	
	Furzedpore ...	0·68	ditto	0·68	ditto.	
	Gosalundo ...	2·06	ditto	2·06	ditto.	
	Mymensing ...	0·86	Not received	0·86	11th Feb. 1872.	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Jamalpor ...	Not received	ditto	Nil	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Atteah ...	1·21	Nil	1·24	18th Feb. 1872.	Not received 1st to 7th Jan.
	Kishoregunge ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	4th Feb. 1872.	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Sylhet ...	0·41	Nil	0·57	18th Feb. 1872.	
CHITTAGONG.	Cachar ...	1·17	Not received	1·84	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Hylakandy ...	Not received	ditto	0·57	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Koyah ...	0·40	ditto	0·87	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	0·10	Nil	0·50	18th Feb. 1872.	
	{ Jail ...	0·24	ditto	0·68	ditto.	
	Cox's Bazar ...	Not received	Not received	0·40	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Rangamatee Hill ...	Nil	0·32	0·82	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Noakhally ...	0·08	0·02	0·69	ditto.	
	Tipperah ...	0·26	0·49	1·01	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah ...	0·59	Not received	1·48	11th Feb. 1872.	
COOCH BEHAR.	Akyab ...	Nil	Nil	0·10	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Cooch Behar ...	ditto	ditto	1·20	ditto	Not received 8th to 21st Jan.
	Buxa ...	0·42	ditto	1·95	ditto.	
	Goniparah ...	Not received	Not received	0·83	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Dhoobree ...	ditto	ditto	1·00	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Tura (Garo Hills) ...	0·23	ditto	0·23	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ...	Not received	ditto	0·80	31st Jan. 1872.	
	{ Hospital ...	0·86	Nil	0·86	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Rungbee ...	Not received	Not received	1·20	31st Jan. 1872.	
	Julpigoree ...	Nil	Nil	0·96	18th Feb. 1872.	
ASSAM.	Boda ...	0·10	Not received	2·10	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Tezpore ...	0·11	ditto	0·87	ditto.	
	Nowzong ...	1·30	ditto	6·19	ditto.	
	Mungledye ...	Not received	ditto	0·89	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Burpettah ...	Nil	ditto	0·53	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Gowhatty ...	0·43	Nil	2·13	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Seebangor ...	1·12	Not received	2·07	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Jorahaut ...	Not received	ditto	0·79	4th Feb. 1872.	Not received 15th to 21st Jan.
	Golaghat ...	ditto	ditto	1·36	ditto.	
	Nazerah ...	0·95	ditto	2·15	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Debrooghur ...	1·07	ditto	3·03	ditto.	
	Suddya ...	Not received	ditto	3·23	4th Feb. 1872.	Not received 15th to 31st Jan.
	Shillour ...	Nil	ditto	0·01	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Cherrapunjee ...	0·35	ditto	0·86	ditto.	
	Jaowai ...	0·45	ditto	0·95	ditto.	
	Samoooodting ...	Not received	ditto	0·10	4th Feb. 1872.	

CALCUTTA,
The 24th February 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 18th to 24th February 1872.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Feb. 18th	10	30.087	30.115	73.5	67.0	69	W S W	...	...	K	b
	18th	16	29.943	29.960	80.4	66.8	46	W S W	...	...	K	b
	19th	10	30.045	30.063	76.7	71.5	75	S S W	...	...	K	b
	19th	16	29.903	29.921	82.0	72.5	61	S S W	...	...	K	b
	20th	10	30.071	30.089	77.0	72.6	81	S S W	...	...	K	b
	20th	16	29.910	29.928	82.0	73.5	64	S by W	...	1.37	K	b
	21st	10	30.053	30.071	76.0	72.5	70	S W	...	...	K	b
	21st	16	29.898	29.926	81.0	72.5	64	W	...	...	...	b
	22nd	10	30.027	30.046	74.8	66.0	59	W by N	...	...	...	b
	22nd	16	29.897	29.915	82.0	61.0	33	W N W	...	...	...	b
SAGOR ISLAND.	23rd	10	30.078	30.096	76.5	64.7	50	W	...	...	...	b
	23rd	16	29.952	29.970	83.3	68.0	41	W	...	...	...	b
	24th	10	30.104	30.122	77.0	63.0	41	E by N	...	...	...	b
	24th	16	29.966	29.984	83.4	63.6	27	W by N	...	...	...	b
	18th	10	30.072	30.078	77	70	68	S	3.9*	...	N	b
	18th	16	29.978	29.984	80	70	58	S S E	10.0*	...	CK	b
	19th	10	30.052	30.058	80	73	70	S S W	9.7*	...	KS	b
	19th	16	29.941	29.947	81	73	66	S	11.5*	...	K	b
	20th	10	30.085	30.091	81	75	74	S W	11.4*	...	KS	b
	20th	16	29.942	29.948	82	75	70	S	6.2*	...	K	b
CHITTAGONG.	21st	10	30.063	30.069	78	73	77	N N W	5.3*	...	K, S	b
	21st	16	29.914	29.922	82	76	74	S S W	8.2*	...	C	b, m
	22nd	10	30.017	30.023	82	66	38	N N E	7.9*	...	CS	b, m
	22nd	16	29.896	29.902	84	61	28	N N W	12.6*	...	K	b, m
	23rd	10	29.980	30.000	79	71	65	N	4.7*	...	N	b
	23rd	16	29.964	29.970	82	74	66	S	8.4*	...	N	b
	24th	10	30.103	30.109	78	74	81	N W	6.1*	...	N	b
	24th	16	29.973	29.984	86	74	64	S W	6.3*	...	K	b
	18th	10	30.012	30.107	71	63	57	N	5.7*	...	...	b, m
	18th	16	29.873	29.967	77	85	49	W S W	9.2*	...	...	b, m
MADRAS.	19th	10	29.990	30.021	72	33	58	N	4.7*	...	...	b, m
	19th	16	29.885	29.979	78	65	46	W	6.0*	...	...	b, m
	20th	10	30.014	30.138	74	64	55	N N E	3.0*	...	...	b
	20th	16	29.892	29.985	80	67	47	W S W	6.8*	...	...	b, m
	21st	10	29.983	30.077	77	69	64	N E	4.3*	...	K, CK, KS	b
	21st	16	29.862	29.955	81	70	73	S W	7.6*	...	...	b
	22nd	10	29.938	30.031	79	73	69	E S E	3.6*	...	...	b, m
	22nd	16	29.840	29.933	79	72	69	W S W	8.5*	...	...	b, m
	23rd	10	29.993	30.088	72	68	36	N N E	4.2*	...	...	b
	23rd	16	29.892	29.984	83	66	80	N N W	7.5*	...	...	b, m
CUTTACK.	24th	10	30.010	30.109	78	70	65	W	3.6*	...	...	b, m
	24th	16	29.894	29.987	82	69	48	W	7.4*	...	...	b
	17th	10	30.073	30.103	83	72	56	S E by E	4*	...	...	bc
	17th	16	29.933	29.963	83	71	52	E	9*	...	...	b
	18th	10	30.057	30.087	83	72	52	E	6*	...	...	bc
	18th	16	29.912	29.942	82	72	52	E by S	10*	...	...	b
	19th	10	30.046	30.076	82	70	52	N E	9*	...	...	bc
	19th	16	29.923	29.953	84	73	56	E N E	11*	...	...	bc
	20th	10	30.009	30.039	86	76	61	E N E	11*	...	...	bc
	20th	16	29.934	29.964	85	76	64	E N E	13*	...	...	bc
AKYAB.	21st	10	30.009	30.039	84	75	64	E by S	6*	...	...	bc
	21st	16	29.915	29.945	84	75	60	S E by E	9*	...	...	b
	22nd	10	29.991	30.024	84	73	56	S	5*	...	...	b
	22nd	16	29.875	29.905	83	72	56	S E by S	8*	...	...	bc
	23rd	10	30.005	30.035	83	73	60	S by E	8*	...	...	bc
	23rd	16	29.925	29.955	84	73	50	S E by E	9*	...	...	bc
	18th	10	29.989	30.072	80	72	66	N E	1.5*	...	KS, N	cloudy
	18th	16	29.823	29.905	85	71	47	S S W	6.3*	...	KS, N	cloudy
	19th	10	29.983	30.066	81	72	62	S W	2.6*	...	C	fair
	19th	16	29.817	29.899	89	72	40	S S E	6.5*	...	...	fair
CUTTACK.	20th	10	29.993	30.076	81	71	59	E S E	3.6*	...	C	fair
	20th	16	29.837	29.919	89	73	43	S S W	8.5*	...	N	d, t, l, cloudy
	21st	10	29.963	30.046	77	73	81	E N E	3.4*	...	N, CK	cloudy
	21st	16	29.823	29.905	87	75	55	S	5.6*	...	C, KS	cloudy
	22nd	10	29.893	29.976	79	73	73	E N E	2.0*	...	C	cloudy
	22nd	16	29.784	29.867	83	70	49	E N E	5.8*	...	KS	cloudy
	23rd	10	29.986	30.069	79	72	69	Calm	1.4*	...	N	fair
	23rd	16	29.830	29.912	88	71	40	S W	2.7*	...	...	"
	18th	10	30.068	30.090	73	64	62	E N E	1	...	...	b
	18th	16	29.917	29.939	78	65	46	N W	1	...	...	b
AKYAB.	19th	10	30.061	30.083	70	64	70	E N E	1	...	...	b
	19th	16	29.850	29.972	77	64	45	N W	2	...	...	b
	20th	10	30.096	30.118	71	63	57	E N E	1	...	...	b
	20th	16	29.639	29.681	80	69	54	N W	1	...	...	b
	21st	10	30.040	30.062	70	64	70	N	1	...	...	b
	21st	16	29.909	29.931	60	70	58	W N W	2	...	...	b
	22nd	10	30.018	30.040	76	70	72	E S E	1	...	...	b
	22nd	16	29.879	29.901	80	70	59	W N W	1	...	...	b
	23rd	10	30.045	30.067	76	67	60	N E	1	...	...	b
	23rd	16	29.926	29.948	80	78	91	W N W	1	...	...	b
AKYAB.	24th	10	30.080	30.102	75	65	55	E N E	1	...	...	b
	24th	16	29.946	29.968	81	69	51	W	2	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th February 1872.HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th February 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.			Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.		Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week ...	121,405	1,67,803 0 2	15,350 2 2		820,198 0	4,64,658 7 3	42,596 8 10	57,932 11 0	
Or per mile of railway ...	...	130 11 4	11 19 7		.....	363 0 7	33 5 7	45 5 2
For previous 5 weeks of half-year ...	459,968	7,34,204 5 2	67,307 11 3		3,608,779 10	23,39,605 13 6	214,463 17 5	281,771 8 8	
Total for 6 weeks ...	581,073	9,01,507 5 4	82,643 13 5		4,428,977 10	28,04,294 4 9	257,060 6 3	339,763 19 8	
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	105,700	1,47,751 3 4	13,543 17 3		793,076 30	4,62,212 11 5	42,369 10 0	55,913 7 3	
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	115 7 7	10 11 8		.....	361 3 11	33 2 4	43 14 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	598,527½	8,87,234 0 6	81,329 15 9		3,912,545 0	23,66,923 14 7	216,968 0 6	298,207 16 3	

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th February 1872, on 223 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	5,355	14,726 9 2	1,340 14 8	71,272 0	19,912 3 9	1,825 5 10	3,175 4 6
Or per mile of railway ...	...	66 0 8	6 1 1	...	89 4 8	8 3 8	14 4 9
For previous 5 weeks of half-year...	25,104	71,500 12 2	6,554 4 9	...	...	10,232 6 11	16,796 11 5
Total for 6 weeks ...	30,549	86,227 5 4	7,904 3 5	465,176 10	1,31,646 15 0	12,067 12 9	19,971 16 3
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	5,910½	22,132 15 6	2,028 17 1	54,835 20	17,968 5 10	1,612 5 4	3,641 2 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	99 4 0	9 2 0	...	78 14 0	7 4 7	16 6 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	30,347	1,09,829 9 2	10,066 17 8	231,767 20	65,372 4 8	5,992 9 8	16,059 6 10

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

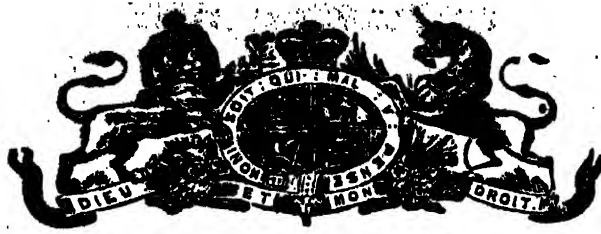
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th February 1872, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	28,596½	20,504 14 3	1,870 12 3	80,467 31½	26,670 1 0	2,444 15 1	4,324 7 4
Or per mile of railway ...	183	131 0 4	12 0 3	572 0	170 6 8	15 12 5	27 13 8
For previous 5 weeks of half-year...	168,385	1,01,037 4 6	9,344 5 1	465,500 4	1,01,674 6 11	10,310 19 10	18,655 4 11
Total for 6 weeks ...	186,981½	1,22,442 2 9	11,223 17 4	554,967 35½	1,28,344 7 11	12,755 14 11	23,979 12 3
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	30,045½	19,437 13 1	1,761 15 11	118,560 6	22,671 0 5	2,019 10 3	3,801 6 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	196	124 3 3	11 7 8	758 0	140 12 4	12 18 1	24 5 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	173,864	1,04,760 7 10	9,603 0 9	641,610 14	1,33,098 3 1	12,200 13 4	21,803 14 1

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 10th February 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	8,275½	1,208 6 9	120 16 10	14,090 20	488 6 6	48 16 10	160 13 8
Or per mile of railway ...	296	43 2 7	4 6 4	524 26	17 7 1	1 14 11	6 1 3
For previous 16 weeks of half-year...	113,402	16,609 13 6	1,600 19 8	230,936 10	6,786 12 0	678 15 6	2,339 13 2
Total for 19 weeks ...	121,677½	17,818 4 3	1,781 16 6	245,026 30	7,275 2 6	727 10 4	2,509 6 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	9,055½	1,422 9 0	142 5 2	16,113 25	592 15 0	59 5 10	201 11 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	324	50 13 0	5 1 8	575 19	21 13 0	2 3 8	7 5 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	118,798½	28,370 1 0	1,837 0 2	308,276 8	6,670 12 6	667 1 7	2,504 1 9



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 2nd March 1872.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*

V. H. SCHALCH, Esq.,

H. L. DAMPIER, Esq.,

C. BERNARD, Esq.,

MOULVIE ARDOOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR,

BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER,

B. D. COLVIN, Esq.,

T. M. ROBINSON, Esq.,

F. F. WYMAN, Esq.,

and

RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR.

PORT IMPROVEMENT ACT (AMENDMENT) BILL.

MR. BERNARD presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Port Improvement Act. Before explaining the alterations made by the Committee, he reminded the Council that the Bill had been introduced in order to grant to the Port Commissioners the same indemnity against the acts of their river employes as the Government had enjoyed under the old law. The principle of the Bill had been supported by the Chamber of Commerce, on the ground that if such indemnity were refused, the Commissioners would have to

ensure themselves against occasional losses by maintaining high rates of port dues. The Council held that it would be better for the trade of the port that the indemnity should be granted to the Port Commissioners; and the Bill was referred to the Select Committee. The Hon'ble President, at the first reading, observed that it would be well that any other amendments required in the Port Improvement Act should be brought forward at the same time, so that, if possible, the Council might be insured against frequent tinkering of an enactment of this kind. The necessity for exhausting any proposals for amendments would, Mr. Bernard hoped, be considered by the Council sufficient excuse for the delay which had taken place in presenting the Select Committee's Report. The Select Committee had adopted the system of granting indemnity to the Port Commissioners nearly as it was introduced into the Council. The only real alteration was the insertion of the word "heretofore," so as to extend the indemnity to the year or eighteen months, during which the Port Commissioners had already, with so much advantage to the trade of Calcutta, managed the port affairs.

The Select Committee proposed new Sections 2, 3, and 4, with the view of enabling the Port Commissioners, in their capacity of Port Conservators, to remove wrecks in case the owners of wrecked vessels declined to move in the matter. These sections also enabled the Commissioners to realize the cost of such removal, plus a small margin, from any property they might recover. The margin was granted in order to cover the loss in cases where no property was recovered, for the proposed sections designedly did not give the Commissioners any power to cover the expenses of their work from owners or consignees. The work of removing wrecks must be undertaken for the good of the port,—the law made it very difficult to recover anything from owners who usually lived on another continent, and it was thought to be simplest to give the Commissioners power to reimburse themselves for their expenses only in cases where they recovered property. The sections intentionally did not provide for the Commissioners claiming salvage on property they might recover; the object was to make the port as popular and as cheap as possible. There were some drawbacks to a swift stream like the Hooghly, in which cyclones and storm waves occasionally occurred; and the Commissioners did not wish to add to these drawbacks by claiming salvage on the rich cargoes which it might be their good fortune to recover from total destruction. It might not be out of place to show how the proposed sections would work in a case like that of the *Lady Melville*, which, as some of the Council would recollect, was burnt and sunk at her moorings. Her owners declined to have anything to do with her, and her wreck prevented the use of two or more good moorings. The Commissioners got the vessel up, and removed her to the opposite bank, and recovered from the wreck her goods, which sold for several thousands of rupees. In such a case the Commissioners would, under the proposed sections, claim only their expenses, plus 20 per cent. They would claim no salvage. If they recovered no property, they would claim nothing.

Section 5, as proposed by the Committee, reduced the maximum allowance of gunpowder to be kept on board of vessels in the port from 50lbs. to 5 lbs. A case had recently come to light in which a vessel with 50lbs. of powder stored on board her had caught fire. The flames were happily got under before they had reached the powder. If this amount of powder had blown up in a crowded part of the river, the consequences might have been serious. Merchant vessels did not require a large store of powder on board in the port of Calcutta. The Commissioners hoped to arrange for taking all surplus stocks of powder off vessels opposite the Moyapore Magazine without any cost to shippers, so that this restriction, though apparently irksome, would not cause any extra expense.

The 6th Section obliged the police to give information to the Port Commissioners of breaches of port rules. Under recent arrangements, the Commissioners paid three quarters of the cost of river police in the port, and it seemed perfectly fair that the police should do this work for the Commissioners.

MR. BERNARD added that the amended Bill would, with the permission of the President, be published in the Gazette, and the Council could, if it so pleased, proceed to the settlement of the clause of the Bill at the next meeting.

THE PRESIDENT directed the report of the Committee and the amended Bill to be published in the Gazette.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS' BILL.

MR. BERNARD moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the due appropriation of certain educational and charitable endowments. It had recently been brought to the notice of the Bengal Government that charitable people—Natives and Europeans—had left or had given endowments to various hospitals, charities, and schools, in Bengal; that in some cases trustees were named by the donors, in other cases no trustees were named; provision was rarely made for succession to vacant trusteeships, and it happened that in some cases there had been no one vested with the power or responsibility to see that the proceeds of such donations or endowments were fully or wisely utilized. Mr. Bernard read extracts from a report by a committee upon this subject. The committee had remarked that—

“Three of the most considerable of these endowments had each three years' income lying in the treasury to their credit. It does not appear that these balances have been accumulated for any particular object; and even if they have been so purposely allowed to accumulate, the balances ought to have been invested in Government paper from time to time, instead of lying idle in the treasury.”

The Committee suggested—

“That all educational or charitable endowments for which the donors may not nominate trustees, or for which there may not be any surviving trustees, be vested in the Standing Endowment Trustees of the district (or of the division);”

And they added that—

“It would be the business of these trustees to see that the trust money was properly invested; to see that its annual yield was devoted to the object for which it was given or bequeathed, or to some kindred object; and to see that any surplus income was from time to time invested. Where the instructions of the donor, or the orders of Government, might have delegated the management of the yearly income of an endowment to any person or body, then the ‘standing trustees’ would not interfere until the managers died out or left.”

It had been held that these suggestions, which seemed reasonable enough, could not be carried into effect without legislative sanction. The matter had been referred to by the Hon'ble President in his opening address at the beginning of the session, and Mr. Bernard had been instructed to bring forward a short Bill to give effect to the suggestions he had just read to the Council. Mr. Bernard submitted that it would be satisfactory to future donors and endowers to know that trustees existed who would be bound by the law to see that their bequests were made the most of. The Bill would not, it was proposed, embrace religious endowments or bequests, because Act XX of 1863 of the Viceroy's Council already sufficiently provided for such endowments; and Section 14 of that Act enabled a person interested to proceed against any trustee or manager who might neglect or abuse any religious endowment under his care.

The motion was agreed to, and the President directed the Bill to be published in the Gazette.

The Council was then adjourned to Saturday, the 9th instant.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 2nd March 1872.

No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station, in inches.	Character of the weather in the district, as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
1872.						
1	Bhaugulpore	Mar. 2nd	0	Favorable	Spring crop promises to be good.	
2	Monghyr	" 2nd	A few drops.	Fine and seasonable.	Favorable.	
3	Purneah	" 2nd	0	Seasonable	Winter crops mostly reaped; spring crops promise a full harvest.	
4	Rajmehal	" 2nd	Few drops.	Hot and dry	Khesari, gram, and wheat look promising.	
5	Deoghur	" 2nd	0	Cloudy and hot	Sugar-cane sowings getting on favorably.	
6	Nya Doomka	" 2nd	0	Cloudy and warm	Nothing on the ground.	
7	Godda	" 2nd	Slight	Hot and cloudy	Good.	
8	Pakour	" 2nd	0	Hot weather rapidly coming on.	Favorable.	
9	Jamtarra.					
10	Patna	" 2nd	0.02	Fine	Wheat, oat, &c., fair; pulses damaged by rain and fogs.	
11	Gya	" 2nd	0	Dry	Crops progressing favorably.	
12	Chumparun	" 2nd	Very slight.	Fair, with west wind.	The spring crops have grown up well, and promise a rich outturn.	
13	Sarun	Feb. 24th	0	Fine	Very good throughout.	
14	Shahabad	Mar. 2nd	0.1	Fair	Winter crops continue to promise well; wheat and tisi suffering from a yellow blight brought on by too much moisture.	
15	Tirhoot	" 2nd	Very slight.	Fair	Spring crops appear improving.	
16	Rajshahye	Feb. 29th	0	Warm	Spring crops daily improving; mustard, musoor, and peas harvested.	Small-pox and cholera prevailing in Puthia and Tanore.
17	Bograh.					
18	Dinapore	Mar. 2nd	0.05	Days cloudy, with variable light wind.	Little of the winter crops grows in the district; mustard scanty for want of rain in October; price has risen 75 per cent.	
19	Maldah	" 2nd	0.02	Fair, and then cloudy & rainy.	Good.	
20	Moorsheadabad	" 2nd	Drizzling rain.	Fair throughout; cloudy on 1st March.	Generally good. Gram may be injured a little by the rain.	
21	Pubna	" 2nd	0.06	Fine and seasonable.	Good.	
22	Rungpore	" 2nd	0.31	Thunder-storm, with slight rain	Preparing the ground.	
23	Burdwan.					
24	Bancoorah	Mar. 1st	0	Fine; getting hot.	The spring crops doing well.	
25	Beerbhoom	" 2nd	Slight	Rather hot and fine.	Average; lands being ploughed for paddy.	
26	Hooghly	" 2nd	0	Clear	Winter crop good.	
27	Howrah	" 2nd	0.98	Favorable	Satisfactory.	
28	Midnapore	" 1st	0	Growing hot	Good.	
29	Nuddea	" 2nd	0	Hot and foggy; rain expected.	Continues fair	
30	Jessore	" 1st	3.72	Generally clear, occasionally misty and cloudy.	Good.	Cholera in different parts of the districts, especially in Chooadan-ga and Bongong. Native doctors have been sent out.
31	24-Pergunnahs	" 2nd	0	Generally fair	Good.	
32	Dacca	" 2nd	0	Seasonable	Good.	
33	Backergunge	" 1st	0	Warm	The rice crops have all been reaped.	
34	Furreedpore	" 2nd	0	Generally fair and pleasant.	Good.	
35	Mymensingh	" 2nd	0	Fair	Good.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station, in inches.	Character of the weather in the district, as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
1872.						
36	Sylhet	Feb. 24th	0	Good	Good.	
37	Cachar	" 24th	0	Fair	No crops.	
38	Chittagong	" 24th	0	Fine	Generally favorable.	
39	Noakhally or Bulloah	" 23rd	0.04	Fair	Good.	
40	Tipperah	" 23rd	0.8	Fine, with occasional showers.	Generally satisfactory.	
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	" 24th	0.3	Foggy and rainy	Good.	
42	Cuttack	Mar. 2nd	0	Very hot	Good.	
43	Balasore	" 2nd	0	Warm and close.	Good.	
44	Pooree	Feb 23rd	0.7	Favorable	Exportation going on briskly to Madras from Pooree town by sea, and also to Ganjam by the Chilka. Things are satisfactory throughout the district, except in Malud and Parikud. There the pressure from failure of last year's crops is becoming close, and some ryots are selling their plough-cattle. There was a shower of rain on the 23rd.	
45	Hazareebaugh	Mar. 2nd	0.3	Fine and favorable, then cloudy and unfavorable.	Fair.	
46	Lohardugga	Mar. 1st	0.06	Seasonable	Favorable.	
47	Maunbhoom	" 2nd	0	Cloudy	Wheat, barley, gram, peas, linseed, and rape, have improved by the late rain.	
48	Singbhoom	Feb. 23rd	0.09	Seasonable	Favorable.	
49	Durrung	" 23rd	0	Variable	Sugar-cane is being cut.	
50	Nowgong	" 23rd	0	Cold nights, hot days, and strong winds.	Good.	
51	Sebsaugor	" 23rd	0.81	Cool, pleasant, and healthy.	Satisfactory.	
52	Kamroop	" 24th	0	Cold and dry	Favorable.	
52	Luckimpore	" 24th	0.64	Unsettled; thunder and high wind; rain mostly at night.	Satisfactory.	
54	Uharri and Jynteah Hills.	" 23rd	0.38	Fine	No crops on the ground.	
55	Naga Hills	" 16th	0	Fine, cold, and seasonable in the hills; damp and chilly in the plains.	Hill-tribes still occupied in preparing their "jhum."	
56	Julpigoree	Mar. 2nd	0	Generally warm.	No crop on the ground.	
57	Gowalparah	Feb. 24th	0	Mornings cool and pleasant, and days cloudy.	Almost all crops reaped and gathered.	
58	Garo Hills	" 24th	0	Fair	No crops on the ground.	
59	Darjeeling	Mar. 2nd	0	Good; high winds.	Crops reaped; they are short by $\frac{1}{4}$ owing to want of rain.	
60	Cooch Behar	Feb 24th	1.2	Fine	Good.	

N.B.—The columns of the districts from which returns have not been received remain blank.

Published for general information.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 5th March 1872.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	STATIONS.	Rain from 12th to 18th Feb. 1872.	Rain from 19th to 25th Feb. 1872.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ..	Nil	Nil	0.40	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Jail ...	0.05	0.14	0.63	ditto.	
	False Point ...	0.30	Not received	0.30	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Jajipore ...	Nil	ditto	0.40	ditto.	
	Kendraparah ...	0.10	ditto	0.10	ditto.	
	Jugutsingapore ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Simbulpore ...	Not received	ditto	ditto	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Bilasore ...	2.70	Nil	2.7	25th Feb. 1872	Not received 15th to 21st Jan.
	Bhuddruck ...	Nil	0.52	0.80	ditto.	
	Pooree ...	ditto	0.07	0.15	ditto	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Khoordah ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	1.19	25th Feb. 187	
	Dispensary ...	ditto	ditto	1.18	ditto.	
	Burhee ...	Not received	Not received	1.50	11th Feb. 18..	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Puchumba ...	ditto	ditto	0.46	4th Feb. 1872	
	Ranciee ...	Nil	Nil	1.46	7th Feb. 1872	
	Palanow ...	ditto	ditto	0.98	ditto.	
	Purulia ...	ditto	ditto	1.08	ditto.	
	Gobindpore ...	ditto	Not received	1.35	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Cheyabansa ...	ditto	0.09	0.25	25th Feb. 1872	
PATNA.	Patna (Bankipore) ...	ditto	Nil	2.87	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Jail ...	ditto	ditto	2.75	ditto.	
	Cantonment ...	Not received	Not received	3.32	11th Feb. 1872	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Behar ...	Nil	ditto	2.08	18th Feb. 1872	
	arn ...	Not received	ditto	2.18	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Gya ...	ditto	ditto	2.24	ditto.	
	Sherghotty ...	Nil	Nil	1.20	25th Feb. 1872	
	lowadah ...	ditto	ditto	1.51	ditto.	
	urangabad ...	ditto	ditto	3.58	ditto.	
	Chumparan ...	ditto	Not received	0.61	18th Feb. 1872	Not received 1st to 7th and 15th to 21st Jan., & 29th Jan. to 4th Feb.
	Bettiah ...	ditto	ditto	1.20	ditto	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	uprah ...	ditto	Nil	2.50	25th Feb. 1872	
	ewan ...	ditto	ditto	1.21	ditto	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	lozufferpore ...	ditto	ditto	2.30	ditto.	
	urbhangah ...	ditto	ditto	1.12	ditto.	
	ectamarree ...	ditto	ditto	1.25	ditto.	
	ajpore ...	Not received	ditto	3.52	ditto	Not received 12th to 18th Feb.
	tudhubani ...	Nil	Not received	2.92	18th Feb. 1872	
	Hajipore ...	ditto	Nil	3.09	25th Feb. 1872	
	rrah ...	ditto	ditto	2.57	ditto.	
BRAHMAPUTRA.	rxar ...	ditto	ditto	2.88	ditto.	
	asseram ...	ditto	ditto	1.86	ditto.	
	ubonah ...	ditto	Not received	2.29	18th Feb. 1872.	
	mares ...	ditto	ditto	1.05	ditto.	Not received 5th to 11th Feb.
	angulpore ...	ditto	Nil	0.48	25th Feb. 1872	
	Mudheypoorah ...	ditto	ditto	1.00	ditto.	
	Banka ...	ditto	ditto	1.86	ditto.	
	Soopool ...	ditto	ditto	0.99	ditto.	
	Monghyr ...	ditto	ditto	2.08	ditto.	Not recorded 29th Jan. to 3rd Feb.
	Jamooie ...	ditto	ditto	1.57	ditto	
	Begooerai ...	ditto	Not received	3.05	18th Feb. 1872	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Deoghur ...	ditto	Nil	2.34	25th Feb. 1872	
	Jamtara ...	ditto	ditto	1.50	ditto.	
	Rajmehal ...	ditto	ditto	0.40	ditto	Not received 5th to 11th Feb.
	Pakour ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	14th Jan. 187	
	Nya-Doomka ...	Nil	Nil	1.80	25th Feb. 18	
	Purneah ...	ditto	ditto	1.84	ditto.	
	Kishengunge ...	ditto	Not received	1.43	18th Feb. 1872	
	Arrareah ...	Not received	ditto	...	...
	Hampore Beaulash... ..	Nil	Nil	2.37	25th Feb. 18	
R. NAGP.	Nattore ...	ditto	ditto	2.40	ditto.	
	Bograh ...	ditto	ditto	1.12	ditto.	
	Dinapore ...	Not received	ditto	1.77	ditto	Not received 12th to 18th Feb.
	Maldah ...	Nil	ditto	1.43	ditto.	
	Berhampore ...	ditto	ditto	2.85	ditto.	
	Jungipore ...	ditto	ditto	3.13	ditto.	
	Laulbough ...	ditto	ditto	2.72	ditto.	
	Jamookandi ...	Not received	Not received	1.34	1th Feb. 187	
	Pauna ...	Nil	Nil	2.08	25th Feb. 187	
	Serajungge ...	ditto	ditto	2.25	ditto.	
	Rangpore ...	ditto	ditto	0.10	ditto	Not received 5th to 11th Feb.
	Bhowanigunge ...	ditto	Not received	Nil	18th Feb. 187	
	Titallya ...	ditto	Nil	1.38	25th Feb. 1872	
	Birdwan ...	ditto	ditto	0.60	ditto	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Cutwa ...	ditto	ditto	1.80	ditto.	
	Culina ...	0.02	ditto	0.05	ditto	Not received 5th to 11th Feb.
	Hood-Bood ...	Nil	ditto	1.10	ditto	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Bancoorah ...	ditto	ditto	0.98	ditto.	
	Kaneegunge ...	ditto	ditto	1.89	ditto.	
BURDW.	Sooree ...	ditto	ditto	2.55	ditto.	
	Hooghly ...	0.20	0.20	4.20	ditto.	
	Serampore ...	1.16	0.04	2.72	ditto.	
	Jehanabad ...	Nil	Not received	2.67	18th Feb. 1872	
	Howrah ...	0.31	0.08	2.28	25th Feb. 1872	
	Midnapore ...	Nil	Nil	0.12	ditto.	
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office ..	ditto	ditto	1.35	ditto.	
	Exe. Engr.'s Office	ditto	ditto	1.50	ditto.	
	Gurbetta ...	ditto	ditto	1.54	ditto.	
	Tumlook ...	0.20	0.20	2.53	ditto	Not received 8th to 21st Jan., and 29th Jan. to 4th Feb.

Division.	Stations	Rain from 18th to 18th Feb. 1872.	Rain from 18th to 25th Feb. 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
PRESIDENTY.	Krishnaghur ...	Nil	Not received	1.83	18th Feb. 1872.	Not received 5th to 11th Feb.
	Bongong ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto ...	
	Banngchat ...	ditto	ditto	1.77	ditto.	
	Meherpore ...	ditto	ditto	1.40	ditto.	
	Choondangah ...	ditto	ditto	1.30	ditto.	
	Kooshtea ...	ditto	ditto	1.50	ditto.	
	Jessore ...	0.01	0.20	2.60	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Khoolmah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Jenidah ...	ditto	Not received	1.85	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Nurail ...	0.05	ditto	1.68	ditto.	
	Magoorah ...	Nil	ditto	0.08	ditto.	
	Bugirhaut ...	0.01	ditto	1.46	ditto.	
	Saugor Island ...	0.10	Nil	0.32	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Calcutta ...	0.67	1.37	3.04	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital ...	0.35	1.29	2.49	ditto.	
	{ Jail ...	0.38	1.03	2.18	ditto.	
	Barrackpore ...	1.07	Nil	3.03	ditto.	
	Duin-Duin ...	1.01	0.23	2.28	ditto.	
	Baraset ...	0.71	0.10	2.31	ditto.	
	Satkherah ...	1.10	0.42	2.55	ditto.	
Dacca.	Basseerhaut ...	2.01	0.23	3.02	ditto.	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan. Not received 1st to 7th Jan. Not received 8th to 14th Jan, and 5th to 11th Feb.
	Diamond Harbour ...	0.70	Nil	1.83	ditto.	
	Barripore ...	0.18	ditto	1.51	ditto.	
	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	0.20	1.39	ditto.	
	{ Jail ...	ditto	0.10	0.75	ditto.	
	Burrianul ...	0.38	0.14	1.33	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan ...	0.05	Nil	1.65	ditto.	
	Perozepore ...	0.55	1.45	3.24	ditto.	
	Maduripore ...	Nil	1.17	3.37	ditto.	
	Furreedpore ...	ditto	Nil	0.68	ditto.	
	Goalundo ...	ditto	ditto	2.06	ditto.	
	Mymensing ...	Not received	Not received	0.86	11th Feb. 1872	
	Jumulpore ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	21st Jan. 1872.	
	Atteah ...	Nil	ditto	1.24	18th Feb. 1872	
CHITTAGONG.	Kishoregunge ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto ...	
	Sylhet ...	ditto	Nil	0.57	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Cachar ...	0.11	ditto	1.85	ditto.	
	Hylakandy ...	Nil	Not received	1.25	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Koyah ...	0.31	ditto	1.18	ditto.	
	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	0.50	25th Feb. 1872.	
	{ Jail ...	ditto	0.90	1.58	ditto.	
	Cox's Bazar ...	ditto	Not received	1.05	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Rangamatee Hill ...	0.32	ditto	0.82	ditto.	
	Noakhally ...	0.02	0.04	0.73	25th Feb. 1872.	
COCH BEHAR.	Tipperah ...	0.49	0.80	1.81	ditto.	Not received 8th to 21st Jan.
	Brahmanbariah ...	Nil	Not received	1.46	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Akyab ...	ditto	Nil	0.10	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Cooch Behar ...	ditto	ditto	1.20	ditto ...	
	Buxa ...	ditto	Not received	1.95	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Goalparah ...	Not received	ditto	0.83	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Dhobree ...	ditto	ditto	1.00	28th Jan. 1872.	
	Tura (Garro Hills) ...	Nil	ditto	0.23	19th Feb. 1872.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ...	Not received	ditto	0.80	31st Jan. 1872	
	{ Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	0.86	25th Feb. 1872	
ASSAM.	Rungbee ...	Not received	Not received	1.20	31st Jan. 1872.	Not received 15th to 21st Jan.
	Julpigoree ...	Nil	Nil	0.06	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Boda ...	Not received	Not received	2.10	11th Feb. 1872	
	Tezporo ...	Nil	ditto	0.87	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Nowgong ...	ditto	ditto	6.19	ditto.	
	Mungledye ...	0.02	ditto	1.17	ditto.	
	Burpettah ...	Nil	ditto	0.53	ditto.	
	Gowhatty ...	ditto	ditto	2.13	ditto.	
	Seehsangor ...	0.45	ditto	3.42	ditto.	
	Jorehaut ...	0.10	ditto	2.09	ditto ...	
	Golaghat ...	0.20	ditto	2.86	ditto.	
	Nazzerah ...	0.15	ditto	2.30	ditto.	
	Debrooghur ...	0.35	ditto	3.38	ditto.	
	Suddya ...	Not received	ditto	5.05	11th Feb. 1872	
	Shillong ...	0.28	ditto	0.29	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Cherrapunjee ...	Not received	ditto	0.86	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Jaowai ...	ditto	ditto	0.05	ditto.	
	Sunobgooding ...	Nil	ditto	0.54	18th Feb. 1872.	

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological-Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd March 1872.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 25th Feb. to 2nd Mar. 1872.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER		Humi- dity Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Feb.											
	25th	10	30.110	30.128	75.3	82.0	42	W by N	...	...	...	b
		18	29.998	29.948	83.4	84.0	31	W	...	...	...	b
	26th	10	30.020	30.039	74.5	68.7	74	S W	...	...	...	b
		16	29.857	29.875	84.2	67.2	37	W S W	...	...	...	b
	27th	10	29.983	29.981	77.7	73.0	77	S W	...	...	...	b
		16	29.848	29.841	86.5	69.0	37	S W	...	...	...	b
	28th	10	29.963	29.981	77.1	74.0	86	S S W	...	...	C	...
		16	29.842	29.860	87.5	73.5	48	S S W	...	...	...	b
	29th	10	29.955	29.973	80.5	76.5	82	S S W	...	...	C	...
	March	10	29.838	29.858	88.7	77.0	58	S by W	...	...	...	b
	1st	10	29.987	30.005	79.0	74.4	79	N N E	...	...	...	b
SAVOR ISLAND.		16	29.913	29.931	88.7	70.5	38	N N E	...	...	...	b
	2nd	10	30.069	30.087	80.3	69.7	58	N by W	...	...	CK	...
		16	29.965	29.983	81.7	71.7	50	W S W	...	...	...	o
	Feb.											
	25th	10	30.110	30.118	81	68	48	E N E	6.8*	...	...	b
		16	29.953	29.959	83	68	42	S S W	6.1*	...	...	b
	26th	10	30.031	30.037	82	71	60	S S W	5.3*	...	K	b
		16	29.873	29.879	83	75	67	S S W	10.7*	...	...	b
	27th	10	29.965	29.991	84	78	75	S W	13.1*	...	K	b, scuds
		16	29.859	29.865	83	77	75	S S W	17.7*	...	...	b, m
	28th	10	29.971	29.977	85	79	75	W S W	18.0*	...	K	b, scuds
		16	29.841	29.870	84	74	75	S	14.2*	...	...	b, m
CHITTAGONG.	29th	10	29.963	29.969	85	79	75	S W	9.8*	...	...	b, m
	March	16	29.865	29.871	89	80	75	S	13.3*	...	...	b, m
	1st	10	29.986	29.992	83	76	71	W N W	12.7*	...	...	b, m
		16	29.905	29.911	89	72	40	N E	16.4*	...	...	m
	2nd	10	30.059	30.065	82	74	60	N	8.1*	...	N	m
		16	29.984	29.990	85	75	60	N W	5.3*	...	N	m o, s
	Feb.											
	25th	10	29.978	30.071	82	61	23	N	4.2*	...	...	b, m
		16	29.837	29.930	81	63	31	W	8.1*	...	...	b, m
	26th	10	29.948	30.042	77	68	60	N N E	5.0*	...	...	b, m
		16	29.807	29.900	81	67	41	W	9.3*	...	...	b, m
MADRAS.	27th	10	29.921	30.015	75	60	72	N	4.3*	...	...	b, m
		16	29.847	29.940	82	67	42	W S W	8.8*	...	...	b, m
	28th	10	29.903	29.990	81	72	62	N	3.4*	...	...	b, m
		16	29.817	29.910	80	75	78	W S W	5.9*	...	...	b, m
	29th	10	29.930	30.023	79	73	73	E	3.0*	...	...	b, m
	March	16	29.844	29.927	82	75	70	S W	8.0*	...	...	b, m
	1st	10	29.933	30.027	73	63	54	E	4.2*	...	...	b, m
		16	29.852	29.944	83	73	60	W	7.0*	...	...	b, m
	2nd	10	29.905	30.057	83	71	52	N W	4.1*	...	...	b, m
		16	29.874	29.905	86	71	40	W	7.1*	...	...	b, m
	Feb.											
	24th	10	30.083	30.118	83	73	60	E by N	6*	...	...	bc
CUTTACK.		16	29.951	29.981	83	73	60	E	8*	...	...	b
	25th	10	30.058	30.088	83	73	60	E N E	7*	...	...	bc
		16	29.940	29.970	83	73	60	E N E	13*	...	...	bc
	26th	10	30.010	30.040	85	73	54	E N E	6*	...	...	bc
		16	29.881	29.911	84	74	60	E by N	11*	...	...	bc
	27th	10	30.005	30.035	83	70	49	S E by E	6*	...	...	b
		16	29.891	29.921	84	72	53	E	8*	...	...	bc
	28th	10	30.017	30.047	83	70	49	E by N	3*	...	...	bc
		16	29.902	29.932	84	72	53	E by N	8*	...	...	b
	29th	10	30.025	30.055	82	71	55	S by W	7*	...	...	b
	March	16	29.905	29.935	85	72	50	S E by E	7*	...	...	b
	1st	10	30.030	30.060	83	70	49	S E	7*	...	...	b
AKHAB.		16	29.901	29.931	83	71	52	S E	11*	...	...	b
	Feb.											
	24th	10	29.936	30.019	78	72	73	W	1.0*	...	...	fair
		16	29.873	29.955	89	68	29	N E	2.5*	...	...	fair
	25th	10	30.029	30.112	78	71	69	E N E	1.4*	...	...	fair
		16	29.843	29.945	88	68	31	S	2.7*	...	...	fair
	26th	10	29.919	30.032	79	71	65	W	1.1*	...	...	fair
		16	29.767	29.848	91	69	28	E S E	3.2*	...	...	fair
	27th	10	29.913	29.996	81	71	59	S S W	1.8*	...	N	fair
		16	29.768	29.849	92	70	29	S W	5.9*	...	...	u
	28th	10	29.913	29.996	78	65	46	S S W	3.2*	...	...	fair
		16	29.734	29.819	97	73	27	N N W	4.1*	...	...	fair
AKHAB.	29th	10	29.885	29.967	84	70	46	S W	2.5*	...	...	fair
	March	16	29.753	29.834	93	68	22	S S W	10.8*	...	...	fair
	1st	10	29.891	29.974	80	70	58	N N W	3.3*	...	...	fair
		16	29.706	29.877	91	71	33	E N E	7.3*	...	CK	cloudy
	Feb.											
	25th	10	29.042	30.064	78	66	49	E	1	...	...	b
		16	29.946	29.928	82	77	78	W N W	2	...	...	b
	26th	10	30.019	30.032	75	65	55	E N E	1	...	...	b
		16	29.816	29.868	81	60	41	W	1	...	...	b
	27th	10	30.010	30.032	75	65	55	E N E	1	...	...	b
		16	29.846	29.848	81	66	41	W	1	...	...	b
	28th	10	29.957	29.979	79	69	58	E S E	1	...	...	b
AKHAB.		16	29.876	29.868	82	70	62	W N W	3	...	...	b
	29th	10	29.992	30.014	77	72	77	E	...	...	...	b
	March	16	29.880	29.908	85	68	37	W	3	...	...	b
	1st	10	30.020	30.042	78	71	69	E S E	1	...	...	b
		16	29.894	29.916	81	72	62	N N W	2	...	...	b
	2nd	10	30.017	30.039	79	72	69	N N E	1	...	...	b
		16	29.898	29.920	84	74	60	N N W	2	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd March 1872.*HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal

**Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta,
DURING THE HALF MONTH 16TH to 31st DECEMBER 1871.**

N.B.—The Barometrical data are reduced for temperatures, and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea-level.	BAROMETER.					THERMOMETER.										HUMIDITY.				RAINFALL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
		Mean.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.	Range.	Solar Radiation.			Mean of max.	Mean of min.	Mean of			Highest Max.	Absolute range.	Lowest Min.	Mean of				In inches.	No. of days.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
							Max.	Day.	Min.			Day.	Night.	Day.				Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.			Night.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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Port Blair	100	Not received.	30.048	29.939019

CALCUTTA—DECEMBER 1871.

Mean Barometric pressure of 16 years ... 30.029 | Mean temperature of 16 years ... 67.8 | Mean humidity of 16 years ... 72 | Mean rainfall of 16 years ... 0.10
 Ditto ditto of 1871 ... 30.046 | Ditto ditto of 1871 ... 69.4 | Ditto ditto of 1871 ... 70 | Actual fall in 1871 ... NH
 Excess in 1871 ... 0.12 | Excess in 1871 ... 1.6 | Defect in 1871 ... 2 | Defect in 1871 ... 0.10

CALCUTTA,

The 29th February 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-Level, with Mean Wind Directions.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.	
			Proportional prevalence, Max.=100.	Mean direction.
Port Blair	...	...	...	...
Madras	30.021	78.4	88	N 62° E
Vizagapatam	30.046	78.5	73	N 85° E
Akyab	30.051	71.4	45	N 11° W
False Point	30.121	71.7	61	N 48° E
Cuttack	30.075	71.5	45	N 56° E
Sauzor Island	30.072	68.2	42	N 20° E
Chittagong	30.060	68.0	75	N 18° W
Calcutta	30.074	68.7	25	N 69° W
Jessore	30.068	65.3	29	N 4° W
Dacca	30.068	67.7	33	N 34° W
Cachar	30.070	65.1	30	S 60° E
Hazareebaugh	30.077	66.4	48	N 51° W
Berhampore	30.076	67.4	43	N 38° W
Gya	...	65.0	18	N 29° E
Patna	30.070	62.5	5	E 35° E
Monghyr	30.062	64.4	43	S 78° W
Darjeeling	30.133	63.2	20	S 45° W
Gowalparah	30.040	66.4	45	S 80° E
Shillong	30.147	63.7	34	N 22° W
Benares	30.098	62.4	8	N
Koorkee	30.114	60.2	11	N 47° W

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the corresponding temperatures given in column 17. For stations of above 500 feet elevation, the reduction is made by Dippe's tables as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables."

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahr. for every 350 feet.

Wind Direction.—The mean wind direction and its comparative prevalence are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the half month. The latter is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The mean direction is calculated in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the half month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th February 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 29th February 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.	
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	W by N & N W	76	Miles. In.	
Feb.	22nd	29.950	82.0	65.0	132.0	73.8	64.6	58.2	0.60	W by N & N W	...	29.3	Clear.
	23rd	989	83.3	64.5	132.8	73.0	65.0	59.8	.63	W	...	83.5	Clear. Slightly foggy at 8 P.M.
	24th	30.020	83.4	68.8	135.0	75.0	65.2	58.3	.58	W N W & W by N	...	43.7	Clear. Slightly foggy at 9 P.M.
	25th	.009	82.4	62.0	133.8	72.5	62.0	54.7	.56	W by N & W	...	42.3	Clear.
	26th	29.983	84.2	64.2	131.8	74.0	66.8	61.8	.67	W S W & S W	...	47.6	Chiefly clear.
	27th	.803	86.8	68.2	133.0	76.4	69.5	61.7	.68	S S W & S W	...	93.4	Clear.
	28th	.803	87.5	70.5	137.4	77.5	72.5	69.0	.76	S S W	...	67.7	Clear. Foggy from 3 to 8 A.M.
	29th	.880	89.7	72.2	137.0	79.1	73.7	69.9	.75	S S W & S	...	54.8	Chiefly clear. Foggy from 3 to 8 A.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past eight days	...	27.7
The max. temperature during the past eight days	...	89.7
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	89.6
The mean humidity during the past eight days	...	0.65
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.67
Inches.		
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 29th	... { by lower rain gauge	Nil
	... { by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...	0.15"
Ditto between the 1st January and the 29th February	...	3.04
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...	1.28

CALCUTTA,
The 5th March 1872.

GOPEENATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

**Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken
at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of
January 1872.**

LATITUDE 22° 33' 1" north. Longitude 88° 20' 34" east. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea-level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.

	Inches.		
Mean height of the barometer for the month	30·024
Max. height of the barometer occurred at 10 A.M. on the 19th	30·198
Min. height of the barometer occurred at 4 P.M. on the 8th	29·796
<i>Extreme range</i> of the barometer during the month	0·402
Mean of the daily max. pressures	30·104
Ditto ditto min. ditto	29·965
<i>Mean daily range</i> of the barometer during the month	0·139
<hr/>			
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	68·8
Max. temperature occurred at 2 P.M. on the 25th	82·3
Min. temperature occurred at 6 A.M. on the 11th	54·6
<i>Extreme range</i> of the temperature during the month	27·7
Mean of the daily max. temperature	77·3
Ditto ditto min. ditto	61·5
<i>Mean daily range</i> of the temperature during the month	16·2
<hr/>			
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	63·5
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	5·3
Computed mean dew-point for the month	59·3
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	9·5
			Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	0·511
			Troy grain.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	5·63
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	2·08
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity	0·73
			—
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	132·7
			Inches.
Rained one day,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	0·22
Total amount of rain during the month	0·22
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the Anemometer during	} 0 19
the month	
Prevailing direction of the wind	W N W, W & N E

* Height 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 28th February 1872.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th February 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

COACHING TRAFFIC.					MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.					Total traffic receipts.				
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.			Weight carried.		Receipts.							
		Rs. As. P.	£	s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£	s. d.	£		s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	...	102,739	1,63,054	7 4	14,016	13 2	806,165	20	4,77,618	2 3	43,781	13 3	58,728	6 6
Or per mile of railway	...	127	6 2		11	13 7			373	2 3	34	4 1	45	17 8
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	...	581,073	9,01,567	5 4	82,643	13 5	4,428,977	10	28,04,234	4 9	257,060	6 3	339,703	19 8
Total for 7 weeks	...	683,812	10,64,621	12 8	7,590	6 7	5,235,142	30	32,81,912	7 0	300,841	10 6	398,432	6 1
COMPARISON.														
Total for corresponding week of previous year	...	116,371½	2,14,009	7 1	19,617	10 8	815,062	30	4,54,542	15 7	41,606	8 9	61,283	19 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	...		167	4 2	15	6 8			355	4 0	32	11 3	47	17 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	...	714,809	11,01,243	7 7	700,947	6 5	4,729,207	30	28,21,406	14 3	258,634	9 3	350,581	16 8

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th February 1872, on 223 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	4,799	15,174 7 2	1,300 19 10	58,358 20	16,924 12 0	1,551 8 8	2,944 8 6
Or per mile of railway ...	21 5 0		6 4 9		75 14 4	6 19 2	13 3 11
For previous 6 weeks of half-year ...	30,549	86,227 5 4	7,904 3 5	465,176 10	1,31,646 15 0	12,067 12 9	19,971 16 2
Total for 7 weeks ...	35,348	1,01,401 12 6	9,205 3 3	523,624 30	1,48,571 11 0	13,619 1 5	22,914 4 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	5,036	27,210 1 8	2,494 5 2	88,866 30	20,951 15 6	2,745 11 11	5,239 17 1
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	122 0 4	11 3 8	.....	134 5 0	12 6 3	23 9 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	35,383	1,37,030 10 5	12,567 2 10	320,634 10	95,324 4 2	8,738 1 1	21,239 3 11

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

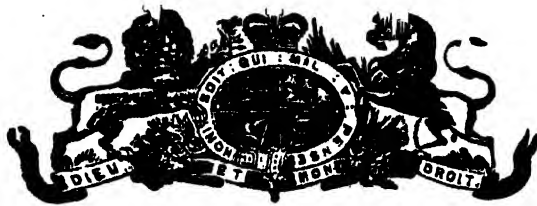
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th February 1872, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	30,620	21,359 13 3	1,957 19 8	105,775 27½	19,202 10 5	1,700 4 11	3,716 4 7
Or per mile of railway ...	195	136 7 9	12 10 3	676 0	122 11 3	11 4 11	23 15 2
For previous 6 weeks of half-year ...	186,981½	1,22,442 2 9	11,223 17 4	554,967 35½	1,28,244 7 11	12,755 14 11	22,979 12 3
Total for 7 weeks ...	217,501½	1,43,802 0 0	13,181 17 0	660,743 23	1,47,447 2 4	14,515 19 10	26,697 16 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	28,908	19,505 8 3	1,824 13 5	115,043 15	25,824 2 5	2,367 4 8	4,191 17 8
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	185	127 3 1	11 13 2	735 0	165 0 2	15 2 6	26 15 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	202,772	1,24,066 0 1	11,427 14 2	756,653 20	1,58,922 5 6	14,567 17 7	25,896 11 9

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 17th February 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	8,215	1,180 4 3	118 18 7	20,291 20	653 8 6	65 7 0	184 5 7
Or per mile of railway ...	293	42 7 7	4 4 11	724 2½	23 5 3	2 6 8	6 11 7
For previous 19 weeks of half-year ...	121,677½	17,818 4 3	1,781 16 6	245,516 30	7,276 2 6	727 10 4	2,509 6 10
Total for 20 weeks ...	129,892½	19,007 8 6	1,900 15 1	265,808 10	7,338 10 6	792 17 4	2,693 12 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	9,231½	1,308 12 3	136 17 6	12,980 30	405 9 0	40 11 2	177 8 8
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	330	48 14 2	4 17 9	463 2½	14 7 0	1 8 12	6 10 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	127,697½	20,738 13 3	1,973 17 8	216,256 28	7,076 5 6	707 12 9	2,681 10 5



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 9th March 1872.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*

J. GRAHAM, ESQ., *Advocate-General.*

F. L. BEAUFORT, ESQ.,

V. H. SCHALCH, ESQ.,

H. L. DAMPIER, ESQ.,

C. E. BERNARD, ESQ.,

MOULVIE ARDOOL LUTEFF, KHAN BAHADOOR,

BAROO DIGUMBER MITTER,

B. D. COLVIN, ESQ.,

T. M. ROBINSON, ESQ.,

F. F. WYMAN, ESQ.,

and

RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR.

MR. BEAUFORT took the oath of allegiance and the oath that he would faithfully fulfil the duties of his office.

EMBANKMENTS AND WATER-COURSES.

• MR. BERNARD moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to embankments and water-courses be again referred to a select committee with instructions to report in one month. He reminded the Council that this Bill, which affected very closely the welfare of the inhabitants of large tracts in Lower Bengal,

had been introduced into the Council so far back as December 1870. When first introduced its object was to enable persons charged with the maintenance of embankments to act more promptly in cases of emergency, to provide for improving drainage channels connected with embankments, and also to arrange for a more just and fair apportionment of the cost of such undertakings. At the first reading of the Bill on the 7th of January 1871, the hon'ble member then in charge (Mr. Schaleh) explained its scope, and an hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Dugumber Mitter) expressed his approval of its principle and his concurrence in the arguments of the hon'ble mover. The Bill was for several months under the consideration of a select committee, who obtained opinions thereon from different parts of Bengal; finally, the select committee submitted their report in August last, and that report had been presented to the Council. One notable change which that committee introduced, was that the whole cost of existing works to be brought under the Bill should be paid for by the parties whose lands might be protected or benefited, though it was provided at the same time that, if Government received any extra revenue or payments for keeping up any embankments, such revenue should be remitted. The committee made certain other changes to which Mr. Bernard did not refer in detail. The committee's report on the amended Bill was republished during the recess, and before the opening of the present session of the Council more than one representation had been received regarding the Bill. One specially valuable representation was received from the British Indian Association to the effect that in some parts of the country Government had, according to ancient customs or under special agreements, maintained embankments at the public expense; and that there would be much hardship in now throwing these charges on the zemindars. With reference to this and to other representations, the Hon'ble President on the first day of this session, when reviewing the business to be laid before the Council, had explained to the Council the policy of Government in the matter, and the hon'ble member on the right (Mr. Schaleh) in charge of the Bill had also stated what would be done to carry out that policy. The remarks to which he (Mr. Bernard) alluded had been so recently made that he would not trouble the Council by reading them on that occasion: they would be found in the Proceedings of the Council for the 5th December last. Their purport was that Government in no way desired to throw upon persons protected the cost of any works which Government itself was bound to maintain, and an assurance was given that the Member in charge of the Bill would "look into the subject and see what embankments Government was in justice bound to maintain, or what embankments Government had been obliged to take up owing to those who were properly liable not fulfilling their liabilities." The charge of the Bill had been made over to Mr. Bernard, who after making himself, as far as possible, acquainted with embankment affairs with the approval or rather at the instance of the hon'ble member (Mr. Schaleh, on his right, proposed that the Bill should again be referred to a select committee. He found that, besides the main point regarding the liability for the cost of embankment works, there were certain other references on points of detail which needed calm discussion and careful settlement. At the same time the Council might perhaps desire to know the result of enquiries made into the history of different embankments, and the view taken of the liabilities of Government. So far as the official literature of the subject went, it seemed that the expenditure of Government on embankments for the protection of cultivated lands in Lower Bengal had increased enormously of late years. Government now spent on embankments more than double what it spent twelve years ago, and it did not do any thing like all that the circumstances required. This gradual, but great increase was due mainly to the general rise in the price of labor and produce, and it was partly due to the increased wants which arose everywhere as knowledge increased. For the current year 1871-72 Government was spending on embankment works and repairs exclusive of embankments, costing Rs. 53,000 a year, and paid for by zemindars) nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ lacs of rupees. This expenditure was over and above the outlay on the great Orissa embankments. The present Bill did not concern them. The total length of the Government embankments was about 1,800 miles; while the length of the embankments maintained by

Government, but paid for by zemindars, was 430 miles. All the embankments in Behar were paid for by the zemindars according to customs or according to special agreements which varied in different districts. It was now proposed to give the force of law to these customs and agreements, but at the same time to permit recourse to the new law in case of new works. In Moorshedabad the engagements of the zemindars given at the Decennial Settlement bound them to maintain embankments on their estates, but on some estates Government at present maintained the embankments, while on others the zemindars did the work. There was much loss to every body from the want of system and organization in the management of the Moorshedabad embankments, and it was proposed that the Bill, as it now stood, should apply to this district. In the 24-Pergunnahs the charge of, and responsibility for, embankments was at the end of the last century, and at the beginning of this, handed about from one Government officer to another; from the zemindars to Government, and back again from Government to the zemindars. There was no agreement at the Decennial Settlement as to whether Government or the zemindars should undertake these particular embankments. For some four or five years, early in the present century, nobody did the work at all; and the district suffered immensely in consequence. Finally in 1838, the embankments were again undertaken by Government on a report from the Revenue Board "that Government are bound either to keep up the 24-Pergunnahs' embankments in full repair, or failing that, to pay over to the zemindars annually a sum of Rs. 16,786." During the current year Government was spending on the embankments of the 24-Pergunnahs Rs. 93,000, and it was thought that the provisions of this Bill might properly be applied to the 24-Pergunnahs, and the sum of Rs. 16,800 remitted under section 42.

In the Midnapore district the case was very different. In the interior of the district the yearly cost of embankments on the Cossye was paid by the zemindars according to special agreements made with Government. The embankments near the mouths of rivers in Hidgellee and Tumlook and the great sea-dyke of Hidgellee, were maintained by Government; but all the cultivated lands of these tracts, much of which was temporarily settled, paid according to agreements made last century, and subsequently repeated, an embankment cess of $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna per beegah. The Government in 1838 accepted its full liability for the maintenance of the embankments and larger drainage channels in Hidgellee and Tumlook, and it was now proposed that in the Midnapore district the existing arrangements should be upheld; that the custom of the Cossye embankments be respected, and that the Bill should operate in Midnapore only in respect of small drainage channels or other works which might hereafter be undertaken. On the estates which belonged to, or were offshoots of the great Burdwan zemindar, the Government now kept up all embankments; and on these works it was spending during the present year about Rs. 87,000. The Maharajah of Burdwan paid, directly or indirectly, Rs. 60,000 a year for the work thus done. The arrangement under which Government began to repair these embankments, dated from 1809 or thereabouts, when the then Maharajah failed to maintain his embankments properly. It was now proposed that Government should continue to maintain these embankments even though their maintenance might at times cost something more than the annual payment. But it was considered that the parties interested might very reasonably be called upon under the Bill to pay for new masonry sluices, drainage channels, and other improvements of a kind not contemplated when Government took over the Burdwan embankments in 1809 and 1826. Mr. Bernard was glad to be able to mention that the account which he had given, and the proposals which he had sketched, had been considered, and in general terms approved by the Hon'ble Member (Mr. Schaleh) before they were submitted to the Council, for he was sure that the Council would give more weight to the hon'ble member's opinion than could be accorded to his (Mr. Bernard's) own.

Before he left the subject of embankments, he would only say one word on the general question which had been warmly discussed, on and off, during the last fifty years in Bengal; whether river embankments did any good or not. Skilful Engineers, experienced collectors, and others, had given very discordant opinions

on this point; but Mr. Bernard believed, he might say, that there was no doubt whatever about the absolute necessity for embankments on the sea-face of Midnapore or on tidal rivers. The reports of 1835 and 1837, sent in by the officers of the 24-Pergunnahs, gave a most melancholy picture of what had happened in the 24-Pergunnahs during the years when embankments were left to themselves. The zemindars were ruined, ryots emigrated, Government revenue was perpetually in arrears, estates paying one lac of rupees had to be bought in by Government, and estates which had fetched 2½ lacs three years before, were sold by auction for Rs. 38,000. All or much of this deterioration was put down to the neglect of embankments. The immense good which had been done by the great sea-dyke at Hidgellee was well known. The only new embankments which were recently proposed, on any large scale, were those in Orissa and those on the Gunduck in Chumparun. Regarding the absolute need for embankments in Orissa, there seemed never to have been two opinions, though there had been much discussion as to the cheapest and best way of giving the required protection. There was much to be said in favor of letting a broad and silt-laden river like the Ganges fertilize the country; moreover it would be an enormous undertaking to embank this great river all through Bengal; but the best opinions in Behar were in favor of embanking the Gunduck. Mr. Thomas Gibbon, the agent of the Bettiah estate, to whose opinion on matters of zemindaree management most natives and every European in Behar would defer, had stated his conviction that the Bettiah estates would gain much in value if the Gunduck were properly embanked, and he held that great embankments of this kind could be successfully managed by Government and by Government only. If the present Bill should become law, it would, Mr. Bernard believed, contain ample safeguards against Government officers undertaking unnecessary works of embankment or drainage. There was one other matter which would be laid before the select committee, and that was a proposal to incorporate with this Bill provisions enabling the majority of persons interested to undertake at the expense of the lands affected (and, if necessary, carry out for themselves) improvements in the local drainage. The Hon'ble President in his opening address this session dwelt on the necessity of some such legislation; the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Digumber Mitter) had on more than one occasion, and notably in the debate of the 7th January 1871, urged the need of such local drainage improvements. The Bill, as it now stood, provided for drainage improvements in connection with embankments; but there was, it was feared, often very great need for, and very great difficulty in effecting these drainage improvements. The epidemic fever committee, of which the hon'ble gentleman opposite was a member, the skilled engineers and medical officers who were now examining into the phenomena of the Burdwan fever epidemic, all were agreed that in many places the local drainage required much improvement, and that the want of such drainage might be, and probably was, one of the causes of the epidemic. With the permission of the Council, there would be submitted to the select committee proposals for enabling the people to effect, or to have effected, improvements of this kind. Mr. Bernard had explained the manner in which it was proposed to redeem the pledge given by the President in regard to the Embankment Bill, but at the same time he was quite aware that it was within the discretion of the Committee to adopt these views or to modify them, and it would eventually be for the Council to consider how far they could be finally accepted. He would now move that the Bill to amend the law relating to embankments and water-courses be again referred to a select committee with instructions to report in one month. The old committee consisted of Messrs Schalch, Thompson, and Robinson, Raja Joteendro Mohun Tagore and himself. He now proposed that the committee should consist of—

Mr. Beaufort, Mr. Schalch, Mr. Dampier, Baboo Degumber Mitter, Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore, and himself.

He was glad to be able to add that Mr. Schalch, whose knowledge of such matters was so well known to the Council, had kindly agreed to take charge of the Bill again, and conduct it through the select committee.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that he had only a few words to say before putting the motion to the Council. The subject was one which hon'ble members were aware, was of very great difficulty and very great complication, and had up to the present time given him very great anxiety. He was quite sure that he felt, and he believed the members of the Council and the people of Bengal would feel, very greatly indebted to the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill (Mr. Bernard) for the thorough sifting of the historical questions which he had undertaken so successfully, and the thorough way in which he had carried out that sifting. As they would see when the result of his investigations was laid before the Council they would find that the facts had been stated as clearly as it was possible to state them. His Honor trusted that the exposition of the principles upon which the Government was disposed to act, which had been so completely and clearly stated by the hon'ble members, would, upon examination, be found acceptable to the Committee and the Council. The hon'ble member had stated that which was the root of our present proposals, namely, that the Government proposed fully to accept the obligations which attached to it at the time of the permanent settlement; and he had also said that we proposed that any duties which had been since undertaken by the Government should be examined in each particular case upon its own merits, that was to say where the Government had made a deliberate and binding bargain, we did not propose to recede from that bargain, but adhere to it. On the other hand, where the Government had under stress of circumstances undertaken certain duties, because no one else would perform them—where the Government had merely intervened as the Father of the country in order to protect it from disasters owing to the failure of the obligations of others, the Government was not irrevocably bound by its action for all time. We should deal with each case upon its own merits, and consider whether the Government was bound by real obligations, or whether the case should be brought under the general provisions of the Bill.

Another feature of importance to which the hon'ble member had alluded was this, namely, that the obligations which were undertaken by the Government or by private parties were of this nature that they should maintain bunds, embankments, and works of a certain character. Modern science had progressed very much, sanitary science had progressed a little; works of a character unknown in those days,—works which were described as sluices, drainage channels, and irrigation channels, might be with advantage, added to the embankments. We thought that the Council would accept it as equitable that where works of a totally new character were added to the old works, the new works should be the subject of separate and distinct provisions. His Honor did not suppose that the members of this Council or of the Committee would pledge themselves by their silence, to the propositions that were now put forward; but he trusted they would think that so far as a one-sided statement of the general principles enunciated went, they were not inequitable, and that the Council would be prepared to give them a favorable consideration.

The motion was agreed to.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS.

MR. BERNARD moved that the Bill to provide for the due appropriation of certain educational and charitable endowments be read in Council. In doing so, he said that when he had the honor to ask for leave to bring in this Bill he explained the object it was intended to meet, and he would not trouble the Council in that respect again. He would now only remark briefly upon the provisions of the Bill. Section 1 provided for investing endowments of the kind mentioned in the Bill in trustees appointed by the Government, and the section provided most carefully that endowments for which trustees had been appointed, or for which trustees should exist, should not come under the provisions of the Act. It did not provide that trustees appointed thereunder should in any way interfere with existing endowments which were properly maintained. Section 2 provided that for every district in which any endowments having no trustees existed, the Lieutenant-Governor should nominate trustees in whom such endowments should vest, and that the chief executive officer of the district

should be one of the trustees, so that the Government, who were interested in the good order of such endowments, should be properly represented amongst the trustees. At the end of the section it was provided that the trustees appointed under the Act should exercise the same powers as were conferred upon the trustees under the instrument of endowment, and where there was no instrument of endowment, that they should be subject to the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Bill did not empower the trustees to devote the money provided for a charitable or educational purpose to any other purpose than that for which the money was left. Section 3 merely empowered the trustees to appropriate the income of the endowment to the objects of the donor. It also provided that the trustees, with the permission of the Lieutenant-Governor, might appropriate part of the capital sum of the endowment for any special object connected with the purposes of the endowment. Some such provision had been found necessary in the case of religious endowments, and the law relating to those endowments allowed the trustees in certain cases in this way to expend the capital sum when necessary in furtherance of the objects of the endowments; such for instance was the repair of buildings which were falling down, or the erection of new buildings, or in any way adding to the value of the property. The remaining sections provided that any body interested in an endowment might sue the managers or trustees if they neglected their duty. This was a very similar provision to a clause in Act XX of 1863 which enabled any body interested in a religious endowment to sue the trustees or managers in a court if they abused their trust. At the same time an indemnity was given to the trustees appointed under the Act, to the effect that they should not be liable to damages if they had acted *bonâ fide* for the benefit of the endowment.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill was referred to a select committee, consisting of Moulvie Abdool Lutceef, Baboo Digumber Mitter, Mr. Colvin, and the mover, with instructions to report in one month.

CALCUTTA PORT IMPROVEMENT.

ON the motion of MR. BERNARD the Council proceeded to the consideration of the report of the select committee on the Bill to amend the Calcutta Port Improvement Act, being Act V of 1870 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill in the form recommended by the select committee.

Sections 1 and 2 were agreed to.

In section 3, on the motion of Mr. Schaleh, the words "with or without cargo" were inserted after the word "vessel" in line 1; the word "Commissioners" was substituted for the word "Conservator" in lines 3, 11 and 15; and the words "and whose decision shall be final" were added to the section.

In section 4, on the motion of Mr. Schaleh, the words "within one month from the date of recovery" in line 5 were omitted, and the words "may be detained by the Commissioners at the risk and expense of all parties interested therein" were inserted after the word "nature" in line 9.

In section 5, on the motion of Mr. Colvin, the words "from such time as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall notify in the *Calcutta Gazette* and" were inserted after the figures 1855; and the word "thereafter" was substituted for the word "hereafter" in line 6.

Sections 6 and 7, and the preamble and title, were agreed to.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that he observed in the list of business a notice of motion that the Bill should be passed. He might remark that under the rules for the conduct of business a Bill could not be passed on the same day when it was settled in Council, if any amendments had been introduced in it. He thought, therefore, that the proper course would be to postpone the passing of the Bill till the next meeting of the Council.

MR. SCHALCH said that he would ask the President to suspend the rules in order that the Bill might be passed; as the amendments that had been made were not of such a nature as to render it necessary that the passing of the Bill should be postponed. It would perhaps be remembered that the Bill had been introduced as an urgent one, and as it had been before the public for some time, he did not see the necessity of further delay.

THE PRESIDENT said that he would like to take the sense of the Council before deciding upon this matter.

MR. DAMPIER said that the only reason that had been given for the suspension of the rules was that the Bill had been for some time before the Council and the public: he did not think that that was a sufficient reason for suspending the rules of the Council. There had been a good deal said of late about suspending the rules unnecessarily, both in this Council and elsewhere, and he thought it undesirable that such a course should be adopted without a full explanation of the reasons which made such a course desirable, which perhaps his hon'ble friend would give.

MR. WYMAN said he thought that the suspension of the rules should only take place under some real necessity, and that it was a dangerous practice to discard the safeguard provided by the rules of the Council; and as the hon'ble member who applied for the suspension of the rules had not shown sufficient reason to do so, he was certainly opposed to that course being followed.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that as there did not seem to be unanimity of opinion as to the propriety of suspending the rules, he thought that the Bill as settled by the Council should be published in the ordinary way, and might be considered and passed at the next meeting of the Council.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 16th instant.

Grand horse show for all India, to be held at Poona in September 1872.

Prospectus of a grand horse show for all India, to be held at Poona in September 1872, immediately after the Poona Races.

Patron.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR W. R. S. V. FITZGERALD, K.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay.

Vice-Patrons.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR A. A. SPENCER, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief.

(Note.) Other names to be added hereafter.

Stewards.

THE HON'BLE S. MANSFIELD.

MAJOR-GENERAL GRANT, C.B.

W. H. HAVELOCK, Esq.

L. ASHBURNER, Esq.

COLONEL MACDONALD.

A. E. D. GREY, Esq.

A. A. BORRADAILE, Esq.

COLONEL WESTCOTT.

MAJOR PROBYN.

J. H. B. HALLEN, Esq.

Local Committee.

COLONEL GELL.

„ GAYE.

„ AITCHESON.

„ HOLLAND.

„ HENDERSON.

W. LAMB, Esq.

J. E. OLIPHANT, Esq., } *Joint-Secretaries.*

MAJOR WARDROP., }

(Note.) Other names to be added hereafter.

Judges

- To be appointed by the Stewards from among themselves or otherwise, so as to represent as far as possible all parts of India, or say two from each Presidency.

Subscriptions

To be paid to the undersigned, or to the New Bank of Bombay Limited, Bombay, or Branch Bank at Poona by 1st July 1872.

Site.

With the permission of the military authorities, the old Artillery Horse Lines, Wanorec, where temporary sheds or tent stables will be provided for the horses. Also a good ride with jumps and a drive.

Entrance Fees.

For those requiring accommodation,

Per Horse Rs. 15.

„ Galloway „ 10.

„ Pony.

For those not requiring shelter.

Rs. 8, 5, and 3 respectively.

Expenditure and Funds.

Prizes to the amount of Rs. 11,500 are proposed, and other expenses may amount to Rs. 5,000.

To meet this expenditure, it is estimated that the income from entrance fees and sale of tickets will amount to Rs. 5,000. Government will be asked to contribute Rs. 5,000, and Local Funds Rs. 1,000. It is confidently hoped that the subscriptions of Patrons, Stewards, and others will exceed the balance required.

Prizes.

N.B.—No second prize will be given in any class unless four horses are exhibited therein, nor any third prize unless six are shown, except in either case, if strongly recommended by the Judges, and the Judges may withhold all, or any prize, if they consider the horses shown are undeserving.

CLASS.	PRIZES.		
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
1. English thorough-breds suitable as stallions ...	250	150	50
2. English mares suitable for breeding ...	150	100	50
3. Australian thorough-breds suitable as stallions ...	250	150	50
4. Australian mares suitable to breed from ...	150	100	50
5. Arabs suitable as stallions ...	250	150	50
6. Arab mares suitable for breeding from ...	250	150	
7. Arab Galloway or pony stallion ...	150	100	50
8. Country or stud-bred horses fit for stallions ...	150	100	50
9. Country and stud-bred mares over 14-1 ...	150	100	50
10. Ditto ditto under 14 ...	100	70	40
11. Country and stud-bred galloway and pony stallions ...	75	50	25
12. Ditto ditto mares ...	75	50	25
13. Yearling foals any breed ...	75	50	25
14. Ditto fillies ditto ...	75	50	25
15. Two year old colts ...	100	70	40
16. Ditto fillies ditto ...	100	70	40
17. Three year do. colts do. ...	125	90	50
18. Ditto fillies ditto ...	125	90	50
19. Four year do. colts do. ...	150	100	50
20. Ditto fillies ditto ...	150	100	50

The produce of any Government stallion.

21. Yearling foals any breed ...	75	50	25
22. Yearling fillies any breed ...	75	50	25
23. Two year old colts ...	100	70	40
24. Ditto fillies ...	100	70	40
25. Three year old colts ...	125	90	50
26. Ditto fillies ...	125	90	50
27. Four ditto colts ...	150	100	50
28. Ditto fillies ...	150	100	50
29. Two year old gelding country-bred ...	100	70	40
30. Three ditto ditto ...	125	90	50
31. Four ditto ditto ...	150	100	50
32. Five ditto ditto ...	160	110	60
33. Chargers any breed or sex ...	150	100	50
34. Hunters, Pig stickers ...	150	100	50
35. Hacks or Roadsters ...	150	100	50
36. Pairs of carriage horses any breed or sex ...	250	150	75
37. Brougham horse ...	100	70	40
38. Buggy or dog cart ...	100	70	40
39. Tonga ponies, pairs ...	80	60	40
40. State horses used by Native Chiefs ...	100	70	40
41. The best horses of any class, breed or sex ...	500		

(Sd.)

J. E. OLIPHANT, *Collector, Honorary Secy.*

N. B.—It is proposed to ask the Railway Companies to carry horses coming to the show at reduced rates.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 9th March 1872.

No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
1872.						
1	Bhaugulpore	Mar. 9th	0	Fair	Good.	
2	Monghyr	" 9th	0	Fair and good	Satisfactory.	
3	Purneah	" 9th	0	Seasonable ; it rained one day at some places.	The winter crops reaped ; the spring crops promising.	
4	Bajmehal	" 9th	0	Nights cool, but days are hot and sultry.	Hardly any crop on the ground.	Cholera has shown itself in several places in the district.
5	Deoghur	" 9th	0	Good	Satisfactory.	
6	Nya Doomka	" 9th	0.06	Getting hot	Nothing on the ground ; a good area of land has been ploughed.	
7	Godda	" 9th	0	Favorable	Nearly everything gathered in.	Cattle suffering much from disease.
8	Pakour	" 2nd	0	Fine	Nothing to report.	
9	Jamtarra	" 9th	0	Fine	Winter crops excellent ; though pulses suffered from rain and fog, yet all the crops together were benefited rather than injured by the rain.	
10	Patna	" 9th	0	Fine	Spring crops favorably progressing.	
11	Gya	" 9th	0	Dry	Spring crops growing well and a rich outturn promised ; poppy and some other crops in Ramgeer has suffered a little from hail-storms.	
12	Chumparan	" 9th	0	Fair & dry west winds.		

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
13	Sarnun	Mar. 9th	0	Fine	Continue good throughout.	
14	Shahabad	" 9th	Slight	Fair	Spring crops promise well; the rain was too slight to be any way injurious.	
15	Tirhoot	" 9th	0	Fair	Spring crops doing well.	
16	Rajshahye	" 7th	0-08	Thunder storm and rain on the 1st and cool afterwards.	Spring crops daily improving; mustard, linseed, and the pulses harvested.	
17	Bograh	" 8th	0	Mornings and evenings cool, and days warm.	Satisfactory.	
18	Dinagapore	" 9th	0	Very variable, days more or less cloudy.	Little of winter crop in the district; want of much rain in October has made the mustard crop rather scanty; the price has risen from Rs. 4 to 7 a maund.	
19	Maldah	" 8th	0	Fair	Good.	
20	Moorshedabad	" 9th	0-14	Growing hot by degrees.	Good; the rain has done injury to a certain extent to gram and wheat.	
21	Pubna	" 9th	0-08	Fine and seasonable.	Good.	
22	Rungpore	" 9th	0	Warm	Sowing and cleaning.	
23	Burdwan	" 9th	0	Fair and dry; getting hot.	Spring crops growing well; sugarcane being cut.	
24	Lancoorah	" 8th	0	Getting hot	Spring crops progressing well; sugarcane is nearly reaped.	
25	Beerbhoom	" 9th	0	Overcast, then clear and fine.	Outturn not over 12 annas, and in some places less.	
26	Hooghly	" 9th	0	Clear and then cloudy.	The winter crop good.	
27	Howrah.	" 8th	0	Growing hot	Winter crops fair.	
28	Midnapore	" 8th	0	Hot, fine, and dry, with north-west wind.	Fair.	
29	Nuddea	" 9th	0			
30	Jessore	" 8th	0-19	Fine and clear, but foggy at times in the morning; at about 2-40 p.m. on Friday, the 8th, there was a strong gale of wind with thunder and lightning, and rain and hail.	Good.	
31	24-Pergunnahs	" 9th	0	Fair and hot	Spring crops good; other crops mostly gathered.	
32	Dacca	" 9th	0-5	Partly fair and partly cloudy; the rain fell on Friday the 8th.	Good; the rain in the end of this week will do much good.	
33	Backergunge	" 8th	0-86	Warm	The rice crops have all been reaped.	
34	Furreedpore	" 9th	0	Still cool and pleasant.	Good.	
35	Mymensingh.	" 2nd	0-46	Warm weather setting in; still cool and pleasant.	Partial failure of the mustard crop towards the south of the district; borodhan (a kind of paddy) is nearly all planted.	
36	Sylhet	" 2nd	0-46			
37	Cachar	" 2nd	0-95	Fair	Nothing to report.	
38	Chittagong	" 2nd	0	Fine and generally warm.	Nothing special to note; generally favorable.	
39	Noakhally or Bulloeah	" 1st	0	Fair	Good.	
40	Tipperah	" 1st	0	Warm	Generally satisfactory.	

There is hardly any sickness in the district.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall atadder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
1872.						
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	Mar. 2nd	0	Foggy and then sunny.	Good.	
42	Cuttack	... " 9th	0	Hot	Good.	
43	Balasore	... " 9th	0	Very sultry	Spring crops have been cut.	
44	Pooree	... " 1st	0	Heavy clouds on the 29th Feb.	The winter crops are inconsiderable in the district, but they are satisfactory in quality. " Scarcity in Ganjam is telling on exports here, but nevertheless rice is cheap. The condition of the bulk of the district continues good. As for the Chilka isthmus, the people of Sathipara are finding employment at preparations for salt manufacture. Not so in Malud and Parikud. There more relief works are becoming necessary, and some people are eating grass and roots."	
45	Hazareebaugh	... " 9th	0.07	Favorable	Fair.	
46	Lohardugga	... " 8th	0.04	Fine and seasonable.	Satisfactory.	
47	Maunbhoom	... " 9th	0	Stormy	The crops are off the ground now; sugarcane has been good; gram, wheat, and barley, a fair crop.	
48	Singhbhoom	... " 1st	0	Seasonable	Favorable.	
49	Durrung	... " 2nd	0	Stormy	Sugarcane is being cut.	
50	Nowgong	... " 1st	0	Hot days and cold nights, with heavy atmosphere.	Good.	
51	Seeksangor	... " 1st	0.82	Cool, pleasant, and healthy.	Satisfactory.	
52	Kamroop	... " 2nd	0.12	Cold	Favorable.	
53	Luckimpore	... " 2nd	0.19	Fair, but there was high wind, thunder, and lightning on Friday night.	Satisfactory.	
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	... " 1st	0	Fair	No crops on the ground	
55	Naga Hills	... Feb. 23rd	0	Fine, cold, and seasonable on the hills; damp and chilly on the plains.	Jhums being prepared still.	
56	Julpigoree	... Mar. 9th	0	Nights and mornings cold and days hot, with high winds.	No crops on the ground.	
57	Gowalparah	... " 2nd	0	Cool and pleasant.	Spring crops reaped; land being prepared for paddy.	
58	Garo Hills	... " 2nd	0	Fair	No crops on the ground.	
59	Darjeeling	... " 9th	0	Fair throughout.	Crops reaped on the hills; on the plains they are promising.	
60	Cooch Behar	... " 2nd	0	Fine	Good.	

N. B.—The columns of the districts from which returns have not been received remain blank.

Published for general information.

FORT WILLIAM,
13th March 1872.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	STATIONS.	Rain from 19th Feb. to 26th Feb. 1872.	Rain from 26th Feb. to 3rd March 1872.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
CUTTACK.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	0.40	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Cuttack { Jail ...	0.14	ditto	0.63	ditto.	
	False Point ...	0.40	ditto	0.70	ditto.	
	Jajipore ...	0.37	ditto	0.77	ditto.	
	Kendraparah ...	0.80	ditto	0.70	ditto.	
	Jugasingpore ...	1.00	ditto	1.00	ditto.	
	Sumbulpore ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Balasore ...	Nil	Nil	2.70	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Bhuddruck ...	0.52	ditto	0.89	ditto.	
	Pooree ...	0.07	ditto	0.15	ditto.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Khoordah ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	7th Jan. 1872.	
	Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	Nil	0.06	1.25	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Hazareebaugh { Dispensary ...	ditto	0.07	1.25	ditto.	
	Burhee ...	Not received	Not received	1.50	11th Feb. 1872.	Not received 22nd to 26th Jan.
	Puchumba ...	ditto	ditto	0.46	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Kanchee ...	Nil	0.10	1.56	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Palamow ...	ditto	Not received	0.96	24th Feb. 1872.	
	Parulia ...	ditto	Nil	1.08	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Gobindpore ...	ditto	ditto	1.35	ditto.	
	Chyebassa ...	0.09	0.17	0.42	ditto.	
PATNA.	Patna (Bankipore) ...	Nil	0.02	2.89	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Jail ...	ditto	Nil	2.75	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Cantonment ...	ditto	ditto	3.32	ditto.	
	Behar ...	ditto	ditto	2.06	ditto.	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Barh ...	ditto	Not received	2.16	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Gya ...	Not received	ditto	2.24	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Sherghotty ...	Nil	Nil	1.20	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Nowadah ...	ditto	ditto	1.51	ditto.	
	Arungabad ...	ditto	ditto	3.53	ditto.	
	Champurua ...	Not received	Not received	0.51	18th Feb. 1872.	Not received 1st to 7th and 15th to 21st Jan., & 29th Jan. to 4th Feb.
BRASSGONGORE.	Bettiah ...	Nil	ditto	1.20	25th Feb. 1872.	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Chuprah ...	ditto	Nil	2.50	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Sewan ...	ditto	Not received	1.21	25th Feb. 1872.	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Mozufferpore ...	ditto	Nil	2.30	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Darbhanga ...	ditto	ditto	1.12	ditto.	
	Seetamarree ...	ditto	Not received	1.25	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Tajpore ...	ditto	Nil	3.52	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Mudlabani ...	Not received	Not received	2.02	18th Feb. 1872.	
	Hajipore ...	Nil	0.04	3.13	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Arrah ...	ditto	0.10	2.47	ditto.	
BANGALORE.	Buxar ...	ditto	Nil	2.44	ditto.	
	Sasseram ...	ditto	ditto	1.86	ditto.	
	Bhubouah ...	ditto	Not received	2.20	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Benares ...	ditto	ditto	1.95	ditto.	
	Shaugulpore ...	ditto	Nil	0.48	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Mudhey poorah ...	ditto	Not received	1.00	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Banka ...	ditto	Nil	1.86	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Sootpoul ...	ditto	ditto	0.99	ditto.	
	Monghyr ...	ditto	ditto	2.08	ditto.	Not recorded 29th Jan to 3rd Feb.
	Jamone ...	ditto	ditto	1.57	ditto.	Not received 19th to 25th Feb.
RAJAHMUNDRY.	Bogosoerai ...	Not received	ditto	3.05	ditto.	
	Deoghur ...	Nil	ditto	2.34	ditto.	
	Jamtara ...	ditto	ditto	1.50	ditto.	
	Rajmelial ...	ditto	ditto	1.10	ditto.	
	Pakour ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Nya-Doomka ...	Nil	Nil	1.90	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Purneah ...	ditto	ditto	1.84	ditto.	
	Kishongunge ...	ditto	Not received	1.42	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Arrareah ...	Not received	ditto	Nil	18th Feb. 1872.	Not recorded 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Rampore Beaulah ...	Nil	0.06	2.43	3rd Mar. 1872.	
BORDWAL.	Natore ...	ditto	Not received	2.40	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Bogra ...	ditto	Nil	1.12	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Dinapore ...	ditto	0.05	1.82	ditto.	Not received 12th to 18th Feb.
	Maldah ...	ditto	0.02	1.45	ditto.	
	Berhampore ...	ditto	Nil	2.85	ditto.	
	Junglpore ...	ditto	0.01	3.14	ditto.	
	Laulbaugh ...	ditto	0.04	2.70	ditto.	
	Jamookandi ...	ditto	Nil	1.34	ditto.	
	Pubna ...	ditto	0.07	2.15	ditto.	
	Seraingunge ...	ditto	0.10	2.35	ditto.	Not received 5th to 11th Feb.
BORDWAL.	Rangpore ...	ditto	0.21	0.41	ditto.	
	Showangunge ...	ditto	Not received	Nil	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Titaiya ...	ditto	Nil	1.38	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Bardwan ...	ditto	ditto	0.60	ditto.	
	Cutwa ...	ditto	Not received	1.90	25th Feb. 1872.	Not received 5th to 11th Jan.
	Culina ...	ditto	ditto	0.05	ditto.	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Bood-Bood ...	ditto	Nil	1.10	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Bancoorah ...	ditto	ditto	0.96	ditto.	
	Banecgunge ...	ditto	ditto	1.39	ditto.	
	Sooree ...	ditto	ditto	2.53	ditto.	
BORDWAL.	Hooghly ...	0.20	ditto	4.20	ditto.	
	Sampore ...	0.04	ditto	2.72	ditto.	
	Jehanabad ...	0.03	Not received	2.70	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Howrah ...	0.98	Nil	2.28	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Midnapore ...	Nil	ditto	0.12	ditto.	
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	ditto	Not received	2.35	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office ...	ditto	Nil	1.50	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Gurba ...	ditto	Not received	1.54	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Tamook ...	0.20	ditto	2.53	ditto.	Not received 8th to 21st Jan., and 29th Jan. to 4th Feb.

DIVISION.	STATIONS.	Rain from 10th Feb. to 25th Feb. 1872.	Rain from 26th Feb. to 3rd March 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
PRESIDENCY.	Krishnaghur ...	Inches. Not received	Inches. Not received	1.83	18th Feb. 1872.	Not received 5th to 11th Feb.
	Bongong ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto ...	
	Banaghat ...	ditto	ditto	1.77	ditto.	
	Meherpore ...	ditto	ditto	1.40	ditto.	
	Choodangah ...	ditto	ditto	1.80	ditto.	
	Koochtea ...	Nil	Nil	1.50	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Jessore ...	0.20	ditto	2.50	ditto.	
	Khoolnah ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Jenidah ...	Nil	ditto	1.85	18th Feb. 1872	
	Nurul ...	Not received	Not received	1.66	ditto.	
	Magoorah ...	ditto	ditto	0.03	ditto.	
	Bagirpaut ...	ditto	ditto	1.46	ditto.	
	Saugor Island ...	Nil	Nil	0.83	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Calcutta ...	1.37	ditto	3.04	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital ...	1.29	ditto	2.49	ditto.	
	{ Jail ...	1.09	ditto	2.18	" ditto.	
	Barrackpore ...	Nil	0.02	3.03	ditto.	
	Dum-Dum ...	0.23	0.02	2.30	ditto.	
	Baraset ...	0.10	Nil	2.31	ditto.	
	Satkerah ...	0.42	0.04	2.59	ditto.	
DACCA.	Busseerhant ...	0.23	Nil	3.02	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour ...	0.08	0.08	1.91	ditto.	
	Barripore ...	Nil	Nil	1.51	ditto.	
	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	0.20	ditto	1.89	ditto.	
	{ Jail ...	0.10	ditto	0.75	ditto.	
	Burrisaul ...	0.14	ditto	1.33	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan ...	Nil	ditto	1.65	ditto.	
	Perosepore ...	1.45	ditto	3.23	ditto.	
	Madaripore ...	1.17	ditto	3.37	ditto.	
	Furzedpore ...	Nil	ditto	0.68	ditto.	
	Golundo ...	ditto	ditto	2.06	ditto.	
	Mymen-ing ...	ditto	Not received	0.80	25th Feb. 1872	
	Jamnapore ...	ditto	ditto	2.25	ditto ...	
	Atteah ...	ditto	ditto	1.24	ditto ...	
	Kishoregunge ...	0.15	ditto	0.15	ditto ...	
	Sylhet ...	Nil	0.16	1.03	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Cachar ...	ditto	Not received	1.95	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Hylakandy ...	0.21	ditto	1.46	ditto.	
	Koyah ...	0.02	ditto	1.20	ditto.	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	0.50	3rd Mar. 1872.	Not received 8th to 21st Jan. Not received 19th to 25th Feb. Not received 12th to 18th Feb.
	{ Jail ...	0.90	ditto	1.58	ditto.	
	Cox's Bazar ...	Nil	Not received	1.05	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Rangamates Hill ...	0.30	ditto	1.12	ditto.	
	Noakhully ...	0.04	Nil	0.73	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Tipperah ...	0.80	ditto	1.81	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah ...	Nil	Not received	1.46	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Akyab ...	ditto	Nil	0.10	3rd Mar. 1872.	
COCH BEHAR.	Cooch Behar ...	ditto	ditto	1.20	ditto ...	Not received 15th to 21st Jan.
	Buxa ...	Not received	ditto	1.95	ditto ...	
	Gosiparah ...	Nil	Not received	0.87	25th Feb. 1872	
	Dhobree ...	ditto	ditto	1.00	ditto.	
	Tura (Garo Hills) ...	ditto	ditto	0.23	ditto.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ...	Not received	ditto	1.48	15th Jan. 1872.	
	{ Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	0.86	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Runghee ...	Not received	Not received	1.20	31st Jan. 1872.	
	Jalpigoree ...	Nil	Nil	0.96	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Boda ...	Not received	Not received	2.10	11th Feb. 1872	
ARUN.	Tezporo ...	Nil	ditto	0.87	25th Feb. 1872.	Not received 15th to 21st Jan.
	Nowgong ...	ditto	ditto	6.19	ditto.	
	Mungledye ...	ditto	ditto	1.17	ditto.	
	Burpettah ...	ditto	ditto	0.53	ditto.	
	Gowhatti ...	ditto	0.12	2.25	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Seebahagor ...	1.21	Not received	4.63	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Jorehaut ...	0.28	ditto	2.37	ditto ...	
	Golaghat ...	0.06	ditto	2.92	ditto.	
	Nasserah ...	0.31	ditto	2.61	ditto.	
	Debrooghur ...	0.64	ditto	4.02	ditto.	
	Suddya ...	0.60	ditto	7.29	ditto ...	
	Shillong ...	0.10	ditto	0.30	ditto.	
	Cherrapunjee ...	Nil	0.20	1.06	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Jaowai ...	ditto	Not received	0.95	25th Feb. 1872.	
	Samuogoodting ...	ditto	ditto	0.54	ditto.	

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th March 1872

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 3rd to 9th March 1872.

STATION	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER		Humidity Sat. 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	March											
	3d	10	30.069	30.087	79.4	68.2	52	W	...	...	...	b
		16	29.957	29.975	80.5	70.5	41	W	...	...	CK	b
	4th	10	30.094	30.112	80.8	70.9	55	W	...	...	...	b
		16	29.959	29.977	88.0	69.5	35	W S W	...	...	...	b
	5th	10	30.054	30.072	79.6	68.5	52	W	...	...	...	b
		16	29.905	29.923	87.7	70.5	38	W by N	...	...	...	b
	6th	10	30.006	30.024	81.5	73.5	66	S W	...	...	...	b
		16	29.847	29.865	68.2	71.2	40	S W	...	...	CS	b
	7th	10	29.987	29.905	78.6	71.7	69	E S E	...	0.21	...	b
		16	29.829	29.817	70.0	75.0	55	W S W	...	...	K	b
	8th	10	29.971	29.989	81.8	77.1	78	S by W	...	...	K	b
		16	29.831	29.852	89.0	73.1	43	W S W	...	...	K	b
	9th	10	30.023	30.010	79.8	75.5	80	S S W	...	...	...	b
		16	29.912	29.930	90.3	68.0	26	S S W	...	...	...	b
SAGOR ISLAND.	3rd	10	30.080	30.086	86	64	24	S W	4.2*	...	...	b
		16	29.997	30.003	86	77	61	S S W	8.0*	...	...	m
	4th	10	30.115	30.121	81	71	59	N	7.6*	...	...	b, m
		16	29.974	29.980	91	76	47	S W	6.1*	...	...	m
	5th	10	30.059	30.065	83	70	49	N N W	8.4*	...	...	b
		16	29.924	29.930	84	75	52	S S W	9.7*	...	...	b, m
	6th	10	29.996	30.002	85	78	71	S	9.5*	...	K	b, m
		16	29.878	29.884	85	78	71	S S E	13.3*	...	N	b
	7th	10	29.992	29.998	81	75	74	N N W	10.2*	0.10	K	b, scuds
		16	29.864	29.870	86	79	72	S	7.2*	...	K	b, m
	8th	10	29.971	29.980	83	79	72	W S W	13.4*	...	K	b, m, scud
		16	29.863	29.869	87	79	68	S W	13.2*	...	K	b, m
	9th	10	30.010	30.016	86	80	75	S W	6.5*	...	K	b, m
		16	29.931	29.937	87	80	73	S	10.4*	...	KS	b, m
CHITTAGONG.	3rd	10	29.872	29.862	82	70	59	N N W	4.1*	...	CK	b, m
		16	29.881	29.872	89	71	37	W	3.4*	...	...	b, m
	4th	10	29.951	29.957	81	70	40	N N W	6.1*	...	...	b, m
		16	29.881	29.872	89	72	40	W	7.6*	...	...	b, m
	5th	10	29.957	29.969	85	72	53	N	5.6*	...	...	b, m
		16	29.830	29.827	88	76	55	W	8.1*	...	...	b, m
	6th	10	29.910	29.922	83	75	67	S W	4.6*	...	...	b, m
		16	29.810	29.808	87	79	64	S W	9.1*	...	...	b, m
	7th	10	29.930	29.924	77	67	56	N N E	4.5*	...	K, CK	b, m
		16	29.800	29.801	84	72	43	W	5.5*	...	K	b
	8th	10	29.982	29.975	81	74	70	S	1.6*	...	K, KS	b, m
		16	29.805	29.808	82	75	70	S W	12.7*	...	K, KS	b, m
	9th	10	29.970	29.964	74	67	67	S E	5.6*	...	K, KS	b, m
		16	29.862	29.854	85	77	68	S W	3.9*	...	K, CK	b, m
MADRAS.	2nd	10	30.056	30.060	82	71	55	S S E	7*	...	...	b, c
		16	29.922	29.952	81	72	53	E	11*	...	...	b
	3rd	10	30.051	30.081	83	71	52	E S E	5*	...	...	b
		16	29.940	29.970	83	72	56	E by S	10*	...	...	b, c
	4th	10	30.090	30.129	86	74	54	E N E	11*	...	...	b, c
		16	29.970	30.005	85	74	57	E N E	13*	...	...	b
	5th	10	30.009	30.009	85	74	57	E by N	5*	...	...	b
		16	29.936	29.966	85	72	50	E S E	10*	...	...	b
	6th	10	30.020	30.050	86	74	54	S S E	4*	...	...	b
		16	29.894	29.924	85	75	60	S E	9*	...	...	b
	7th	10	30.004	30.034	85	75	60	S S E	8*	...	...	b, c
		16	29.888	29.918	85	75	60	S E	10*	...	...	b
	8th	10	30.018	30.048	85	75	60	S S E	9*	...	...	b
		16	29.894	29.924	83	75	67	S E by E	11*	...	...	b
CUTTACK.	2nd	10	29.955	30.037	84	74	60	E N E	2.7*	...	KS, N	cloudy
		16	29.845	29.926	91	73	39	N N E	2.9*	...	KS, N	cloudy
	3rd	10	29.983	30.004	80	67	47	S W	3.8*	...	...	fair
		16	29.852	29.933	93	67	20	S S W	3.3*	...	...	fair
	4th	10	30.031	30.111	81	72	62	N E	1.4*	...	...	fair
		16	29.862	29.943	92	69	26	S W	8.6*	...	...	fair
	5th	10	29.981	30.064	81	69	51	W	0.5*	...	...	fair
		16	29.928	30.011	77	71	68	S S W	4.5*	...	...	fair
	6th	10	29.961	30.013	83	72	56	N W	1.3*	...	...	fair
		16	29.770	29.851	91	71	41	S	2.0*	...	KS, N	cloudy
	7th	10	29.905	29.987	83	76	71	S S W	2.7*	...	...	fair
		16	29.760	29.841	92	74	39	S S W	8.3*	...	KS	...
	8th	10	29.915	29.997	84	76	67	W	3.7*	...	C	fair
		16	29.763	29.844	43	73	35	N E	1.7*	...	...	fair
ASAM.	3rd	10	30.027	30.049	79	69	58	E N E	1	...	...	b
		16	29.903	29.925	85	71	57	W N W	2	...	...	b
	4th	10	30.047	30.069	81	71	59	E N E	1	...	...	b
		16	29.848	29.929	88	73	46	N N W	2	...	...	b
	5th	10	30.014	30.036	81	70	55	E	1	...	...	b
		16	29.880	29.903	85	75	60	N N W	2	...	...	b
	6th	10	30.001	30.026	80	70	58	E S E	1	...	...	b
		16	29.833	29.885	84	73	56	W	3	...	...	b
	7th	10	29.987	30.009	81	67	44	E	1	...	...	b
		16	29.858	29.890	85	73	54	W	2	...	...	b
	8th	10	30.017	30.039	79	71	65	E S E	1	...	...	b
		16	29.888	29.910	84	70	46	S W	2	...	...	b
	9th	10	30.047	30.069	80	73	70	E S E	1	...	...	b
		16	29.931	29.956	82	75	70	W	3	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th March 1872.HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th March 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.				Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.		GENERAL REMARKS.	
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.				Direction.	Max. pressure.		Daily velocity.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	
March ...	1st	29.937	89.0	71.5	132.7	78.8	70.2	64.2	0.63 S S E & N N E	29.6	133.5	Clear and cirrocumuli. Brisk wind from 11½ A.M. to 4½ P.M.
	2nd	.901	85.5	71.3	130.2	77.7	68.0	62.7	.61 S E & W S W	...	130.4	Cirrocumuli and cirri. Thunder and drizzled at 6 A.M.
	3rd	30.004	87.0	70.7	133.0	78.2	68.4	61.5	.58 W by S & W	...	114.0	Clear and cirrocumuli.
	4th	.019	88.0	70.0	135.4	79.0	69.1	62.2	.58 W & W S W	...	78.7	Chiefly clear.
	5th	29.974	87.7	70.5	138.0	78.6	67.8	60.2	.55 W & W N W	...	122.0	Clear.
	6th	.933	89.7	70.3	141.3	78.5	70.3	61.6	.61 S W	0.4	103.3	0.21 Clear and clouds of different kinds. Thunder at 7 P.M. Lightning at 7 & 8 P.M. Rain at 7 P.M.
	7th	.901	87.0	69.5	138.0	77.7	71.7	67.5	.72 S by W, E S E & S S W	...	120.5	Clear and cirrocumuli.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	20.2
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	89.7
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	84.3
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.61
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.81
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th	... { by lower rain gauge	0.21
	... { by anemometer gauge	0.16
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...	0.76
Ditto between the 1st January and the 7th March	...	3.25
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...	2.03

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th March 1872.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendraparah Canal during the month of January 1872.

DISTANCE FROM CUTTACK TO TERMINAL LOCK AT TIDE WATER, 42 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.						
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Tonnage.		Approximate value of cargo.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Tonnage.		Approximate value of cargo.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Tonnage.		Approximate value of cargo.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rs. As. P.	Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rs. As. P.	
		Munds.	Tons.				Munds.	Tons.				Munds.	Tons.													
2	Passenger...	80	...	...	44	Paddy	13,032	...	6,516	...	...	...	...	...	189	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Jaggery	1,019	...	5,095	7	Spices	6,084	...	1,21,680	...	...	...	...	...	90	0	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Empty	81	...	...	1	Passenger...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	.....	...	...	...	2	Empty	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8		1,180	42	5,095	54		10,490	686	20,274	254	2	0	3	131	70	25	475	3	8	0	65	783	30,842	537	1	7

The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo. The tonnage was closed for annual repairs from 15th December 1871 to 15th January 1872.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldundah Canal during the month of January 1872.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 25 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										ABSTRACT.						REMARKS.
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE.		TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo. go.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.											
						Rs. As. P.				Rs.				Rs. As. P.		
12	Empty	411½	1 0 6	2	Local	...	20	14½	14½	1 2 6	The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.	
11	Teak timber, No. 1	...	20	...	...	...	0 2 0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
13		...	20	411½	14½	11½	1 2 6	12		...	20	14½	14½	1 2 6		

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal during the month of January 1872.
LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 24 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.				
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	T. TRAFFIC.		Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Remarks.	
			Mds.	Tons.								Mds.	Tons.											
43	Coal	20,505	7,881	37,675	Rs.	...	...	1	Empty boat	...	...	675	...	...	4 3 6	1,738	Local	60,105	4,61,092	7,398	61,268	1,193 14 0	Range III. Canal opened from 1st January 1872. The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.
12	Cotton	891	21,417	2,040	...	...	...	1	Engines	...	...	975	...	...	14 10 0	3	Irri. works	400	8,225	59	1,351	23 7 6	
16	Firewood	741	2,050	7,223	...	...	...	1	Wood	...	...	logs 29=	...	...	3 10 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Range III. Canal opened from 1st January 1872. The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.
47	Grain	3,293	6,602	6,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Hides and horns	2,712	64,305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Range III. Canal opened from 1st January 1872. The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.
20	Jaggery and sugar	1,130	5,089	3,325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Metal	607	19,175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Range III. Canal opened from 1st January 1872. The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.
167	Miscellaneous	12,427	26,817	26,675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Oil and oleaceus	2,217	7,674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Range III. Canal opened from 1st January 1872. The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.
20	Paddy and rice	1,738	2,977	4,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Pice-goods	3,135	1,22,872	10,725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Range III. Canal opened from 1st January 1872. The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.
13	Garden produce	564	871	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Pottery	731	811	3,275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Range III. Canal opened from 1st January 1872. The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.
13	Salt	2,433	9,678	6,325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Silk and indigo	688	1,61,408	4,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Range III. Canal opened from 1st January 1872. The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.
23	June	1,810	6,027	4,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Straw	750	2,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Range III. Canal opened from 1st January 1872. The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.
18	Tobacco	936	5,644	2,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Ghooting	262	51	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Range III. Canal opened from 1st January 1872. The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.
10	Shell	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Sand	1,565	121	2,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Range III. Canal opened from 1st January 1872. The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.
13	Bricks	1,065	90	1,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Rafts of timber	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Range III. Canal opened from 1st January 1872. The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.
3	Rafts of bamboo	1,027	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
216	Empty boats	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Range III. Canal opened from 1st January 1872. The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.
844	Passengers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Mis. Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Range III. Canal opened from 1st January 1872. The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.
13	Police boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,738		60,105	4,64,093	2,07,160	7,398	61,268	1,193 14 0	3			400	1,650	59	1,351	23 7 6	1,731		60,505	4,72,317	7,457	62,620	1,216 5 6		

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midgellee Tidal Canal during the month of January 1872.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 26 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										ABSTRACT.					REMARKS.
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE.		TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.										
2	Salt	275	Rs. 1,100	425	Rs. As. P. 2 2 0	118	Local	Mds. 6,658	Rs. As. P. 9,563 0 0	655	17,039	Rs. As. P. 95 13 0	Canal closed for repairs. The tolls have been realised from portion of range No. 1, between Banka and Alypaul, and from portion of range No. 2, between Luck No. 3 and River Hultee. The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.
2	Clothes	64	4,500	350	...	...	1 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Tobacco	8	...	150	...	...	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Paddy	103	87	165	...	...	0 15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Mustard	285	1,200	575	...	...	2 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Cocunut...	185	230	450	...	...	2 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Pottery	60	20	175	...	...	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Plantain	16	18	100	...	...	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Jaggery	6	20	61	...	...	0 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Ficks	750	30	825	...	...	4 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Coal	1,350	588	1,000	...	...	9 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Sand	2,050	158	3,815	...	...	19 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Cow. No. 135	500	1,350	1,125	...	...	5 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Water	150	...	350	...	...	1 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Firewood	500	150	1,400	...	...	7 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Straw	59	117	1,560	...	...	7 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Soondree wood	111	155	500	...	...	2 15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Saals beams	5	9	50	...	...	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Timber logs	80	100	100	...	...	1 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Bamboo	50	80	275	...	...	2 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Empty boats	...	...	3,810	...	...	20 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Rice	40	44	140	...	...	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118		6,658	9,863	19,360	655	17,039	95 13 0	118		6,658	9,563 0 0	655	17,039	95 13 0	

Canal closed for repairs. The tolls have been realised from portion of range No. 1, between Bunka and Miyasul, and from portion of range No. 2, between Lock No. 3 and River Hullee.

The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th March 1872.

G. A. SHARPLE, Lieutenant-Colonel, S. C.,
Offg. Asst. to Chief Engr., and Jt.-Secy., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch, Bengal.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th February 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

COACHING TRAFFIC.					MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.					Total traffic receipts.								
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.			Weight carried.		Receipts.											
		Rs. As. P.	£	s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	s. d.	£	s. d.									
Total traffic for the week	103,408	1,51,860	0	3	13,920	10	9	823,969	20	4,70,697	8	3	43,147	5	5	57,067	16	2
Or per mile of railway	...	118	10	3	10	17	6	367	11	9	...	...	33	14	2	44	11	8
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	683,812	10,64,621	12	8	97,580	0	7	5,235,142	30	32,81,012	7	0	300,841	10	6	398,432	6	1
Total for 8 weeks	787,220	12,16,482	2	11	111,510	17	4	6,059,112	10	37,52,009	15	8	343,989	4	11	435,500	2	3
COMPARISON.																		
Total for corresponding week of previous year	116,140½	1,62,810	0	9	14,024	6	1	665,210	0	3,54,196	2	9	32,468	3	4	47,392	9	5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	...	127	3	11	11	13	4	...	...	276	13	3	25	7	3	37	0	10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	831,045½	12,64,065	1	4	115,971	12	0	5,393,417	30	31,75,065	0	11	291,102	12	7	406,974	5	1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th February 1872, on 223 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	4,457	17,297 11 11	1,585 12 6	65,889 30	10,232 0 6	1,702 18 9	3,348 11 3
Or per mile of railway ...		77 9 1	7 2 3		80 3 11	7 18 1	15 0 4
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	35,348	1,01,401 12 6	9,295 3 3	523,634 40	1,48,371 11 0	13,019 1 5	22,914 4 8
Total for 8 weeks ...	39,805	118,699 8 5	10,880 15 9	589,524 20	1,67,803 11 6	15,382 0 2	26,262 15 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	3,818	15,453 1 2	1,416 10 8	69,927 10	17,651 7 11	1,618 1 1	3,634 11 9
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...		69 4 9	6 7 1		79 2 6	7 5 1	13 12 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	39,201	1,52,483 11 7	13,977 13 6	399,561 20	112,975 12 1	10,356 2 2	21,333 15 8

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th February 1872, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	49,885½	23,078 8 6	2,115 10 8	158,989 0½	42,550 6 1	3,900 9 0	6,015 19 8
Or per mile of railway ...	260	147 7 6	13 10 4	1,016 0	271 14 2	24 18 0	38 8 10
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	412,861½	1,63,802 0 0	13,181 17 0	660,743 23	1,47,447 2 4	14,515 19 10	26,697 16 10
Total for 8 weeks ...	258,387	1,66,880 8 6	15,297 7 8	819,732 25½	1,89,997 8 5	18,116 8 10	32,713 16 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	38,034	19,837 8 3	1,818 8 10	158,973 4	28,074 5 0	2,573 9 7	4,391 18 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	243	126 12 1	11 12 5	1,015 0	179 6 3	16 8 10	28 1 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	210,826½	1,14,503 8 4	15,210 3 0	915,566 33	1,86,996 10 6	17,111 7 2	30,387 10 2

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 24th February 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	8,016	1,172 12 6	117 5 7	17,604 20	644 6 3	66 8 0	183 14 4
Or per mile of railway ...	286	41 14 2	4 3 9	629 0	23 11 8	2 7 6	6 11 3
For previous 20 weeks of half-year ...	129,892½	19,007 8 6	1,000 15 1	265,508 10	7,928 10 6	792 17 4	2,693 12 5
Total for 21 weeks ...	137,908½	20,180 5 0	2,018 0 8	283,112 30	8,573 0 9	859 6 1	2,877 6 9
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	9,082½	1,282 10 9	123 5 4	14,210 30	456 8 6	45 13 1	173 18 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	324	45 13 0	4 11 9	507 33	16 4 11	1 12 7	6 4 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	136,780	21,021 8 0	2,102 3 0	239,456 18	7,532 14 0	753 5 10	2,853 8 10

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City of Calcutta.—March 18, 1872.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

.. Saturday, the 16th March 1872.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*

F. L. BEAUFORT, Esq.,

V. H. SCHALCH, Esq.,

H. L. DAMPIER, Esq.,

C. E. BERNARD, Esq.,

MOULVIE ABDOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR,

BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER,

B. D. COLVIN, Esq.,

T. M. ROBINSON, Esq.,

and

RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR.

CALCUTTA PORT IMPROVEMENT.

MR. BERNARD moved that the Bill to amend the Calcutta Port Improvement Act, being Act V of 1870 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and to amend Act XXII of 1855, the clauses of which were settled at the last meeting, be passed. The Bill as settled by the Council had been published and had been fully considered, and as nobody had any amendments to propose as far as he was aware, he would now move that the Bill be passed. The motion was agreed to, and the Bill passed.

EMBANKMENTS AND WATER-COURSES.

MR. SCHALCH moved that Mr. Robinson be added to the select committee on the Bill to provide for embankments and water-courses.

The motion was agreed to.

MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

MR. BERNARD moved that Mr. Beaufort be added to the select committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to municipalities.

The motion was agreed to.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that before adjourning the Council he would announce to the members to-day that he proposed, at the next meeting of the Council, to make the financial statement—the statement which was prescribed by the resolution of the Government of India commonly known as the financial decentralization resolution, a statement of the kind being by that resolution appointed to be made by each of the local Governments in their respective Legislative Councils. On that occasion he should take the opportunity of explaining and reviewing the mode in which the trust committed to us, the mode in which the money committed to the administration of the Government of Bengal by that resolution, had been administered in the year which was now expiring; and he would take the opportunity to lay before the Council the mode in which we proposed to meet the financial requirements of the ensuing year. He would also take occasion to explain his views regarding our financial position, and the reasons which had guided him in distributing the funds at his disposal in the various departments of the State.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 23rd instant.

Preparations in Cuttack for receiving the late Viceroy.

No. 925A, dated Cuttack, the 26th February 1872.

From—T. E. RAVENSHAW, Esq., Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honor to report that in accordance with official and demi-official instructions the following preparations had been made in Orissa in anticipation of His Excellency the late Viceroy's visit.

2. The annexed programme and station order was issued, and every detail of arrangement had been carefully attended to.

3. Government officers, European residents, rajahs and zemindars, as per statement appended, had been invited to attend durbar. Among the rajahs and

zemindars the utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and, with very few exceptions, every individual was, in obedience to the summons, present at Cuttack. I should note that the list, as submitted, was not prepared without reference to the exact order of precedence. I intended to have revised it in communication with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and with the Foreign Secretary to Government of India previous to the proposed durbar.

4. In addition to the rajahs and zemindars I had, in accordance with the wishes of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, secured the attendance with their rajahs of deputations from every indigenous tribe and race to be found in the hill tracts of Orissa. There was a large and a most interesting gathering.

5. I proceeded to False Point, and was there awaiting arrival of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, when a steamer arrived, bringing Colonel Rundall from the Andaman Islands with intelligence of His Excellency the Viceroy's assassination. Understanding that another steamer had been despatched direct to Calcutta, I returned without a moment's delay to Cuttack, and arrived on the morning of 14th. Telegraphic information had preceded me. The town, though crowded with people, was in a state of the deepest sorrow and depression; an ominous and death-like silence and stillness prevailed in the bazars, and the conduct of the native population was expressive of the greatest sorrow and sympathy. Perfect order and quiet was preserved.

6. On the 15th my house was crowded from morning to night by groups of anxious inquirers and sympathizers: meetings were held among the European and native residents and visitors; addresses of condolence were voted.

7. On 16th I invited all the rajahs, zemindars, and native gentlemen who had been summoned for durbar to attend a meeting at my private residence. Seats were provided for about 200, and at the same time the verandah and compound were filled with an immense

crowd of people. I had prepared a translation of the enclosed address, which was read out amidst the most profound silence. It would be impossible adequately to describe the sympathy, distress, and regret exhibited by the native rajahs and people. Many of them shed tears of genuine grief; and I feel confident that in no part of India is there to be found a more thoroughly loyal population, or a people better affected towards the British Government, than in Orissa. All their hopes had been set on Lord Mayo's anticipated visit, and the personal repute and noble character of our lamented Viceroy will, I am confident, remain permanently impressed on the minds of Orissa chiefs and people.

8. I personally explained to the rajahs that the presentation of khillats would be postponed, and I am bound to state that this was in precise accordance with their ideas; indeed, many of them intimated that the dispensation of presents at such a season was deemed impossible.

9. On the 17th I received deputations from the hill tribes, headed by the Boad Khonds and Keonjhar Bhooyas. To these also I carefully gave audience, explaining in simple language the circumstances of the Viceroy's assassination; their expression of loyalty and sympathy were loud and sincere; and on reference to the presents prepared for them, they unanimously repudiated any possible wish to receive them, stating "How can we take gifts of joy at a time of sorrow?" and knowing, as I do, these wild people's predilections for red cloth and beads, I feel that they paid no ordinary compliment to the Viceroy's memory.

10. Letters of condolence have been forwarded through the Private Secretary to the Countess of Mayo from the European and native residents and rajahs. Another memorial, expressive of regret and loyalty, enclosing copy of the address prepared by the rajahs and zemindars to be presented on Lord Mayo's landing at Cuttack, has also been submitted to Government.

11. A large meeting of natives, including all the tributary chiefs, was held, at which a Mayo memorial was voted to take the form of educational endowments. Subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 14,019 were raised on the spot, and a Committee will be formed to carry out the scheme.

12. Finally, I have to report that the Viceroy's horses, the toshekhana superintendent with the properties sent for durbar, the durbar and other tents and furnitures, were despatched to False Point some days ago, under supervision of the Collector of Cuttack, for transmission to Calcutta per steamer *Celerity*.

13. The rajahs, zemindars, and people, assembled at Cuttack for this occasion have all quietly and sorrowfully dispersed.

STATION ORDERS.

The following arrangements have been made for the Viceroy's visit to Orissa.

The Viceroy, accompanied by the Countess of Mayo, Major and the Hon'ble Mrs. Bourne, Mr. Aitchison, Colonel Randall, and two Aides-de-camp, will arrive at False Point on Wednesday, 14th February.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Colonel Haig, Mr. Beadon, and Aides-de-camp, will also arrive at False Point about the same time.

The Viceroy's and Lieutenant-Governor's party will disembark and proceed up the Mahanuddy river in the steamer *Koel* to Mursaghai, and thence by canal steamers and boats to Kendoopatna, arriving on the evening of 14th.

Thursday, 15th February. In the morning canal distributaries will be inspected, after which the party will proceed up the Kendrapara canal, visiting the head works on Beripa river and entrance to high-level canal and Mahanuddy anicut, arriving at Jobra ghât at 4-30 P.M.

Friday, 16th February. His Excellency will ride up to Naraje and return by river, reaching Cuttack before noon. Public institutions will then be visited, and a durbar will be held at 4 P.M.

On Saturday, 17th February, the Viceroy and party will proceed to Bhoobnessur and Khundgiree, visiting and inspecting the caves and antiquities, returning to Cuttack the same evening, and start after dinner on the return journey towards False Point.

18th. Embark on *Nemesis* at 1 P.M. for Calcutta, which is to be reached on the afternoon of 19th.

Details for carrying out the above programme will be arranged as follows:—

The Superintending Engineer and his staff will undertake provision of necessary steamers and boats for the river and canal trip in communication with the Collector of Cuttack, who has been desired to place all available boats at the Superintending Engineer's disposal; the Master Attendant has been written to, and informs that the *Koel*, river steamer, will be sent to False Point without delay, and the two canal steamers will be supplemented by the *Gemini*, which is being sent down.

Each boat is to be provided as far as possible with the best accommodation, crews, and stores procurable.

The *Koel*, *Gemini*, and *Pioneer*, steamers, will proceed to False Point, leaving the *Olga* and smaller boats at a little below Marsaghai entrance of the Kendrapara canal; cargo boats will be in attendance at the port to receive baggage, and will be towed up by the *Koel* to Marsaghai.

Every canal steamer and boat will be provided with all requisites in the way of crew and stores before leaving Cuttack.

Transit from False Point to Cuttack will be under the Superintending Engineer's special control and management and all officers of other departments are requested to render the utmost possible assistance.

A special dāk will be laid between Cuttack and Marsaghai by the Collector of Cuttack, and dāk boats from Marsaghai to the port will similarly be supplied with extra men, so as to facilitate early receipt and despatch of letters and information; for this duty the Collector of Cuttack will be responsible.

A full supply of coolies will be needed at convenient stages all along the canals for towing boats and to facilitate transit to and from Cuttack; the Superintending Engineer will arrange for this with the Executive Engineer in charge of canal, who will also do his utmost to make suitable arrangements for the night's halt at Kendoopatna.

In consequence of deficiency of boat accommodation, and the difficulties of the route, it will be impossible to give the Viceregal party a proper reception at the port, where he will be met by the Divisional Commissioner and Superintending Engineer only; the Kendrapara sub-divisional officer and Revenue Superintendent of Canals should be in attendance at Kendoopatna.

On reaching Jobra ghât at Cuttack, where the arrival of His Excellency may be expected about 4 P.M., he will be received by a guard of honor provided by the Officer Commanding Cuttack. Guns are expected, and the usual salute will be fired on His Excellency's landing.

Official and non-official residents of Cuttack will be invited to be in attendance at the ghât and to receive the Viceroy on arrival.

Carriages will be in attendance to convey the party to Lall Baugh; the Collector of Cuttack, in communication with the District Superintendent of Police, will be responsible that the perfect order and absence of confusion prevails at the landing ghât, and that an abundant supply of carriage and coolies are in attendance to convey the personal baggage to its destination.

On landing His Excellency will be met by the official and non-official residents, and an address may, if desired, be presented in suitable terms by the native inhabitants, rajahs, and zemindars, welcoming His Excellency to Orissa.

The Viceregal party will be escorted from the landing ghât to Lall Baugh by the chief officers and residents of the station, proceeding over the Jobra and Taldundah Canal head sluices and by the road skirting the south bank of the canal to Bridge No. 1; thence past Munglabag and the Commissioner's office through Buxee Bazar, past the jail and Judge's office through Baloo Bazar to Lall Baugh house.

The Viceroy and suite will make their head-quarters at Lall Baugh, the Lieutenant-Governor and suite at the circuit house.

Early on the morning of the 16th February the Viceroy will ride to Naraje; arrangements for inspection of the works and return by river will be made by the Superintending Engineer.

On the afternoon of 16th February a durbar will be held at 4 P.M.; all Government gazetted officers, civil and military, will attend. The Commissioner and Superintendent of Tributary Mehals will issue notice to rajahs of tributary states whose presence is required, and will arrange with district collectors for issue of cards of admission to peshkush rajahs, zemindars, and official and non-official residents.

The Assistant Superintendent of Tributary Mehals and the Assistant Superintendent of Gurjat Police will see that all the tributary rajahs are duly in attendance; similarly, district collectors will secure the timely attendance of all the native officers and zemindars of their respective jurisdictions.

Durbar arrangements and order of precedence will be adjusted and settled by the Secretaries to Government, and each rajah or zemindar will occupy the place assigned to him. Special instructions will issue on this subject hereafter.

The Magistrate of Cuttack will see that an adequate police guard is on the spot to keep the ground clear in front of the durbar, and will settle all details with the District Superintendent.

Colonel Innes, Commanding Cuttack, will arrange for a proper guard of honor to meet His Excellency on arrival, to be in attendance at Lall Baugh and at the durbar.

Seats will be provided for ladies to witness the ceremony.

The durbar will open and close with usual salutes.

If the native residents and gentlemen desire to have an exhibition of fireworks or any other demonstration of welcome and loyalty, it may take place under arrangements to be made by the Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police.

On the morning of the 17th the Viceroy and party will go to Bhoobenessur; boats will be provided at Lall Baugh by the Superintending Engineer to cross Katjooree river to Pooree ghât, where carriages and horses will be in waiting to drive and ride to Tankpanee. The Collectors of Cuttack and Pooree will be asked to arrange to the utmost of their power for speedy transit to Tankpanee; and it is requested that all who are able to aid in lending carriages and horses will do so. At Tankpanee elephants and horses must be sent out to take the party on to Bhoobenessur. After visiting the temple and ruins at Bhoobenessur, the party will proceed to camp, halfway between Bhoobenessur and Khundgiri, where the Collector of Pooree will provide tents and breakfast. After breakfast the Khundgiri caves will be visited, and the party will return to Cuttack the same evening, 17th, to dinner; after which His Excellency and party

will re-embark at Jobra ghât, and the chief official and non-official residents will be invited to be in attendance at the ghât. A royal salute will be fired; the usual guard of honor provided by the Officer Commanding Cuttack.

The return journey to False Point will be carried out in the same manner as the journey up, the Superintending Engineer making necessary arrangements for boats and transit through the cannal. While giving a general sketch of the arrangements, it is impossible to enter into every detail. The Commissioner relies on every officer in every department exerting himself to the utmost to render the Viceroy's visit as well ordered and free from delay or inconvenience as possible.

List of persons invited to the Durbar to be held at Cuttack by command of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General on the 16th February 1872..

Serial No.	Names.	Title or authorized style of address.
------------	--------	---------------------------------------

GAZETTED OFFICERS (European).

1	T. E. Ravenshaw, Esq. ...	... Commissioner and Superintendent, Tributary Mehals.
2	J. F. Browne, Esq. ...	... Judge.
3	W. Macpherson, Esq. ...	... Magistrate and Collector.
4	G. M. Currie, Esq. ...	... Assistant Collector and Magistrate.
5	W. H. M. Gun, Esq. ...	... Ditto ditto.
6	C. D. C. Winter, Esq. ...	... Ditto ditto.
7	C. F. Manson, Esq. ...	... Deputy Collector and Magistrate.
8	J. F. Harrison, Esq. ...	... Ditto ditto.
9	Dr. A. Fleming ...	... Civil Surgeon.
10	Rev. F. D. Robbards ...	... Chaplain.
11	J. W. Lacey, Esq. ...	... Government Ooriah Translator.

MILITARY.

12	Colonel H. D. Innes.
13	" W. Serries.
14	" G. W. Johnstone.
15	" A. D. Phelps.
16	Captain D. McNeile.
17	" A. C. Mottet.
18	Lieutenant D. D. Pryce

POLICE.

20	D. Lacey, Esq. ...	... District Superintendent, Police.
21	F. Graves, Esq. ...	... Assistant ditto, ditto.
22	W. R. Green, Esq. ...	... Ditto ditto, ditto.
23	D. J. Poole, Esq. ...	... Ditto ditto, ditto.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

24	G. Toynebee, Esq. ...	... Canal Revenue Superintendent.
25	H. Wylly, Esq. ...	... Ditto Assistant ditto.
26	J. C. Roberts, Esq. ...	... Ditto ditto ditto.
27	J. P. H. Walker, Esq. ...	... Superintending Engineer.
28	J. McMillan, Esq. ...	... Executive Engineer.
29	J. Campbell, Esq. ...	... Ditto ditto.
30	G. H. Faulkner, Esq. ...	... Ditto ditto.
31	C. Whitefoord, Esq. ...	... Ditto ditto.
32	F. G. Brooks, Esq. ...	... Ditto ditto.
33	C. D. Odling, Esq. ...	... Ditto ditto.
34	W. H. Wells, Esq. ...	... Officiating Executive Engineer.
35	C. A. G. Rogers, Esq. ...	... Assistant Engineer.
36	E. Elliston, Esq. ...	... Ditto ditto.
37	G. Faulkner, Esq. ...	... Ditto ditto.
38	— Salmon, Esq. ...	... Ditto ditto.
39	J. A. Beale, Esq. ...	... Ditto ditto.
40	— Roberts, Esq. ...	... Ditto ditto.
41	J. Dwyer, Esq. ...	... Telegraph Master.

POORH.

...	Magistrate and Collector.
...	Joint-Magistrate.
...	Deputy Collector and Magistrate.

Serial No.	Names.	Title or authorized style of address.
BALASORE.		
45	J. Beames, Esq. ...	Magistrate and Collector.
46	W. Fiddian, Esq. ...	Assistant Collector and Magistrate.
47	Lieutenant R. Hunter ...	Assistant Superintendent, Tributary Mehals.
NON-OFFICIAL EUROPEANS.		
48	R. V. Stoney, Esq.	
49	L. B. Withers, Esq.	
50	Revd. J. Buckley.	
51	„ W. Miller.	
52	„ W. W. Bailey.	
53	A. Whiteford, Esq.	
54	— Serries, Esq.	
55	— Longston, Esq.	
56	— Stoney, Esq.	
57	E. Wyly, Esq.	
58	W. Brooks, Esq.	
59	W. E. Brooks, Esq.	
GAZETTED OFFICERS NATIVES (CUTTACK).		
60	Baboo Kadarnath Banerjee ...	Subordinate Judge.
61	„ Juggomohun Roy ...	Deputy Collector and Magistrate.
62	„ Borodakant Mozoomdar ...	Ditto ditto.
63	„ Koylash Chunder Ghose ...	Personal Assistant to Commissioner.
64	„ Aunada Persad Ghose ...	Canal Revenue Superintendent.
65	„ Umbica Churn Roy Chowdry ...	Deputy Collector and Magistrate.
66	„ Hurreekishen Dass ...	Assistant Superintendent, Tributary Mehals.
67	„ Dinobundho Putnaik ...	Tehsildar, Khund Mehal.
68	„ Rughonath Bose ...	Ditto, Bankee.
69	„ Suddanund Sircar ...	Ditto, Ungool.
70	„ Chundy Churn Banerjee ...	Head Master, High School.
POOREE.		
71	Baboo Kadernath Dutt ...	Deputy Collector and Magistrate.
72	„ Nundokishore Dass ...	Ditto ditto.
73	Moulvie Ikram Russool	Ditto ditto.
74	Baboo Bhagbut Mahantee ...	Tehsildar, Khoorda.
BALASORE.		
75	Baboo Jugdesnath Roy ...	District Superintendent of Police.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.		
76	Baboo Radhikanarain Ghose ...	Assistant Engineer.
77	„ Kadernath Dutt ...	Ditto ditto.
78	„ Udoinarian Singh ...	Ditto ditto.
MILITARY.		
79	Goorapah ...	Subadar Major, H. C
80	* Appiah ...	Subadar D. Compan
81	Kistamah ...	Ditto, C. ditto.
82	Bungariah ...	Ditto, B. ditto.
83	Meer Modeen ...	Ditto, E. ditto.
84	Mahomed Ruzzah ...	Ditto, F. ditto.
85	Venkata Swamy ...	Ditto, G. ditto.
86	Abbeb Khan ...	Jemadar, B. ditto.
87	Appadoo ...	Ditto, D. ditto.
88	Audinaraidoo ...	Ditto, E. ditto.
89	Pudmanahadoo ...	Ditto, F. ditto.
90	Syed Sillar ...	Ditto, G. ditto.
91	Mahomed Hoosein ...	Ditto, H. ditto.
92	Appiah ...	Ditto, A. ditto.
93	Lall Mahomed ...	Ditto, C. ditto.
MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.		
94	Baboo Obinash Chunder Chatterjee ...	2nd Master, High School.
95	„ Dwarkanath Chukerbutty ...	Superintendent, Normal School.
96	„ Peary Mohun Sein ...	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
97	„ Hurro Mohun Mitter ...	Supdt. of Tributary Mehals' sheristadar.
98	„ Bichitra Nund Dass ...	Commissioner's sheristadar.
99	„ Soodersun Dass ...	Judge's ditto.
100	„ Nemye Churn Newgee ...	Magistrate's ditto.

Serial No.	Names.	Title or authorized style of address.
101	Baboo Dinbundhoo Dey	Collector's ditto.
102	Mr. L. D. Tozes	Commissioner's head clerk.
103	Baboo Hurreekrishno Dass	Judge's ditto.
104	" Bulram Bose	Collector's ditto.
105	" Gowry Sunker Roy	Judge's translator.
106	Mr. J. D'Costa	Subordinate Judge's head clerk.
107	Baboo Koylash Chunder Palit	Superintending Engineer's head clerk.
108	Mr. G. Xavier	Commissioner's record-keeper.
109	Baboo Radhasham Ktr...	Superintendents' translator.
110	" Ram Lochun Ghose	Collector's treasurer.
111	" Kaseenath Bose	Collector's record-keeper.

GUJARAT CHIEFS OR RAJAHS OF TRIBUTARY MEHALS.

112	Rajah Doyaneedhee Beerbur Hurce Chundun, Mohendro Bahadoor ..	Mohendro Bahadoor, Rajah of Talchere.
113	Maharajah Bhageeruthee, Mohendro Bahadoor	Maharajah Bahadoor, Rajah of Dhenkanal.
114	Rajah Kishen Chunder Bhunj	Rajah of Mohurbhunj.
115	Rajah Dhunoorjoy Narain Bhunj	" of Keonjhar.
116	" Moonee Paul Bahadoor	" of Pal Lehera.
117	" Kisen Chunder Murdraj	" of Nilgiri.
118	" Issur Sing Murdraj	" of Hindole.
119	" Peetamber Deo	" of Bood.
120	Hurreehur Khetria Beerbur Chumpte Sing Mahapater	" of Tigiriah.
121	" Benoodhur Badjrodhur Norinder Mahapater	" of Rungpore.
122	" Luddoo Kishore Sing Mandatta	" of Nyogurh.
123	" Nursing Deo Bhunj	" of Duspulla.
124	" Brojo Soonder Mansingh Hurree Chundun Mahapater.	" of Nursingpore.
125	" Notober Murdraj Bhramarber Roy	" of Khundpara.
126	" Sree Korun Bhageeruthee Bewarta Putnaik	" of Autgurh.
127	" Dasruthee Beerbur Mungraj Mahapater	" of Burumba.
128	" Jogendro Sawant	Zemindar of Autmullik.

MOGULCHUNDEE RAJAHS.

129	Rajah Debio Singh Deb...	Minor Rajah of Pooree.
130	" Chunder Seekur Hurry Churn Murdraj Broomurber, C.S.I.	" " of Paricood.
131	" Puddo-Nabh Deo...	Rajah of Aul, (c.)
132	" Debia Singh Deb	" of Puttia, (c.)
133	" Roghonath Mansingh, Bhoomarber Roy	" of Domparah, (c.)
134	" Nundakishore Bhoputtee Hurree Chundun Mahapater	" of Lookinda, (c.)
135	" Beerbur Kisno Chunder Dheera Norindra	" of Mudhoopore, (c.)

ZEMINDARS.

136	Sreeputtee Beediadur Mahapater	Zemindar of Kulkula, (c.)
137	Beerbur Niladree Beharee Hurree Chundun Mahapater	" of Bulrampore, (c.)
138	Beerbur Gocool Chunder Chotra Mahapater	" of Chowsutparah, (c.)
139	Trilochun Norinder Mahapater	" of Rugree, (c.)
140	Rajah Beediadur Sunda	Ex-Rajah of Coojung, (c.)
141	Balkishen Mungraj	Zemindar of Ambo, (b.)
142	Bulbhoder Persad Dass Raj Coomar Boiregungun Bhooya Mahapater	" of Mungulpore, (b.)
143	Sheik Jomeer Oodeen Mahomed	Jagheerdar, (p.)
144	Khetriober Bhugwan Rait Singh	Zemindar (p.)

Serial No.	Names.	Title or authorized style of address.
145	Baboo Koylash Chunder Roy Mahasoy	Ditto (b.)
146	" Goluck Chunder Bose ...	Ditto (c.)
147	" Chowdry Biswanath Dass ...	Ditto (c.)
148	" Luckhee Narain Roy Chowdry	Ditto (c.)
149	" Gopebullub Roy Mahasoy ...	Ditto (b.)
150	" Radhasham Norindro ...	Ditto (c.)
151	" Ram Gobind Jugdeb ...	Ditto (c.)
152	" Brindabun Chunder Mundul ...	Ditto (b.)
153	" Shamanund Dey ...	Ditto (b.)
154	" Kristo Mohun Bose ...	Ditto (c.)
155	" Nemy Churn Bose ...	Ditto (b.)
156	" Modun Mohun Dass ...	Ditto (b.)
157	" Bodionath Pundit ...	Ditto (c.)
158	" Konyalall Pundit ...	Ditto (c.)
159	Rajah Nursing Churn Singh ...	Ditto (b.)
160	Baboo Bodionath Dass Maharatha Bhooyan ...	Ditto (b.)
161	Baboo Chowdry Rugonath Santra ...	Ditto (c.)
162	" Chowdry Canhoo Churn Dass .	Ditto (c.)
163	Lala Beer Chunder Roy ...	Ditto (c.)
164	Baboo Sohod Mahapater ...	Ditto (c.)
165	" Kally Puddo Banerjee ...	Ditto (c.)
166	" Suddanund Mahapater ...	Ditto (c.)
167	" Doorjanarain Bose ...	Ditto (c.)
168	Moonshee Roshun Mahomed ...	Ditto (c.)
169	Rajah Khelwan Singh ...	Ditto (b.)
170	Moonshee Ubdool Gunny ...	Ditto (b.)
171	Chowdry Ram Chunder Neesunkha Mahapater ...	Ditto (b.)
172	Lala Juddoonath Roy ...	Ditto (b.)
173	Moonshee Rosool Bux ...	Ditto (c.)

NATIVE GENTLEMEN.—Non-officials.

174	Baboo Mokond Persad Roy, Roy Bahadoor ...	Roy Bahadoor, Pensioned Deputy Collr.
175	" Dinonath Sircar ...	Government Pleader.
176	" Uddit Churn Sircar ...	Pleader.
177	" Huri Bullub Bose ...	Ditto.
178	" Nilmadhub Bose ...	Ditto.
179	" Hurikisto Banerjee ...	Pleader and Law Lecturer.
180	" Huri Churn Banerjee ...	Pleader.
181	" Lala Prosoram Roy ...	Ditto.
182	" Juggernath Persad Bhromerber Roy.	
183	" Mohesh Chunder Banerjee ...	Agent to Baboo Ramnath Roy Chowdry Zemindar.
184	" Hurrish Chunder Sircar ...	Manager of Koojung.
185	Mohunt Narian Dass.	
186	" Hayagriva Dass.	

Dated Cuttack, the 16th February 1872.

Address by T. E. RAVENSHAW, Esq., Commissioner of the Cuttack Division, to the Rajahs, Zemindars, and Residents of Orissa.

I HAVE called you together in accordance with the wishes of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in order to inform you that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India is dead. He was on his way from Rangoon in British Burmah to Cuttack, and called at the Andaman Islands to inspect the penal settlements, where criminals sentenced to transportation beyond the seas, are detained. His Excellency, in the course of his inspection, visited Hope Town, and was returning after dark to his ship, not far from the ghât, when a life-prisoner named Shere Ali, a Cabullee, armed with a pointed weapon, broke through the guard and stabbed the Viceroy in the back: he fell and expired in a few moments.

The assassin was immediately arrested, and will be dealt with in accordance with law.

No reason or cause whatever is assigned for so deep and desperate a crime which deprives India of a nobleman of high rank and ability, the trusted friend and able representative of the Queen of England and Hindoostan. Lord Mayo's good qualities are too well known to require repetition. He was indefatigable in carrying out the details of Government, and also in visiting every portion of this vast empire. It was His Excellency's intention to have received you all at

a durbar at Cuttack, and every preparation had been made. You all loyally and promptly responded to the call to attend, and were assembled, ready to welcome our lamented Viceroy's arrival on the shores of Orissa. His death has deprived you of an opportunity of showing your devotion and loyalty to the British Government—qualities which the rajahs and zemindars of Orissa have never failed to exhibit, and I feel confident you will, in returning to your killahs and homes, bear in mind the fact that Lord Mayo met his death in discharge of his duty, and that his last object in life was to visit Orissa, and to meet the officers of Government, the rajahs, zemindars, and people of this great province, thereby testifying to the constant interest and care Government takes in the progress and prosperity of Orissa and its people.

You have already prepared a formal address of condolence with Lady Mayo, and I feel assured that if it be possible to mitigate the sorrows of a widowed heart, they may be in a measure soothed by the knowledge that her noble husband, Lord Mayo, died in the execution of his duty and in possession of the confidence of his Queen and of the people of India—a noble instance among many on record of the devotion with which all who serve the British Government swerve not from the path of loyalty and duty.

The durbar which was fixed for this date is postponed, and deeply as I regret the sad cause of its postponement, I shall hope on some future and more auspicious occasion to meet you again assembled in Cuttack.

• Each rajah and zemindar should return home.

*
Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 16th March 1872.

No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
1	Bhangulpore	.. Mar. 16th	.....	Favorable	... Very good.	
2	Monghyr	... .. 16th	.....	Favorable; getting hot.	Satisfactory.	
3	Purneah	... .. 16th	.....	Seasonable	... The winter crops reaped; the spring crops promising.	
4	Rajmehal	... .. 16th	.....	Hot and sultry	... Hardly any crop on the ground.	Some cases of cholera and samli-pox have occurred.
5	Deoghur	... .. 18th	.....	Hot and windy	... Good.	
6	Nya Doomka	... .. 16th	.....	Dry and hot	... Nothing on the ground.	
7	Godda	... .. 16th	.....	Very dry and very hot.	No crops on the ground.	
8	Pakour	... .. 11th	.....	Dry	... Satisfactory.	
9	Jamtarra	... .. 16th	.....	Very dry and hot	Nothing to report.	
10	Patna	... .. 16th	.....	Fine	... Prospects of the winter crops are excellent as the weather continues favorable.	
11	Gya	... .. 16th	.....	Dry	... Spring crops favorably progressing	
12	Chumparun	... .. 16th	.....	Fair and dry	... Spring crops favorable	Some injury appears to have been done by the hail-storms to the poppy and some other crops in tuppeh Ran-geer.
13	Sarun	... .. 16th	.....	Fine and favorable	Crops are being everywhere cut. Wheat has suffered to some extent from blight, but the barley is a magnificent crop, and peas and vetches have not done badly. Poppy unequal.	
14	Shahabad	... .. 16th	.....	Fair, and temperature much higher.	Weather very seasonable for the indigo sowings. Crops good; wheat and barley being reaped; best part of the opium crop gathered.	
15	Tirhoot	... .. 16th	.....	Fair	... Spring crops thriving well.	
16	Rajshahye	... .. 16th	.....	Cool morning and hot day.	Spring crops improving.	
17	Bograh	... .. 16th	.....	Foggy mornings and hot days.	Sugarcane good. Little else on the ground.	
18	Dinagepore.	... .. 16th	.....	Fair	... Good	
19	Maldah	... .. 16th	.....	Warm	... Good.	
20	Moorshedabad	... .. 16th	.....	Days warm; nights cool; mornings occasionally foggy.	Good.	
21	Pubna	... .. 16th	.....		
22	Rungpore	... .. 16th	.....	Hot	... Rain required.	
23	Burdwan	... .. 16th	.....	Fair; getting hot	Spring crops favorable, sugarcane being cut.	
24	Bancoorah	... .. 16th	.....		Barley wheat, and mustard being reaped. Cotton doing well.	
25	Beerbhoom	... .. 16th	.....	Mornings cool and days hot.	From 10 to 12 annas crop.	
26	Hooghly	... .. 16th	.....	Clear	... Good.	
27	Howrah	... .. 9th	.....	Favorable	... Satisfactory.	
28	Midnapore	... .. 16th	.....	Unusually hot	Good. Rain required.	
29	Nuddea	... .. 16th	.....	Fine and dry	Only wheat and gram on the ground; former good, latter bad.	A great scarcity of ploughing cattle.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
30	Jessore	1872. Mar. 16th	.....	Generally clear and fine; morning cloudy, and very hot during the day. Mean height of barometer 29.8 mean temperature 99.7, and the general direction of wind from south to west.	Good.	On the 14th, at 6 P.M., a meteor like a star fell down with a tail from the south to the N E horizon.
31	24-Pergunnahs	" 16th	.....	Fair and hot	Satisfactory.	
32	Dacca	" 16th	.....	Dry	Good. Rain will now do much good, and is beginning to be required.	
33	Backergunge	" 15th	.....	Hot	Rice crops have all been reaped.	
34	Furcedpore	" 16th	.....	Fair but hot	Good.	
35	Mymensingh	" 16th	.....	Fair and hot	Good.	
36	Sylhet	" 9th	.....	Heavy rain towards the south-east of the district. This and the probable fall of rain on the hills to the north, have kept the weather cool. Signs of rain and a coming storm at head quarter. More rain wanted.	Good.	
37	Cachar	" 9th	0.28	Wind; hail on the 8th.	No crops on the ground.	
38	Chittagong	" 9th	.....	Generally warm.	Chilli crops want rain.	
39	Noakhally or Bulloah	" 9th	0.44	Occasional showers with fine weather.	Good.	
40	Tipperah	" 16th	.....	Hot; strong southerly wind.	Pulse, onion, and rice crops good. Little damage seems to have been done by the hail-storm of the 8th March.	
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	" 9th	0.63	Foggy, sunny, and one day rainy.	Good.	
42	Cuttack	" 16th	.....	Very hot	All crops reaped, except sugarcane and cotton.	
43	Balasore	" 16th	.....	Excessively hot.	No crops on the ground.	
44	Pooree	" 9th	.....	Cloudy	No change since last week.	
45	Hazareebaugh	" 16th	.....	Very hot and dry	Wheat, barley, and gram being cut and gathered. Prospects fair.	
46	Lohardugga	" 16th	.....	Dry and hot	Very fair.	
47	Maunbhoom	" 16th	.....	Fine	The crops are all off the ground now; sugarcane has been good; gram, wheat, and barley, a fair crop.	
48	Singbhoom	" 9th	0.24	Seasonable	No crops on the ground.	
49	Durrung	" 9th	.....	Stormy	Sugarcane is being cut.	
50	Nowgong	" 9th	.....	Hot days with strong north-easterly winds; nights cool and pleasant.	Good.	
51	Sebsaugor	" 9th	0.42	Cool and healthy	Satisfactory.	
52	Kamroop	" 9th	.....	Cold	Favorable.	
53	Luckimpore	" 9th	1.3	Good	Satisfactory.	
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	" 9th	.....	Fair	No crops on the ground.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
55	Naga Hills	Mar. 2nd	.....	Growing warm in the hills, and most suitable for the cutting of "jhums." Fine, healthy weather now in the plains.	Hill tribes still occupied in preparing their "jhums."	
56	Julpigoree	" 16th	.....	Mornings cool and days hot.	No crops on the ground.	
57	Gowalparah	" 9th	.....	Foggy and then sunny.	Tilling not progressing well for want of rains.	
58	Garo Hills	" 9th	.....	Fair	No crops on the ground.	
59	Darjeeling	" 16th	.....	Fair	No crops on the ground in the plains. In the hills, wheat and barley are the only crops.	
60	Cooch Behar	" 9th	.....	Fair	Good.	

N.B.—The columns of the districts from which returns have not been received remain blank,

Published for general information.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 19th March 1872.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 26th Feb. to 3rd March 1872.	Rain from 4th to 14th Mar. 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
CUTTACK.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Inches. Nil	Inches. Nil	0.40	10th Mar. 1872.	
	{ Jail ...	ditto	ditto	0.03	ditto.	
	False Point ...	ditto	Not received	0.70	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Jajipore ...	ditto	ditto	0.77	ditto.	
	Kendraparah ...	ditto	ditto	0.70	ditto.	
	Jugatsingapore ...	ditto	ditto	1.00	ditto.	
	Sumnulpore ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Bhawanore ...	ditto	ditto	2.70	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Bhuddruck ...	ditto	0.32	1.11	ditto.	
CUTTACK.	Pooree ...	ditto	Nil	0.15	ditto.	
	Khoordah ...	Not received	Not received	0.07	25th Feb. 1872.	
CUTTACK.	Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	0.06	0.05	1.30	10th Mar. 1872.	
	{ Dispensary ...	0.07	0.03	1.28	ditto.	
	Burhee ...	Nil	0.02	1.52	ditto.	
	Pachumba ...	ditto	Not received	0.22	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Ranchee ...	0.10	Nil	1.56	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Paianow ...	Nil	Not received	0.96	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Purulia ...	ditto	Nil	1.08	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Gobindpore ...	ditto	Not received	1.35	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Chyebassa ...	0.17	Nil	0.42	10th Mar. 1872.	
PATNA.	Patna (Bankipore) ..	0.02	Not received	2.80	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Dinapore { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	2.75	10th Mar. 1872.	
	{ Cantonment ...	ditto	ditto	3.32	ditto.	
	Behar ...	ditto	Not received	2.06	3rd Mar. 1872.	Not received 8th to 14th Jan.
	Barn ...	ditto	Nil	2.10	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Gya ...	ditto	Not received	2.24	3rd Mar. 1872.	Not received 12th to 18th Feb.
	Sherghotty ...	ditto	Nil	1.20	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Nowadah ...	ditto	ditto	1.51	ditto.	
	Aringubud ...	ditto	ditto	3.56	ditto.	
PATNA.	Chumpran ...	ditto	ditto	0.51	ditto.	
	Bettiah ...	ditto	Not received	1.20	3rd Mar. 1872.	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Chuprah ...	ditto	Nil	2.50	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Sewani ...	Not received	Nil	1.21	ditto	Not received 8th to 14th Jan., and 26th Feb. to 3rd Mar.
	Mezufferpore ...	Nil	Not received	2.30	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Durbhangan ...	ditto	Nil	1.12	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Seetmuree ...	Not received	ditto	1.25	ditto	Not received 26th Feb. to 3rd Mar.
	Tajpore ...	Nil	ditto	3.52	ditto.	
	Mudhubani ...	Not received	ditto	2.02	ditto	Not received 19th Feb. to 3rd Mar.
BRAHMAPUTRA.	Hajipore ...	0.04	Not received	3.13	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Arran ...	0.10	Nil	2.07	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Buxar ...	Nil	ditto	2.84	ditto.	
	Sasseram ...	ditto	0.05	1.91	ditto.	
	Bhuboah ...	Not received	Nil	2.26	ditto	Not received 26th Feb. to 3rd Mar.
	Bonaree ...	Nil	ditto	1.95	ditto.	
	Bhousupore ...	ditto	ditto	0.48	ditto.	
	Mudheypporah ...	Not received	Not received	1.00	23th Feb. 1872.	
	Banka ...	Nil	ditto	1.86	3rd Mar. 1872.	
BRAHMAPUTRA.	Scoopool ...	ditto	ditto	0.99	ditto.	
	Moukhyr ...	ditto	Nil	2.08	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Jamooie ...	ditto	ditto	1.57	ditto	Not recorded 20th Jan. to 3rd Feb.
	Bagoosera ...	ditto	ditto	3.05	ditto	Not received 19th to 25th Feb.
	Deogunr ...	ditto	ditto	2.34	ditto.	
	Jamtara ...	ditto	ditto	1.50	ditto.	
	Rajmehal ...	ditto	ditto	1.10	ditto.	
	Pakour ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Nya-Doomka ...	Nil	0.06	1.96	10th Mar. 1872.	
BRAHMAPUTRA.	Parneah ...	ditto	Nil	1.84	ditto.	
	Kishengunge ...	ditto	ditto	1.42	ditto.	
	Arrareah ...	Not received	ditto	Nil	ditto	Not recorded 22nd to 28th Jan., and 19th Feb. to 3rd March.
RAJSHAHY.	Rampore Beaulah ...	0.08	ditto	2.43	ditto.	
	Naflore ...	Nil	Not received	2.10	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Bograh ...	ditto	Nil	1.12	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Dinapore ...	0.05	ditto	1.82	ditto.	
	Mulnah ...	0.02	ditto	1.45	ditto.	
	Berhampore ...	Nil	0.14	2.00	ditto.	
	Jungipore ...	0.01	0.03	3.17	ditto.	
	Laulbaugh ...	0.01	Not received	2.76	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Jamoonkandi ...	Nil	ditto	1.34	ditto.	
RAJSHAHY.	Pauna ...	0.07	0.07	2.22	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Serajunge ...	0.10	Nil	2.35	ditto.	
	Rangpore ...	0.31	Not received	0.41	3rd Mar. 1872.	Not received 5th to 11th Feb.
	Bhowanigunge ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Titaiya ...	ditto	Nil	1.38	10th Mar. 1872.	
BURDWAN.	Burdwan ...	ditto	ditto	0.40	ditto.	
	Cutwa ...	ditto	0.01	1.01	ditto.	
	Culina ...	ditto	Nil	0.54	ditto.	
	Bond-Bond ...	ditto	ditto	1.10	ditto.	
	Ranceorah ...	ditto	ditto	0.96	ditto.	
	Rancegunge ...	ditto	ditto	1.39	ditto.	
	Sooree ...	ditto	ditto	2.55	ditto.	
	Hooghly ...	ditto	ditto	4.20	ditto.	
	Serampore ...	ditto	0.05	2.73	ditto.	
BURDWAN.	Johannabad ...	0.02	Nil	2.72	ditto.	
	Howrah ...	Nil	0.28	2.50	ditto.	
	Midnapore ...	ditto	Nil	0.12	ditto.	
	Conrai { Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	ditto	0.80	2.15	ditto.	
	{ Exe. Engr.'s Office ...	ditto	Nil	1.50	ditto.	
	Gurbetta ...	ditto	ditto	1.54	ditto.	
	Tumlook ...	ditto	ditto	2.53	ditto.	

DIVISION.	STATIONS.	Rain from 28th Feb. to 3rd March, 1872.	Rain from 4th to 10th Mar. 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
PRESIDENCY.	Krishnaghur ...	Nil	Nil	1.83	10th Mar. 1872.	Not received 5th to 11th Feb.
	Bongou ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto	
	Banghat ...	ditto	ditto	1.77	ditto.	
	Meherpore ...	0.01	0.02	1.43	ditto.	
	Choodangah ...	Nil	Nil	1.30	ditto.	
	Kooshtea ...	ditto	ditto	1.50	ditto.	
	Jessore ...	ditto	0.19	2.69	ditto.	
	Khoolnah ...	ditto	1.00	1.00	ditto.	
	Jenidah ...	ditto	Not received	1.85	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Nurnil ...	ditto	ditto	3.01	ditto.	
	Magoorah ...	ditto	ditto	0.06	ditto.	
	Bagirhaut ...	ditto	ditto	1.91	ditto.	
	Saugor Island ...	ditto	0.10	0.42	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Calcutta ...	ditto	0.21	3.25	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital ...	ditto	0.21	2.70	ditto.	
	{ Jail ...	ditto	0.21	2.39	ditto.	
	Barrackpore ...	ditto	0.08	3.11	ditto.	
	Dum-Dum ...	0.02	0.18	2.48	ditto.	
	Baraset ...	Nil	0.50	2.81	ditto.	
	Satknerah ...	0.04	Nil	2.59	ditto.	
DACCA.	Busseerhaut ...	Nil	ditto	3.02	ditto.	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan. Not received 8th to 14th Jan., and 5th to 11th Feb.
	Diamond Harbour ...	0.08	ditto	1.91	ditto.	
	Barrapore ...	Nil	ditto	1.51	ditto.	
	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	ditto	0.35	1.74	ditto.	
	{ Jail ...	ditto	0.50	1.25	ditto.	
	Burrisaui ...	ditto	0.88	2.19	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan ...	ditto	Not received	1.65	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Perozepore ...	ditto	0.45	3.71	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Madaripore ...	ditto	0.00	4.27	ditto.	
	Furzedpore ...	ditto	Nil	0.08	ditto.	
	Goulundo ...	ditto	ditto	2.06	ditto.	
	Mymensing ...	ditto	ditto	0.86	ditto.	
	Jamapore ...	Not received	Not received	2.25	25th Feb. 1872	
	Attea ...	ditto	ditto	1.24	ditto.	
CHITTAGONG.	Khohoregunge ...	0.45	ditto	0.00	3rd Mar. 1872	Not received 8th to 14th Jan., and 5th to 11th Feb.
	Synhet ...	0.44	Nil	1.03	10th Mar. 1872	
	Cachur ...	0.95	Not received	2.90	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Hylakandy ...	1.38	ditto	2.84	ditto.	
	Kojah ...	0.61	ditto	1.81	ditto.	
	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	0.50	10th Mar. 1872.	
	{ Jail ...	ditto	Not received	1.58	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Cox's Bazar ...	ditto	ditto	1.05	ditto.	
	Rangamates Hill ...	ditto	ditto	1.12	ditto.	
	Noakhali ...	ditto	0.44	1.17	10th Mar. 1872.	
COCH BEHAR.	Tipperah ...	ditto	1.15	2.96	ditto.	Not received 18th to 25th Feb. Not received 12th to 18th Feb.
	Brahmanbariah ...	ditto	Not received	1.48	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Akyab ...	ditto	Nil	0.10	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Cooch Behar ...	ditto	ditto	1.20	ditto.	
	Buxa ...	ditto	Not received	1.95	3rd Mar. 1872	
	Gomparah ...	ditto	ditto	0.87	ditto	
	Dhoooree ...	ditto	Nil	1.00	10th Mar. 1872	
	Tura (Garo Hills) ...	ditto	Not received	0.23	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ...	Not received	ditto	1.18	15th Feb. 1872	
	{ Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	0.96	10th Mar. 1872.	
ASSAM.	Runghee ...	Not received	Not received	1.20	31st Jan. 1872	Not received 16th to 21st Jan. Not received 16th to 21st Jan.
	Julpigoree ...	Nil	Nil	0.96	10th Mar. 1872	
	Boda ...	Not received	Not received	2.10	11th Feb. 1872.	
	Tezporo ...	Nil	ditto	0.87	3rd Mar. 1872	
	Nowzone ...	ditto	ditto	0.19	ditto.	
	Munglodye ...	Not received	ditto	1.17	25th Feb. 1872	
	Burpettah ...	ditto	ditto.	0.53	ditto.	
	Cowhatty ...	0.12	ditto	2.25	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Seebangor ...	0.42	ditto	5.05	ditto.	
	Jorehaut ...	0.40	ditto	2.77	ditto	
	Golaghat ...	0.50	ditto	3.42	ditto.	
	Nazeorah ...	0.14	ditto	2.75	ditto.	
	Debroughur ...	0.19	ditto	4.21	ditto.	
	Suddya ...	Not received	ditto	7.29	25th Feb. 1872	
	Shilong ...	0.03	ditto	0.42	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Cherrapoonjee ...	0.20	ditto	1.06	ditto.	
	Jaowai ...	Nil	ditto	0.05	ditto.	
	Sambogooding ...	Not received	ditto	0.54	25th Feb. 1872.	

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th March 1872.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 10th to 16th March 1872.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	March	.										
	10th	10	30.018	30.036	82.0	77.0	78	S W	...	...	K	
		16	29.872	29.890	91.5	73.6	40	S S W	...	...	CS	
	11th	10	29.923	29.941	80.8	76.8	82	S W	...	...		b
		16	29.762	29.780	92.5	72.3	34	W by S	...	...		b
	12th	10	29.801	29.819	84.2	78.4	77	S S W	...	...
		16	29.711	29.729	93.5	74.3	37	S S W	...	...
	13th	10	29.811	29.829	81.4	78.0	73	S by W	...	...		b
		16	29.657	29.675	95.2	75.2	30	W by S	...	...		b
	14th	10	29.829	29.847	81.2	76.2	67	S W	...	...		b
		16	29.661	29.679	98.0	69.7	20	W N W	...	...		b
	15th	10	29.850	29.868	81.0	76.5	69	S W	...	...		b
		16	29.736	29.754	95.1	73.7	33	S	...	...		b
	16th	10	29.887	29.905	85.5	80.3	79	S S W	...	...		b
		16	29.770	29.787	93.0	80.8	57	S by E	...	...		b
SALGEE ISLAND.	10th	10	30.030	30.045	88	81	72	S W	0.5*	...	K	b, m, scuds
		16	29.901	29.907	86	79	72	S S W	11.6*	...	KS	b, m, scuds
	11th	10	29.861	29.880	87	80	72	W	14.5*	...	N	b, scuds
		16	29.790	29.798	88	81	72	S S W	14.3*	...		b, m
	12th	10	29.892	29.898	88	81	72	S W	15.4*	...	K	b, m, scuds
		16	29.736	29.732	87	82	79	S S W	14.2*	...	KS	b, m
	13th	10	29.834	29.840	89	83	76	S W	13.4*	...		b, m
		16	29.700	29.706	88	83	80	S S W	14.9*	...	KS	m
	14th	10	29.836	29.842	89	83	76	W S W	7.4*	...		b, m
		16	29.692	29.694	91	82	66	S	9.4*	...		b, m
	15th	10	29.876	29.882	89	83	76	S W	8.0*	...	K	b, m
		16	29.764	29.770	88	82	76	S	10.9*	...	KS	b, m
	16th	10	29.935	29.941	89	83	73	S W	9.6*	...	N	b, m
		16	29.828	29.834	88	82	76	S E	11.1*	...	N	m, o
CHITTAGONG.	10th	10	29.977	30.070	82	74	68	W	3.8*	...	K	b, m
		16	29.839	29.831	85	76	64	W S W	8.7*	...		b, m
	11th	10	29.861	29.876	85	76	61	S W	5.1*	...	K	b, m
		16	29.750	29.819	82	76	74	S S E	9.4*	...	K, KS	b, m
	12th	10	29.827	29.919	84	80	83	S	5.3*	...	K	b, m
		16	29.716	29.809	82	77	78	S	15.8*	...	K, KS	b, m
	13th	10	29.788	29.880	83	78	78	S W	7.3*	...	K, KS	b, m
		16	29.660	29.750	82	78	82	S W	18.8*	...	K, KS	b, m
	14th	10	29.775	29.867	86	79	72	S	8.3*	...	K	b, m
		16	29.673	29.765	85	74	71	S W	18.9*	...	K	b, m, g
	15th	10	29.824	29.910	85	77	68	S	5.0*	...	K	b, m
		16	29.706	29.717	87	79	68	S W	11.0*	...		b, m
	16th	10	29.762	29.954	83	78	78	S	3.7*	...	K	b, m
		16	29.706	29.859	81	78	86	W S W	4.0*	...		b
MADEIRA.	9th	10	30.040	30.076	86	75	57	S by W	0*	...		b
		16	29.928	29.958	85	76	64	S by E	12*	...		b
	10th	10	30.038	30.064	81	75	57	S by W	8*	...		b
		16	29.914	29.944	83	75	67	S E by E	12*	...		b
	11th	10	30.004	31.034	86	74	54	S by E	7*	...		b
		16	29.866	29.896	84	75	61	S E by E	13*	...		b
	12th	10	29.958	29.966	85	73	54	S by W	7*	...		b
		16	29.836	29.866	85	75	60	S E	11*	...		b
	13th	10	29.920	29.950	86	73	54	S	0*	...		b
		16	29.828	29.858	83	73	60	S E by E	10*	...		b
	14th	10	29.919	29.949	84	71	50	S by W	7*	...		b
		16	29.768	29.798	85	74	57	S E by E	16*	...		b
	15th	10	29.926	29.956	86	76	61	S S E	10*	...		bo
		16	29.804	29.834	85	76	64	S E by S	14*	...		b
CUTTACK.	9th	10	29.933	30.015	85	76	64	E	1.6*	...	KS	fair
		16	29.802	29.883	85	77	41	S W	1.8*	...		fair
	10th	10	29.955	30.039	82	76	74	S W	2.2*	...		fair
		16	29.769	29.859	98	73	26	N N E	2.8*	...		fair
	11th	10	29.873	29.955	85	76	64	S W	3.0*	...		fair
		16	29.844	29.925	100	69	15	W N W	3.1*	...		fair
	12th	10	29.810	29.892	87	76	58	S W	4.6*	...		fair
		16	29.715	29.796	89	76	28	S	3.6*	...		fair
	13th	10	29.863	29.945	84	77	71	S W	3.4*	...		fair
		16	29.603	29.684	100	77	32	S	3.6*	...		fair
	14th	10	29.774	29.856	86	77	64	N	3.4*	...		fair
		16	29.687	29.668	104	70	13	S W	2.0*	...		fair
	15th	10	29.771	29.853	86	77	64	S W	2.6*	...		fair
		16	29.643	29.724	102	76	26	S S W	5.5*	...		fair
ARAB.	10th	10	30.032	30.054	80	72	66	N W	1	...	CS	b
		16	29.884	29.906	82	75	70	W	2	...		b
	11th	10	29.954	29.976	83	71	55	N N W	1	...		b
		16	29.828	29.850	84	73	51	W	1	...		b
	12th	10	29.932	29.954	80	75	78	S W	...	...		b
		16	29.801	29.823	83	75	67	W	2	...		b
	13th	10	29.899	29.914	81	76	78	S E	1	...		b
		16	29.784	29.806	83	75	67	S W	1	...		b
	14th	10	29.879	29.901	82	76	74	S E	1	...		b
		16	29.753	29.775	83	75	67	S S W	1	...		b
	15th	10	29.896	29.918	82	77	78	S E	1	...		b
		16	29.769	29.791	84	77	71	S W	2	...		b
	16th	10	29.919	29.971	82	75	70	S W	1	...		b
		16	29.941	29.962	84	77	71	W S W	1	...		b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA:

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th March 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
March ...	8th	29.803	89.0	74.8	140.0	80.4	74.4	70.2	0.72	S by W & S S W	...	123.5	...	...	Clear and cumuli.
	9th	.951	90.3	70.5	140.5	79.7	72.5	67.5	.08	S S W	...	106.4	...	●	Clear. Foggy from 8 A.M.
	10th	.930	91.5	74.5	140.8	81.1	75.6	71.7	.74	S S W & S W	...	133.2	...	...	Chiefly clear. S foggy at 6 and 7.
	11th	.852	92.7	76.0	144.0	82.4	74.8	69.5	.06	S W	...	170.0	...	...	Clear and overcast.
	12th	.788	94.0	76.6	145.8	83.7	76.4	71.3	.87	S S W & S by W	...	185.0	...	...	Clear and cirri.
	13th	.740	95.2	77.3	142.6	84.4	76.8	71.5	.66	by W & S W	...	135.2	...	...	Clear and sends fr by W. Slightly at 6 and 7 A.M.
	14th	.738	98.0	77.0	145.8	85.0	75.6	69.0	.60	S W & W N W	...	115.2	...	...	Clear and strati.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	27.5
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	98.0
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	92.3
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.68
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.70
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th	... { by lower rain gauge	Nil
	... { by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...	0.15
Ditto between the 1st January and the 14th March	...	3.25
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...	2.19

CALCUTTA,
The 18th March 1872.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation Branch.
Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal up to 31st January 1872.*

Circles.	Canal.	WATER SUPPLIED DURING JANUARY 1872.					APPROXIMATE AREA IRRIGATED DURING JANUARY 1872.			Total of column 9 for all previous months of current year.	Total area irrigated up to date during the current year.	RAINFALL.		NAVIGATION RETURN.					CHIEF IRRIGATION.		REMARKS.
		Full supply depth.	Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average depth throughout the month.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Out the month.	District.	Area actually receiving water during the month in acres.	Of column 8 area received water for the first time during current year.			Inches during the month.	Inches up to date during the year.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Nature of traffic.	Number of boats.	Tonnage.	TON mileage.	Approximate value of goods.	Per column 8.		Per column 9.
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Orissa	High Level	...	...	...	...	Cuttack	...	...	10,721	10,721	...	49.24	58.13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Canal closed since 16th December 1871 for repairs.
	Kendrapara	7	1,203	3.96	505.982	Ditto	...	...	15,647	15,647	...	49.40	58.23	...	Local ...	8	42	1,083	5,065 0 0	...	Canal closed from 15th December 1871 to 25th January 1872 for repairs. Discharge through No. 8 Lock is 354 c. ft. per second. No discharge through Muntree Escape. Canal closed for repairs.
	Taldunda, 1st Reach.	8	1,300	6.25	11.230	Ditto	...	...	1,376	1,376	...	49.40	58.23	...	Through ...	54	696	29,274	1,29,196 0 0	...	...
	Do., 2nd do.	7	650	5.50	3.400	Ditto	...	...	310	310	...	49.40	58.23	...	Government ...	3	25	475	131 0 0	...	...
South-Western	Machong...	5	650	4	9.75	Ditto	...	...	6,107	6,107	...	61.27	49.29	...	Local ...	2	15	15	20 0 0	...	...
	Midnapore	8	875	...	...	Midnapore	840	840	...	...	...	61.25	49.25	...	Govt. ...	1,728	740	61,269	4,81,062 0 0	...	...
	Panchkoar*	6	240	...	...	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tidal	...	...	...	...	Midnapore...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa	Jan. 1871.	...	...	...	...	Total	840	840	34,161	35,901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No irrigation.
	High Level	...	...	...	...	Cuttack	...	...	22,035	22,035	...	47.98	53.38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Taldunda	...	...	...	...	Ditto	200	100	22,000	22,000	...	47.98	53.38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kendrapara	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1,280	254	68,418	68,670	...	47.98	53.38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South-Western	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	Midnapore	...	...	29,114	29,114	...	48.85	35.83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	...	...	...	...	Howrah	...	...	878	878	...	43.60	Informa-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Panchkoar	...	...	...	...	Total	1,460	354	1,42,413	1,42,797	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The 12th March 1872.

F. T. HAIG, Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,
Offg. Joint-Secy., Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd March 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	114,548	1,72,194 14 0	15,784 10 7	744,284 0	3,98,627 5 0	30,540 16 9	52,325 7 4
Or per mile of railway ...	...	184 8 5	12 0 8	.....	311 6 10	28 10 11	40 1 7
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	787,220	12,16,482 2 11	111,510 17 4	6,059,112 10	37,52,809 15 3	343,989 4 11	455,500 2 3
Total for 9 weeks ...	901,768	13,88,677 0 11	127,295 7 11	6,805,376 10	41,51,237 4 3	380,580 1 8	507,825 9 7
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	110,772	1,50,734 0 0	14,042 5 8	620,863 0	3,50,703 12 0	32,147 16 11	46,790 2 7
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	124 13 6	11 8 11	.....	274 1 6	25 2 0	36 11 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	911,817½	14,23,788 1 4	130,513 18 2	6,023,280 30	35,26,303 12 11	323,250 9 6	453,764 7 8

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd March 1872, on 223 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	7,067	78,694 14 8	2,621 4 1	65,003 30	18,189 4 0	1,607 6 11	4,288 11 0
Or per mile of railway ...	...	128 3 8	11 15 1	...	81 9 1	7 9 6	19 4 7
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	39,805	1,18,699 8 5	10,880 15 9	380,524 20	1,67,803 11 6	15,382 0 2	26,262 15 11
Total for 9 weeks ...	46,872	1,47,294 7 1	13,501 19 10	654,528 10	1,85,992 15 6	17,049 7 1	30,551 6 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,259½	12,031 4 4	1,185 7 4	55,288 10	16,523 6 10	1,514 12 11	2,700 0 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	57 15 10	5 6 4	...	74 1 6	6 15 10	12 2 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	43,440½	1,63,414 15 11	15,163 0 10	443,819 30	1,29,499 2 11	11,870 15 1	27,083 15 11

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended last five days of February 1872, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	22,204	16,237 10 6	1,488 9 1	101,231 84	23,704 7 1	2,172 18 2	3,081 7 3
Or per mile of railway ...	142	104 12 1	9 10 3	647 0	151 7 5	1 17 8	23 7 11
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	258,387	1,66,880 8 6	15,207 7 8	819,732 234	1,89,097 8 5	18,416 8 10	32,713 16 6
Total for 8 weeks and last 5 days ...	280,591	1,83,118 3 0	16,785 16 9	920,963 314	2,13,701 15 6	20,589 7 0	36,375 3 9
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	30,051	19,068 0 7	1,747 18 1	115,055 39	24,639 14 1	2,258 13 3	4,006 11 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	192	121 13 5	11 3 4	741 0	157 7 1	14 8 8	25 12 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	270,877½	1,63,571 8 11	14,994 1 1	10,31,522 32	2,11,676 8 7	19,400 0 5	34,394 1 6

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first two days of March 1872, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	10,220½	7,543 15 9	601 10 7	44,018 314	8,033 10 10	736 8 5	1,427 19 0
Or per mile of railway ...	65	48 3 3	4 8 5	287 0	51 5 4	4 14 1	9 2 6
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ... and last 5 days ...	280,681	183,118 3 0	16,785 16 9	920,963 314	213,701 15 6	20,589 7 0	36,375 3 9
Total for 9 weeks ...	290,901½	190,662 2 9	17,477 7 4	965,882 264	221,735 10 4	21,325 15 5	37,803 2 9

COMPARISON.

Total for corresponding week of previous year ...
 Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...
 Total to corresponding date of previous year ...

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 2nd March 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	8,154	1,232 10 9	123 5 4	16,556 0	738 0 0	72 16 0	106 1 4
Or per mile of railway ...	291	44 0 4	4 8 1	591 11	26 0 9	3 19 0	7 0 1
For previous 21 weeks of half-year ...	137,908½	20,180 5 0	2,018 0 0	283,412 80	8,593 0 9	859 6 1	2,877 6 9
Total for 23 weeks ...	146,062½	21,412 15 9	2,141 6 0	299,968 80	9,331 0 9	931 2 1	3,073 6 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	8,700½	1,269 10 6	120 19 4	14,005 0	454 2 3	45 8 3	172 7 7
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	311	45 5 6	4 10 11	500 0	16 3 2	1 13 2	6 3 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	146,689½	22,201 2 6	2,229 2 4	294,461 18	7,987 0 3	798 14 1	3,087 16 5



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Papers relating to the Bengal Provincial Budget for the year 1872-73.

23rd March 1872.

1. STATEMENT A.—Showing the available funds and the assignments for the year 1872-73.
2. STATEMENT B.—Comparing the assignments for the years 1871-72 and 1872-73 and explaining differences.
3. STATEMENT C.—Showing the estimated net cost of each head of provincial service for the year 1872-73, including buildings.
4. Police budget orders.
5. Resolution regarding reductions of charge for Assistant District Superintendents of Police.
6. Jail budget orders.
7. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's Minute on Jail buildings.
8. Education budget preliminary orders
9. Ditto final orders.
10. Medical budget orders.
11. Printing budget orders.
12. Local establishments, resolution regarding.
13. Local revenues made over to districts, ditto ditto.

STATE

Showing the funds available and the proposed assignments for

HEAD OF SERVICE.	Expected savings for the year ending 31st March 1872.	Permanent assign- ment from imperial revenues.	Expected receipts from provincial departments during the year 1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Police ... ..	.....	.....	5,81,000
Jails ... ..	.....	.....	7,00,000
Registration ... ..	.....	.....	3,85,000
	3,25,000		
Education . ... ..	.....		3,75,000
		1,18,82,000	
Medical ' ... ..	.....	.....	50,000
Printing ... ..	.....	.....	21,000
Local Establishments ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Public Works	4,75,000		1,60,000
Total	8,00,000	1,18,82,000	22,72,000

MENT A.

each of the Bengal Provincial Services during the year 1872-73.

Total sum available for the year 1872-73.	Assignments for the year 1872-73.	REMARKS.
Rs.	Rs.	
	53,51,700	Most of the Police receipts are contributions from rural Municipalities for Police duties.
	18,24,000	The Jail charges include cost of manufactures, which is recouped from receipts.
	3,36,000	The excess of receipts in this department is held available for improvements after providing necessary buildings.
} 1,49,54,000	23,29,600	} The fees at the Medical College have been transferred from <i>Education</i> to <i>Medical</i> , thereby diminishing the receipts of the former and increasing those of the latter department.
	10,00,000	
	3,13,000	The expenditure of the year 1871-72 for printing has somewhat exceeded the grant made for that year.
	2,00,000	See resolution annexed.
	34,27,400	There have been some exceptional savings in this department in 1871-72. Certain public works receipts have been made provincial since the last statement, the imperial grant being diminished in proportion.
1,49,54,000	1,47,81,700	Remains available for necessities arising during the year, Rs. 1,72,300.

STATEMENT B.

Comparative Statement showing the gross assignments for each of the Bengal Provincial Services in the years 1871-72 and 1872-73.

DEPARTMENT.	ASSIGNMENTS.		Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
	1871-72.	1872-73.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Police ...	54,75,000	53,51,700	.....	1,23,300	About half of the decrease is nominal, but there will be some saving in the Calcutta River Police and in Assam, and a reduction of Assistant Superintendents is in progress.
Jails ...	18,83,000	18,24,000	.....	59,000	There is some increase of establishments for central jails, but this is more than met by cheapness of provisions, which are more closely estimated for the ensuing year.
Registration ...	3,79,393	3,36,000	.....	43,393	Owing to a change in the law and system there has been a decrease both in receipts and expenditure.
Education ...	22,67,500	23,29,600	62,100	.....	The grant for 1871-72 is shown as ultimately corrected. The increase is in part due to progressive charges, over which the Government had no control.
Medical ...	10,34,000	10,00,000	.....	34,000	The decrease is owing to a closer estimate for lock hospitals. The grant to hospitals and dispensaries in the interior is higher than last year.
Printing ...	3,00,000	3,13,000	13,000	.....	Increase due to the estimate being more carefully prepared on basis of actual expenditure.
Local establishments.	.....	2,00,000	2,00,000	.....	This is a new charge.
Public Works...	34,32,039	34,27,400	.....	4,639	It has been found possible to effect an economy in repairs, and to devote a larger sum to new works.
Total ...	1,47,70,932	1,47,81,700	10,768	.....	Total increase almost nominal, but probably the estimates for 1872-73 are closer, and the savings on them may not be so large as in 1871-72.

STATEMENT C.

Showing the expected net cost of each of the Provincial Services of Bengal for the year 1872-73, including Buildings.

POLICE.

Grant as per Statement A	...	...	...	....	Rs. 53,51,700
Add cost of police buildings and repairs included in the Public Works budget, plus 26 per cent. for establishment	...	...	...	....	8,300
Total	...	...	...	....	53,60,000
Deduct estimated receipts of the year	...	...	...	....	5,81,000
Net cost	...	...	...	....	47,79,000

JAILS.

Grant as per Statement A	...	...	...	....	18,24,000
Add cost of buildings and repairs included in the Public Works budget, plus establishment	...	...	...	....	5,24,500
Total	...	...	...	....	23,48,500
Deduct receipts as per Statement A	...	...	...	7,00,000	
„ expected profits hitherto credited to provincial works	...	...	...	*3,34,000	
					<hr/> 10,34,000
Net cost	...	...	...		<hr/>13,14,500

* NOTE.—These profits, having hitherto been credited to the amalgamated road fund, do not appear in Statement A.

REGISTRATION.

Grant as per Statement A	...	...	...	....	3,36,000
Receipts	...	...	...	....	3,85,000
Net saving	...	...	...	....	†49,000

† NOTE.—The imperial assignment under the decentralization order of 1870 reckoned upon a surplus in the Registration Department of more than Rs. 60,000; so that the Registration Department is a loss to the provincial budget. No registration buildings have been provided for in the Public Works budget, but some may be required in the course of the year.

EDUCATION.

Grant as per Statement A	...	...	...	....	23,29,600
Add cost of buildings and repairs included in Public Works grant, with establishment	...	...	...	....	1,56,800
Total	...	...	...	....	24,86,400
Deduct receipts from fees and other sources	...	...	...		<hr/>3,75,900
Net cost	...	...	...		<hr/>21,10,500

MEDICAL.

	Rs.
Grant as per statement A.	10,00,000
Add cost of repair of buildings included in Public Works grant, with establishment	29,100
Total	10,29,100
Deduct receipts including Medical College fees and medicines sold	50,000
Net cost	9,79,100

PRINTING.

Grant as per statement A.	3,13,000
Deduct receipts from sales	21,000
Net cost	2,92,000

LOCAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Grant as per statement A.	2,00,000
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PUBLIC WORKS OTHER THAN DEPARTMENTAL.

Grant as per statement A.	34,27,400
Deduct receipts	1,60,000
„ cost and establishment of works shown as departmental	7,18,700
	8,78,700
Net cost of Public Works proper	25,48,700

POLICE BUDGET ORDERS.

Fort William, the 22nd January 1872.

READ—

Accountant-General's letter No. 615C, dated 11th December, forwarding the Bengal Police budget for the year 1872-73.

Accountant-General's supplementary letter No. 635C, dated 28th December.

Budget Committee's report, dated 26th December.

The police estimates for 1872-73 as passed by the several authorities are as follows:—

	Local or Police Departments. Rs.	Accountant- General. Rs.	Budget Committee. Rs.
Calcutta Police, Government contribution	1,07,300	1,07,300	1,07,300
River ditto, ditto share	34,300	34,300	9,900
Other Presidency Police	51,700	51,300	51,300
Suburban Police, Government contribution	1,00,700	1,00,700	1,00,700
Inspection, &c.	1,11,400	1,18,500	1,18,500
District force	42,62,400	42,25,600	42,12,600
Frontier „	1,44,700	1,39,700	1,39,700
Railway Police	28,600	28,600	28,600
Government contribution to Police in minor municipalities	37,700	37,700	37,700
Total	48,78,700	48,44,300	48,06,300

2. The reduction in the estimate for River Police is accepted for the reasons explained by the Committee. The alterations in the estimate for the District Police Force are explained in paragraphs 5—10 of the Committee's report. Regarding the point raised in paragraph 6, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that in all provincial budgets a uniform system must be followed; either we must estimate for a full strength, or we must deduct a lump sum for expected savings. The Lieutenant-Governor considers it will be better to budget for full establishments in every case, unless they have been placed in abeyance by orders, and therefore will probably not be entertained in the year; the Government will of course reserve to itself the power of striking a lump sum off any estimate. But it would be best that all establishments, including establishment sanctioned and entertained. Casual vacancies, &c., should not be considered. There are generally demands during the year which must be met. And at any rate for purposes of comparison, it is better to follow the system hitherto adopted. In this view the lump sum of Rs. 50,000 for expected general savings which the Committee propose to strike out, must stand in the police estimates.

3. Under the present plan, as explained by the Committee (paragraph 8 of their report), a constable gets Rs. 4 a year clothing money, and makes up out of his own pocket whatever his uniform may cost above that sum. Under such a system it seems best that contributions by policemen towards their clothing should not appear in the budget at all. The Rs. 60,000 on account of recoveries from policemen for clothing may therefore be struck out of both sides of the budget.

4. In regard to paragraph 9 of the Budget Committee's report, separate orders will be issued. Inquiry will also be made as to whether Patna city cannot and ought not to pay for its own police.

5. The reduction in the cost of River Police by the transfer of three-fourths of the cost to the Port Commissioners, results in an actual saving of Rs. 21,830 only to the provincial budget, as the permanent assignment to Bengal has been reduced by Rs. 2,600, the difference between the amount of license fees of cargo boats and the *per contra* charges for survey and registry of boats.

6. The grant for District Police will stand at Rs. 42,12,600 + Rs. 50,000 — Rs. 60,000 = Rs. 42,02,600, and the receipts will stand at Rs. 26,000 instead of Rs. 86,000, as proposed by the Committee. With these alterations the Committee's figures may be accepted for incorporation in the general budget; and the figures will stand as follows:—

<i>Expenditure.</i>				Rs.
Calcutta Police, Government contribution	...	...	...	1,07,300*
River ditto, ditto share	...	...	...	9,900
Other Presidency Police	...	...	...	51,300
Suburban Police, Government contribution	...	...	...	1,00,700
Inspection, &c.	...	...	...	1,18,500
District force	...	...	...	42,02,600
Frontier "	...	...	...	1,39,700
Railway Police	...	...	...	28,600
Government contribution to Police in minor municipalities	...	...	...	37,700
Total				47,96,300
Receipts	...	...	...	26,000

* Note.—During the year 1871 the sum of Rs. 4,171-3-11 was over-paid by Government towards the contribution of the Calcutta Police; deducting this, the amount to be paid by the Government for 1872-73 will be reduced to Rs. 1,03,100.

REDUCTIONS OF CHARGE FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE.

Fort William, the 20th March 1872.

THE Lieutenant-Governor considers that the demands which are now assistants to District Superintendents of Police are founded on a prevalent, that the Police is to be a

can assist the District Superintendent on which His Honor declared that in conventionally heavy or difficult districts; that the inspectors are their assistants for most practical purposes; and that when a District Superintendent goes out into his district, an officer of the rank of inspector should have charge of the current duties of his office, and should submit reports of all important matters in the diaries, and information otherwise received, to the Magistrate as well as to the District Superintendent. Lately, indeed, His Honor had to remark on the impropriety of a native inspector opening a confidential English letter addressed to the District Superintendent; but it was at the same time pointed out that anything not intended to be seen by the District Superintendent's inferior, the inspector, should go to his superior in the same department, the Magistrate. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore considers that Assistant Superintendents are, as a rule, unnecessary.

2. As to the other argument for their maintenance, viz. that there must be men training for the post of District Superintendent, His Honor is convinced that it is better they should not be a separate class, that they will be far more efficient and more reliable if they have some experience of the ordinary branches of civil employ. The Government of India, in directing the abolition of Assistant Superintendentships in Assam, expressed the same opinion, observing that "the training in judicial work which is desired for police officers might be obtained by appointing to District Superintendentships from among the Assistant Commissioners."

3. As at present advised, then, the Lieutenant-Governor does not propose to appoint any more new Assistant Superintendents, but to absorb those who are fit for it in the Subordinate Executive Service of the regulation and non-regulation provinces. If in any district, under exceptional circumstances, it is necessary to employ an officer as Assistant to the District Superintendent, an officer of the Subordinate Executive Service may be specially so employed, and for the appointment of District Superintendent either officers of the Subordinate Executive Service or junior Civilians will be eligible.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that in this way the police will become a branch of the general administration, working in complete harmony with it, instead of being an entirely separate department. Money will also be saved, and, if necessary; it may be expended in increasing the efficiency of the Subordinate Executive Service, in connection with the scheme for its wider organization now before the Government.

JAIL BUDGET ORDERS.

Fort William, the 5th January 1872.

READ the following papers:—

Accountant-General's letter No. 571—C, dated 25th November last, forwarding the Jail Department budget for the year 1872-73.

Budget Committee's report thereon, dated 11th ultimo.

Further explanation by two members of the Budget Committee on points noted by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, dated 20th ultimo.

RESOLUTION.—The first sub-division of charges in this budget is that of "Inspection, &c.;" for this head the estimate of Rs. 49,000 may stand.

2. Under the head of "Central Jails" the Committee's estimate of Rs. 3,25,000 is accepted. The alterations in the Accountant-General's figures are as follows:—

<i>Superintendents</i> —Rs. 57,000, instead of Rs. 54,600	} On account of the expected development of the Bhau-gulpore central jail.
<i>Rations</i> — ,, 1,75,000 ,, ,, 1,65,250	

Removing prisoners—Rs. 9,000, struck out of the estimate; because the cost of transporting prisoners has been taken by the Government of India, while the cost of moving them from one jail to another goes against contingencies.

Extra establishments—Rs. 2,000, instead of Rs. 3,200, as the larger sum will not be wanted.

3. Under the head of "District Jails" the Committee's estimate of Rs. 7,50,000 is accepted. The alterations in the Accountant-General's estimate are as follows:—

Extra and temporary establishments—Rs. 9,000, instead of Rs. 17,680, as the larger sum will not be wanted.

Rations—Rs. 4,00,000, instead of Rs. 4,35,695. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the total credit asked for on account of jail rations (Rs. 5,75,000 in all) is still large. But he will not now insist on further reduction, though the actuals of 1870-71 were only Rs. 5,35,000.

Clothing and bedding—Rs. 50,000, in place of Rs. 60,007, as the larger sum will not be wanted.

Cost of removing prisoners—Rs. 8,000, struck out as explained under the head of Central Jails.

Petty construction and repairs—Rs. 32,000, instead of Rs. 46,000, for reasons explained by the Committee.

4. Under the head of Manufactures, the estimate for *Commission to Jailors*—can stand at Rs. 15,000, as explained by the Committee and by the Accountant-General.

Alipore Jail Press establishment, &c.—Must be entered at Rs. 70,000.

Purchase of manufacturing materials.—May stand at Rs. 5,90,000.

5. The estimate for receipts may be taken at Rs. 7,92,000 for gross proceeds of sale of jail manufactures.

But the proceeds of the Alipore Jail Press must also be shown in the jail budget. Under recent orders the work done by this press is charged for at a fair price; the expenditure side of the jail budget includes large charges for packing and despatching forms, all of which charges are entered in the press department bills. The estimated receipts of the Alipore Press for 1872-73 are Rs. 2,05,000, which includes re-payments for packing and such like disbursements. With reference to the Committee's answer to question 7 in their report of the 20th December, the Lieutenant-Governor directs that Rs. 15,000 be estimated as receipts from the canal department at Dehrec.

6. The totals of the jail budget now sanctioned will stand thus—

Gross expenditure—				Rs.	Rs.
Jail	...	...	...	11,24,000	
Manufactures and press	...	...	...	6,78,000	
	Total	...	...		18,02,000
Gross receipts—					
Sale of manufactures	...	...	...	7,92,000	
Press receipts	...	...	...	2,05,000	
Irrigation Department	...	...	...	15,000	10,12,000
	Net cost	...	...		7,90,000

7. With reference to points which have arisen during the discussion of the budget, the Lieutenant-Governor records the following further remarks:—

Alipore Jail Press establishments.—The reduction herein effected is satisfactory for the present; but the Lieutenant-Governor relies on the Inspector-General and Dr. Lynch to effect further reduction as opportunity occurs, and as convicts become more fit for press work.

Profits made by jails in the interior.—The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Inspector-General will watch this matter most carefully. It seems that a great many jails earn very little indeed, while some (such as Jessore, Hooghly, and Rungpore) do very well.

Public Works required by the Jail Department.—The Government in the Public Works Department will settle what funds are available for central jail buildings during the year 1872-73. But with reference to Mr. Hecley's note at the end of the Committee's explanation of the 20th December, the Lieutenant-Governor directs that a sum of one lakh be notified to the Public Works Department, instead of Rs. 60,000, as the amount which will be required for district jails and lock-ups during the year.

MINUTE ON JAIL BUILDINGS.

AFTER having seen a good many of our jails, I am more than ever convinced of the great difficulties which we have to encounter. It is evident that at some time or other a good deal of money has been spent on many of the jails, and substantial buildings still remain, showing that they were not bad jails in the old style and fashion, according to the lights of our predecessors. But partitions have been so universally cleared away, the enclosures have been so generally thrown into one, and all attempt at separation of prisoners in separate yards has been so completely abandoned, that, to introduce anything like the regular system prevailing in other provinces of India and other countries, we must begin again from the very beginning. A Bengal jail, visited in the evening, when the prisoners have done their work and are all at large in the common yard, is a complete liberty hall. One meets a murderer here, a State prisoner there, a prisoner under trial a little further on,—all wandering about in the freest and most unconstrained manner. One can hardly believe that this is a jail. And with such masses of prisoners all loose together, and the establishments and guards so weak as they are, I doubt whether we could attempt to introduce anything like discipline without fear of outbreaks; at any rate, the guards must be strengthened as soon as we begin to keep prisoners tighter.

The principal merit of the existing system seems to have been to render the prisoners so content that most of them have not been very anxious to run away. I am convinced that the very large commission allowed to the jailors has had a demoralizing effect in one sense, and led them to consider their charges as really manufacturing establishments, and prisoners as people to be encouraged and indulged so long as they keep the manufacture going. Nor have we the advantage of strict intra-mural confinement: it appears that extra-mural labor has been allowed whenever it is profitable. I find that the prisoners are constantly hired out to the municipality, to go about the town doing conservancy and odd jobs; sometimes they have even been hired to private persons. A stop should be put to these practices in all cases, except in those places where extra-mural employment of this kind may be specially sanctioned, *i.e.*, in some remote stations where labour is not to be had.

I could hardly have believed that prisoners under trial could be allowed to mix freely with the convicted prisoners: yet such seems to be the case in the majority of the jails of these provinces. Where there is an attempt to separate them, the common practice is to keep the under-trial and non-labouring

prisoners together. But I find that these non-labouring prisoners are for the most part men confined as notorious bad characters; that is to say, professional thieves, robbers, and forgers, whose character is so notorious that they are kept in jail in default of security. Other prisoners may be convicted of offences of every degree—some of great turpitude, some hardly involving moral turpitude; but these bad characters are the worst men to be found in the district, and with nothing to do they are certainly the worst companions for under-trial prisoners or for any other prisoners. It is absolutely necessary that immediate arrangements should be made to keep the under-trial prisoners entirely separate, and I have elsewhere directed that some cells should be made available to confine, when necessary, newly arrived prisoners in such a way that they may not have the opportunity of communicating with any others before they have been thoroughly examined.

I cannot gather that in working hours the convicted prisoners are classified with any reference whatever to their offences: they are only arranged with reference to their working capacities. At night they are necessarily locked up in separate barracks, and some attempt at classification sometimes is or may be made; but this is of little avail if they are all mixed up together throughout the day.

2. I have separately noticed what seems to me the want of discipline in the paid turnkeys, and the practice of making over the prisoners too exclusively to prison warders. I find too that some of the jailors live far from the jails, and only come at working hours—a practice which cannot be permitted.

3. It is very difficult to remedy existing defects without proper buildings, and we are in this position, that we have, for purposes of separation and discipline, as it were destroyed the present jails, while the new central jails are in a rudimentary condition, very little advanced and progressing very slowly. I could wish that some of the old jails had been left as they were; but now that the partitions have been pulled down, seeing how great the jail mortality has always been, and how little we understand these things, I shrink from taking the responsibility of going back. On the other hand, the effective punishment of crime is of all questions the most difficult and unsolved. Sanitation is a subject on which we have not got beyond the stage of mere guess-work; the theories of to-day contradict those of yesterday, and will probably be contradicted by those of to-morrow. I must say that I do not like spending an entirely disproportionate amount of our limited provincial resources in the attempt to build, all over the country, jails constructed on the sanitary views of the day, and to provide at the expense of every thing else for a system of punishment of offenders which may not be very satisfactory after all. Already we are distracted, and our work kept back by finding that every new authority (and they are many in India) discovers that the plans of our central jails ought to be altered; while we are also told that they are being built at the wrong places, where no work can be found for the prisoners. Certainly they are all in the western, and none are in the central and eastern districts.

4. After fully and anxiously considering the whole matter, I think that upon the whole the best course will be to push on rapidly the central jails now in course of construction, to employ a large number of prisoners on those jails and on the canal works at Dehree, and to do what we can to make safe and capable of discipline the Alipore Jail, which is in fact a great central jail without any of the appliances of a central jail. Far too great masses of dangerous prisoners are now herded together at Alipore, and they are employed in large numbers in the mill and on other works entirely outside the walls. The arrangements proposed would withdraw a large number of prisoners from the ordinary jails, and I would then take advantage of the reduction of numbers to make the existing jails, or as many of them as are in any way tolerable, serve our purpose for the present as well as may be, instead of attempting to build new-fashioned jails all over the country at once. With reduced numbers we may at any rate provide separate wards for under-trial prisoners, and perhaps for one or two other classes whom it is desirable to keep separate.

5. To carry on the central jails rapidly, as well as to provide the number of prisoners who can be utilized and for whom there is accommodation of a sort at Dehree, will occupy almost as many prisoners as can be accommodated when the jails are completed, but very great care will be required in making the necessary arrangements. While none of these jails afford, and it will be long before they can afford, the means of separating the prisoners, the attempt to enforce order and discipline among the great gangs of men, who are to be collected in them, and who are most of them imprisoned for considerable terms, will require both firm and judicious treatment, and a sufficiently strong guard. Already there are symptoms that caution is necessary. There was an outbreak among the central jail prisoners at Bhaugulpore; there seems to have been a threatening at Dacca; and there was something more than a threatening in the great jail at Alipore. To-day a serious insubordination is reported from Sylhet. On the other hand, it was thought necessary to security to put most of the Bhaugulpore prisoners in irons. The Executive Engineer says that he now gets very good work out of them; but I understand that there has been a heavy mortality, which must be carefully inquired into.

6. I have already indicated generally to the Inspector-General the classes of prisoners who should be sent to the central jails and public works. The greatest possible care and vigilance must be exercised in this respect, so as to exclude weakly men on the one hand, and dangerous and troublesome characters on the other. None such should be allowed where great gangs are employed on out-door works, much of which must be outside the walls. I have had reason to fear that, while the commission system makes the jailors look on the prisoners as their workmen, it will require much vigilance to guard against the temptation to send away the worst and most useless men. I have separately ordered an inquiry into what appeared to be a shameful abuse—the sending totally unfit prisoners from a district jail to the central jail at Bhaugulpore, and I shall trust to the Inspector-General to be most careful that such abuses do not occur.

7. The Inspector-General of Jails will be requested to submit detailed proposals for carrying out the measures indicated in this minute; and the Financial and Public Works Departments of this Government will be moved to find the money and the means to carry on the works as quickly as possible. The Inspector-General of Police will also be directed to place himself in communication with the Inspector-General of Jails, with a view to determine the guards which are necessary for security; and they will state whether it is necessary to apply for further aid from the military at the Alipore or at any other jail.

G. CAMPBELL.

24th November 1871.

EDUCATION BUDGET—PRELIMINARY ORDERS.

No. 78, dated Fort William, the 9th January 1872.

From—R. H. WILSON, Esq., Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

To—The Director of Public Instruction.

WITH reference to letter No. 627C, dated 18th December, from the Officiating Accountant-General, submitting with remarks the budget of the Educational Department for 1872-73, I am directed to say that the Lieutenant-Governor observes with surprise and dissatisfaction that you have in no degree adapted your budget to the declared policy of the Government.

2. Although for months past you have had positive instructions that the Berhampore College is to be reduced, you have entered the full establishment in the budget for the ensuing year.

3. You have raised your total demand for colleges from Rs. 4,89,717—the actual expenditure of 1870-71—and Rs. 5,50,450—the gross grant of 1871-72—to Rs. 6,05,706 for 1872-73; and you have done this without making the least provision for the new engineering and surveying classes which the Lieutenant-Governor has ordered.

4. Similarly, you have increased your demand for the higher class English schools from Rs. 2,61,561—the amount allowed in 1871-72—to Rs. 3,04,197 for 1872-73, again without any provision for the surveying classes which the Lieutenant-Governor has ordered.

5. You are doubtless well aware that the sums placed at the disposal of this Government from the general revenue are fixed and inelastic, and that except by supplementing our educational means by increased receipts or from local sources, our expenditure cannot be increased; and you have been very distinctly told that it is not the policy of the Government to devote a disproportionate amount of its funds to higher education. In the face of that declaration your proposal to increase the grants to the colleges and higher English schools, without any corresponding increase of receipts, is wholly unjustifiable.

6. It has been made clear to you that beyond the obligation to deal justly with the funds at its disposal, the Government is far from wishing to discourage English education. On the contrary, the Lieutenant-Governor personally, considering the whole circumstances and present phase of the educational question in these provinces, is anxious in every way to encourage English. He has also shown himself most ready and willing to devote all the funds that he possibly can to the higher branches of education of a practical kind.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes to deal tenderly with existing institutions, and would not cut them down in a sudden and injurious manner. He is also anxious not to raise the fees. At the same time he considers that the demand for English education is such that our higher schools and colleges, after having been fostered and reared by Government, should gradually become more and more self-supporting, and that funds should thus be set free for the promotion of education in the lower grades.

8. The cost to Government of each student instructed in English literature in our colleges is still enormously large, and must in some shape be reduced.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor has instructed you to propose a moderate grant for each Government school, to be supplemented by the fees earned by each. This plan should have been adopted in preparing the budget, and must now be adopted. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that prosperous municipalities will be willing to contribute something towards the schools in their limits, and that the schools situated in such places will year by year more nearly approach to self-support. I am therefore to request that you will carefully and industriously examine the circumstances of each of these schools, and show where reduction, instead of increase, of the Government grant, can be made without sudden shock and injury to the school. It has seemed to the Lieutenant-Governor that the staff of masters in some schools is more than is indispensably necessary.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor desires me to remind you that the Government is entitled to look to you for active and energetic action to carry out its deliberate policy, and must receive the fullest assistance from you.

11. You are accordingly requested to revise your budget by the light of these remarks, and to adapt the allotments so that the demand for higher

education shall not exceed the scale shown in the following distribution of the total budget grant for education :—

	Grant 1871-72.	Grant 1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.
Superintendence and inspection	3,57,000	Rs. 3,50,000
Government colleges	5,50,400	General 5,30,000 Surveying classes 20,000 Total 5,50,000
Higher English schools	2,65,500	General 2,30,000 Surveying classes 30,000 Total 2,60,000 Less the fees received in last year for which accounts are available.
All other Government schools	2,97,000	Rs. 2,97,000, less fees as above.
Grants-in-aid, ordinary	5,10,000	Rs. 5,10,000
Ditto for patshalas	1,30,000	„ 1,80,000
Scholarships	1,28,000	„ 1,28,000
Miscellaneous	29,600	„ 29,600
Total	22,67,500	„ 23,04,600

12. Speaking roughly, the effect of this distribution will be to take about Rs. 50,000 from the Government grants for the ordinary branches of higher English education, and to add a like amount to the grant for the lowest schools or patshalas; while there will be for the ensuing year an additional expenditure of about Rs. 50,000 for the special surveying and engineering classes, which must be added to the budget for this once, but which the Lieutenant-Governor hopes to save from the schools which gradually become more self-supporting and by other economies in the following year.

EDUCATION BUDGET—FINAL ORDERS.

Dated Fort William, the 8th March 1872.

READ again the undermentioned papers :—

Accountant-General's No. 627C, dated 18th December, submitting the educational budget for 1872-73.

Under-Secretary's Nos. 78 and 79, dated 9th January, conveying Government orders upon the budget.

Director of Public Instruction's No. 227, dated 23rd January, submitting explanation on the budget, and asking for further orders.

Accountant-General's No. 699C, dated 1st February, regarding certain *errata* to be corrected in his budget previously submitted.

Budget Committee's report on certain points in the educational budget, referred to the committee by Government orders of the 9th January.

Director of Public Instruction's No. 334, dated 1st February, submitting statements of the estimated expenditure at all the Government colleges.

Note.—*a, b.*—The list of *errata* submitted by the Accountant-General shows that the 1871-72 grant for Government colleges should be... .. Rs. 5,50,000
And the grant for Higher schools should be „ 2,73,000

The orders of the 9th January last directed that the educational grants for the coming were, as compared with the grants for the current year, to be as follows—

	Grant for 1871-72.	Grant for 1872-73.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Superintendence and inspection...	3,57,000	3,50,000	
Government colleges ...	5,50,400 ^a	5,50,000	{ General education ... 5,30,000 Physical science classes... 20,000
Higher English schools ...	2,65,500 ^b	2,60,000	{ General education ... 2,30,000 Surveying classes ... 30,000
All other Government schools ...	2,97,000	2,97,000	Less fees received during last year. Less fees as above.
Grants-in-aid, ordinary ..	5,10,000	5,10,000	
Grants to patshalas (rural schools)	1,30,000	1,30,000	
Scholarships ...	1,28,000	1,28,000	
Miscellaneous ...	29,600	29,600	
Total ...	22,67,500	23,04,600	

2. The Director was instructed to revise his budget by the light of the remarks contained in the Government orders of the 9th January, so that the allotments to higher education should not exceed the above figures. He was also desired to expedite the submission of his plan for assigning a fixed Government grant to each higher class Government school, under the system sanctioned in Government orders, No. 25T, dated 28th October 1871. The Budget Committee were at the same time instructed to report upon the amount of fees received in Government schools, and to clear up any doubt about the way in which fees are credited at the Hooghly or other colleges.

3. The Budget Committee have reported that there will be no mistake about the grant for colleges so long as it is clearly understood that the colleges' grant is a *gross grant*, and that all fees and receipts are to be credited to Government. In regard to the fees received at Government schools, the Budget Committee report—

(1) That at higher class English schools the total expenditure of the year 1870-71 was as follows:—

	Rs.
From fees and fines ...	1,52,215
„ endowments and subscriptions ...	11,500
„ Government grant ...	1,33,000
Total ...	2,96,715

While a further sum of Rs. 8,000 is collected in “fees,” being the surplus fees collected at the Hare and Hindoo schools.

(2) That at all other Government schools the fees realized in the year 1870-71 amounted to Rs. 39,700.

4. The Director's reply to the Government orders of January submits that he does not see his way to effecting any savings in Government colleges beyond—

- Rs. 22,800, the salary of three professorships now vacant.
- „ 3,000 to be saved on the salary of a retiring professor.
- „ 3,000 to be saved by reductions in the Sanskrit College.

The Director, however, points out that there will, if these savings are effected, be no funds to pay for professors of physical science: he had looked (he adds) to getting the vacant professorships filled by physical science men. The Director reports that the total of the sanctioned net grants (over and above fee receipts) to Government higher schools is Rs. 1,47,927, and that he does not see his way to carrying on these institutions with a lower *net*

grant than Rs. 1,25,000. The *net* grants asked for by the several inspectors amount to Rs. 1,26,400, exclusive of the cost of surveying and physical science classes.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the report of the Budget Committee, that Rs. 1,33,000 was last year the net Government expenditure on higher class English schools (exclusive of collegiate schools); and he is prepared to grant towards these schools for the year 1872-73 the sum of Rs. 1,33,000 plus the total fee receipts. Out of this grant Rs. 1,03,000 will be a net grant for general education; Rs. 30,000 will be reserved for drawing, surveying and elementary science classes. Separate orders will issue directing that a scheme be drawn up for distributing the net grant of Rs. 1,03,000 among the several schools. The surplus fees of the Hindoo and Hare schools must for the present be credited to Government, though the Lieutenant-Governor will be willing to consider schemes for devoting a portion of the surplus to the improvement of these two schools or otherwise applying the money.

6. The grant for "other Government schools" will stand for the present at Rs. 2,57,000, net Government grant, *plus* Rs. 40,000 fee receipts. But the Lieutenant-Governor is strongly of opinion that some saving in the Normal school establishments is feasible, and he desires that the Director will be good enough to set himself to review the Normal school expenditure.

7. The grants for incorporation in the general provincial budget will remain at the sums shown in the first paragraph of this Resolution, excepting that the grants for "higher schools" will be taken thus—

	Rs.
<i>Higher schools—</i>	
General education	1,03,000
Drawing, survey and elementary science classes ..	30,000
Total gross grant	2,85,000
	} plus Rs. 1,52,000 fees and fines.

The surplus fees, the endowments, and subscriptions, realized at these schools over and above the estimated sum of Rs. 1,52,000 will be at the disposal of the managers for expenditure within schools.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor proposes that a proportion of the scholarships' grant should be devoted to the encouragement of the practical art and science classes. He roughly distributes the scholarships' grant thus for the present—

General	Rs. 78,000
Drawing, surveying and elementary science	50,000

But the details will be considered by a Committee appointed to deal with general subjects in connection with the educational budget.

9. The total educational grant for the year 1872-73 will thus be Rs. 23,29,600, while the estimated receipts from school fees will be deducted from actual payments to schools. The school accounts will be adjusted at the end of each year, the gross grant being increased as fees increase.

10. The receipts side of the budget will be taken at Rs. 3,75,900, the sum shewn in the Accountant-General's estimate.

MEDICAL BUDGET ORDERS.

Fort William, the 15th December 1871.

READ—

Letter No. 569C, dated 24th November, from the Accountant-General, submitting the provincial budget of the Medical Department for the year 1872-73.

Read also a report by the Budget Committee on the foregoing letter and its enclosure.

*THE Lieutenant-Governor accepts the medical budget, as modified by the Committee, for both the receipts and the expenditure side. But as the Committee's estimates are founded upon the actuals of 1870-71, it is right that

some reserve should be provided in the budget to meet any fresh charges which the Government may see fit to authorize during the coming year. A sum of Rs. 15,000 should accordingly be added to the estimate. The sanctioned medical budget will then stand in round numbers thus:—

Receipts	...	...	Rs. 50,000
Expenditure	...	...	„ 10,00,000

2. It is observed that the whole salary of the officer who occupies the post of Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, and also the post of Second Assistant Surgeon to the General Hospital, has been transferred to the jail budget. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that in future years one-half of this officer's salary be charged to the Jail and one-half to the Medical Department.

PRINTING BUDGET ORDERS.

Budget Committee's Report on the Printing Budgets of Bengal, for the year 1872-73.

Present:

MR. DAMPIER.

„ MANGLES.

„ BERNARD.

THE Accountant-General's estimate for the coming year shows the following totals:—

<i>Expenditure.</i>			<i>Receipts.</i>		
		Rs.			Rs.
Secretariat Press .. ..	..	65,900	Government publications ..	..	20,000
Miscellaneous Department ..	..	11,960	Alipore Jail work for outsiders ..	..	2,000
Government publications ..	..	25,200			
Official postage .. ..	..	5,000			
		<hr/>			
Total ..	..	1,08,060	Total ..	..	22,000

We have had before us a note from the Secretariat on its press receipts and charges. It appears that for the twelve months ending on the 30th November last the Bengal Press charges and receipts were as follows:

<i>Charges.</i>		<i>Receipts.</i>	
	Rs.		Rs.
Secretariat Establishment	58,500	Calcutta Gazette sales, &c. ..	13,900
„ contingencies	3,300	Bengalee Gazette ..	6,700
Calcutta Gazette Establishment	11,200		
„ „ contingencies	1,000		
Bengalee Gazette Establishment	7,700		
„ „ contingencies	1,800		
Cost of extra publications	8,000		
	<hr/>		
Total	91,500		

The Secretariat Press did Rs. 8,000 of work for Bengal Government offices, for which it received cash payments. It will receive such payments no longer; and it requires a grant of Rs. 3,000 above the Accountant-General's estimate to enable it to do all this extra work. Unless reduction is possible in other directions, and there is nothing to shew that it is so possible, we think this extra grant must be given.

3. We observe that a grant of Rs. 400 is asked for Bengal Civil List, but no receipts are estimated for the sale of this work. We are aware that sale is effected, and we estimate the receipts therefrom at Rs. 500. No receipts are estimated from the *Ooríya Gazette*.

4. The Bengal Secretariat budget may then stand thus :

<i>Grants.</i>			<i>Receipts.</i>		
		<i>Rs.</i>			<i>Rs.</i>
Secretariat Press	...	69,000	<i>Calcutta Gazette</i>	...	13,900
<i>Calcutta Gazette</i>	...	13,000	<i>Bengalee</i>	...	6,700
<i>Bengalee</i>	...	9,500	<i>Civil List</i>	...	500
Bengal Civil List	...	400			
Total	...	91,900	Total	...	21,100

5. The "charges" of the Alipore Jail Press may be struck out of the "printing" budget, for they have already, under Government orders, been included in the jail budget. But a sum of Rs. 2,05,000 must be shown on the expenditure side as "cost of printing done at the Alipore Jail." Credit has been taken for this sum in the jail budget: the money forms part of the Bengal permanent assignment; and if we did not show it as a disbursement under "printing," the provincial budget would be credited* with the sum twice over.

6. The estimate of printing to be done at private presses by Government officers comes to Rs. 11,960, which after all is a small sum for the whole province. We propose to accept this estimate with the single exception of Rs. 2,000 estimated for the Inspector-General of Police. We find that the "actuals" of 1870-71 show no expenditure under "printing" against this office; and no grant was made for the Inspector-General's printing during the current year. There seems no reason why the Inspector-General should not get his "form work" done at Alipore, and his book work or circular work done at the Secretariat, just as the Director of Public Instruction does. We would omit this item of Rs. 2,000 from the estimate.

7. The printing budget will then stand thus—

<i>Charges.</i>			<i>Rs.</i>
Bengal Secretariat	..	..	69,000
Miscellaneous Departments	..	..	10,000
Cost of work done at the Alipore Press	..	..	2,05,000
<i>Government publications.</i>			
<i>Calcutta Gazette</i>	..	..	Rs. 13,000
<i>Bengali</i>	..	..	9,500
<i>Ooriya</i>	..	..	1,100
<i>Civil List</i>	..	..	400
Official postage	..	..	5,000
Total	..	..	3,13,000
<i>Receipts.</i>			
Secretariat publications	..	..	21,100
Net cost	..	..	2,91,900

The "printing" grant for the current year was three lakhs, while the actuals for the year 1870-71 were Rs. 3,63,500. The main items of decrease on the actuals of 1870-71 are the reduction in the valuation of Alipore Jail work and the reduction of the grants to Government offices for printing work done at private presses. The current year's grant was a large reduction on the estimate as first submitted by the Accountant-General.

H. L. DAMPIER, } *Members.*
H. A. MANGLES, }
C. BERNARD, *Secretary.*

The 13th January 1872.

ACCEPTED.

20-1-72.

G. CAMPBELL.

LOCAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 20th March 1872.

IN the correspondence which ensued on the Board's Land Revenue Report for the year 1869-70, it was stated more or less broadly that district officers in Bengal, though fully as able and zealous as civil officers in other parts of India, did not, and, as matters stood, could not, know much about the internal affairs of their districts. The Lieutenant-Governor then expressed an intention of administering the Government of Bengal more actively, and that policy received the approval of the Government of India and of Her Majesty's Government in England. One cause of administrative weakness in Bengal was said to be the fact that few Magistrate-Collectors stayed long in the same district; the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that transfers of executive officers are now, and will continue to be, much rarer than heretofore. But His Honor has himself observed, and he has learned from experienced Commissioners and others, that Bengal district officers are at a very great disadvantage compared with similar officers elsewhere, from the absence of any local executive establishments corresponding to the talookdarree, tehsildarree, or mamlutdarree officials of other parts of India. Improvements in law and system have made it less possible, and perhaps less desirable, to employ the police in ordinary matters of district administration, and the Bengal Magistrate deprived of an executive police has no executive instruments at all.

2. The establishment of sub-divisional officers, and their multiplication during the last fifteen years, has done a good deal towards effective control; but the great addition has been to judicial rather than to administrative strength, the sub-divisional officers having no executive establishments. The transfer of rent suits to the civil courts, though it has given sub-divisional officers more time for administrative work, has at the same time deprived them of an important source of information regarding rural affairs, and has involved a decrease in the number of the Subordinate Executive Service. The sub-divisional officers of the more populous districts are still burdened with much judicial work, to which have been added treasury work and much office detail, so that they are not free to move about their sub-divisions; to acquaint themselves with the country and the people; to superintend the details of settlements and Government estates; to watch the working of municipalities; to investigate cases on the spot; to direct the road cess assessment; to attend to local works; and generally to carry on that active supervision and administration which the Lieutenant-Governor desires to see carried out. A tehsildar, who is in fact the sub-divisional officer of other parts of India on a smaller scale than in Bengal sub-divisions, has under his orders a naib, who is well paid and is available for all executive duties, and in some parts of India for petty judicial duties also. He has a canoongo, who is the link between the Government collectorate agency and the village proprietors and accountants; he has a departmental clerk (mohurir) for excise work, for local fund work, for educational and other business; and lastly, he has several inferior officers (chupprasees), whose business it is to carry out orders in the various departments. Aided by this staff, the tehsildar can do whatever the Government requires of him. He is not a mere collector of revenue: he is the agent of the executive Government in all departments. He sees to the assessment, collection, and proper expenditure of local rates; he looks after the excise; he effects petty settlements; he manages small sequestered or wards' estates; he takes up land for public purposes, and arranges under the law for compensation; and he carries out all local works and repairs which do not require special engineering skill; he arranges supplies and carriage for the passage of troops; he obtains and furnishes the statistics which it is very important to procure as a help to guide our administration, as well as being interesting in themselves. For much of all this business a special agency has to be entertained and paid in Bengal as occasion may require; often it must be created in each particular case,—a system attended with much

loss in point of economy and efficiency. The work could probably be much better done by sub-divisional officers if only they had an executive establishment.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor earnestly desires, then, to give district officers in Bengal some executive establishment of the kind described above. He also feels that the first assessment of the road cess, and the ascertainment of landed tenures which it involves, will, for some time to come, necessitate much labor and that the result will not only be useful for the immediate purpose, but beneficial to the country in many ways. He is unwilling to burden the cess too heavily on account of the expenses involved in the first years, and will be glad if he can supply a Government establishment capable of doing the work with moderate assistance.

4. Another very important object which the Lieutenant-Governor hopes to attain by the arrangements about to be detailed is as follows. He has found the greatest difficulty in efficiently filling the present Subordinate Executive Service, because there is no school in which young men may be trained by experience, and in which their abilities may be tested before they are promoted to high office. Fitness for high administrative appointments is not so easily tested by examinations alone as legal capacity; and there is no such school for these appointments as the Bar affords for judicial appointments. Consequently it has been necessary to nominate to Deputy Magistracies and such like posts young men who have neither been trained to the work nor sufficiently tested. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that a Deputy Magistracy is a very high and highly paid appointment. Looking to the power exercised, and the position and influence of the appointment, and taking the comparative value of money, he thinks that it is an appointment at least corresponding to, and in fact in most cases considerably exceeding, the best County Court Judgeships and stipendiary Magistracies in England. Men of ripe experience and tried character are glad to accept these latter appointments; and it does not appear to the Lieutenant-Governor to be desirable that the corresponding appointments in India should be filled by youths fresh from college. In fact, he does not think that efficient officers can be thus secured. Some may turn out well after being trained at the public expense; others are not successful. As a Judge of the High Court, Mr. Campbell formed by no means a high opinion of the judicial qualification of some of the Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and he is not sure that judicial deficiencies were always compensated by administrative activity and energy. The Lieutenant-Governor has now tried a system of examination, which shall test to some degree both mental and physical fitness, and he has just appointed ten new officers to the Subordinate Executive Service under this system. Still he cannot have, and has not, any complete assurance that they are already well-fitted for the post of Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, or that they will eventually turn out to be so. The spread of education in Bengal has now resulted in a great supply of educated young men; the supply is in fact such that the market value of the best young men fresh from college is very far below that of a Deputy Magistracy. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor not at all desirable that a few of many candidates should be selected to fill places beyond their experience and their years, while the others are stranded without employment. He thinks it would be far better that a larger number should have the opportunity of entering the public service in a lower capacity, more nearly corresponding to that which the most educated youths of England and other countries are glad to fill, and that they should thence be promoted according to the practical capacity which they may show. It is therefore his wish to take advantage of the creation of appointments inferior to those held by the present gazetted members of the Subordinate Executive Service, in order to open such appointments to the best young men available; and he would make it the ordinary practice in future to promote to higher appointments from among those who have served efficiently in the lower grades. He would, in fact, institute a Native Civil Service on a wider basis than the present Subordinate

Executive Service, and would encourage capable native youths to enter it at the beginning. In England a salary of £100 or £120 commands any number of young men of the best education but without previous experience, and the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that in this country such young men might enter on Rs. 25 or 30 per mensem, with the prospect of promotion if they earn it.

5. The Subordinate Executive Service and inferior establishments have not been included in the scheme of the resolution of the Government of India, dated 14th December 1870, by which certain departments, with a proportionate assignment of funds, were made over to the local Governments, and there may be difficulty in so arranging the services that part shall be paid from imperial and part from provincial funds. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the Government of India may perhaps consent to make over to this Government the funds assigned for the uncovenanted services, together with the estimated cost of the various special and occasional duties, for which temporary establishments are so often entertained in Bengal; and then he may be able to weld the whole into one Uncovenanted Civil Service. With this view the whole scheme will be submitted to the Government of India. Meantime the Lieutenant-Governor would try to establish an organized service, supplementary to the present Subordinate Executive Service, on the understanding that it will be the feeder of the higher grades of the service. To this end he has, by an economical distribution of the funds at his disposal, succeeded in making available a sum of two lakhs of rupees, which will be set aside in the ensuing budget arrangements for 1872-73 for local establishments, and with this sum he hopes to obtain a large instalment of the objects which he has in view.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor proposes then to make the establishment now to be created subordinate to the present sub-divisional officers; a suitable establishment being also, when necessary, attached to the head-quarter divisions. He would have three grades of subordinate establishments, namely:—

First Class Sub-divisional Establishment.

	Rs.
1 sub-deputy	150 per mensem.
1 canoongo and surveyor	50 "
4 chuprassees at Rs. 8 each	32 "
6 ditto at Rs. 6 each	36 "
Total	268 "

Second Class Sub-divisional Establishment.

	Rs.
1 sub-deputy	100 per mensem.
1 junior canoongo and head measurer	25 "
2 chuprassees at Rs. 8 each	16 "
4 ditto at Rs. 6 each	25 "
Total	165 "

Third Class Sub-divisional Establishment.

1 canoongo and surveyor	50 "
2 chuprassees at Rs. 8 each	16 "
2 ditto at Rs. 6 each	12 "
Total	78 "

From the allotment of two lakhs, the Lieutenant-Governor might be able to provide, say—

	Rs.
33 1st class establishments, Rs. 268 × 33 × 12 =	1,06,128
33 2nd class establishments, „ 165 × 33 × 12 =	65,349
34 3rd class establishments, „ 78 × 34 × 12 =	30,624
100 sub-divisional establishments at a cost of about	2,02,092

The sub-deputies will at some sub-divisions be vested with small magisterial powers, and in all matters they will be executive assistants under the sub-divisional officers, and may be entrusted with the charge of treasuries and such like duties. The canoongo will be mainly charged with the supervision of the cess papers, while as surveyor he will not merely survey lands or roads, but will be employed to look after the execution of local works or projects, to superintend repairs, to conduct petty local inquiries, and to make himself generally useful in respect of all matters under the sub-divisional officer. In light sub-divisions but a small establishment will be required, and at head-quarter divisions, when the present Deputy Magistrates are active and efficient, a third class establishment will often suffice, with perhaps the addition of a few chainmen and such like inferior officers.

7. Candidates for, or persons appointed to, any of the grades above mentioned will have to pass in drawing, surveying, and certain engineering tests; meanwhile candidates who have passed such tests will be preferred. Details regarding the qualifications of candidates, and the arrangements for examination in the subjects just mentioned, will be notified hereafter, meantime something like the following scheme may be adopted:—

For the post of a junior canoongo and head measurer candidates must be either men of approved Government service of not less than three years standing, or young men who have passed the entrance examination, or a corresponding vernacular examination to be hereafter laid down as a temporary arrangement for Hindustanee candidates. Those who have obtained certificates as sub-overseers from the Engineering College, or passed a similar examination, will be preferred.

For the post of canoongo and surveyor a candidate must either have served and obtained credit in the lower grade just mentioned, or in other Government service of not less importance and pay, for three years at least; or he must have passed the first arts examination and qualified in surveying, &c., as above; or he must have obtained an overseer's certificate from the Engineering College or passed an examination in physical and practical science.

To the post of sub-deputy, men will ordinarily be promoted from the grade of canoongo and surveyor; but until an efficient staff has been organized, men who are qualified for, and have passed the examination lately prescribed for the Subordinate Executive Service, or who have obtained certificates as assistant engineers from the Engineering College, will be eligible. Deputy Magistrates and Collectors will generally be chosen from those who have rendered good service in this grade.

In all grades the possession of higher attainments than those specified will be duly considered.

No man should be appointed to a Rs. 8 chuprassee's place who cannot read and write the vernacular and assist in measurements.

All candidates for all appointments, high and low, must be able either to ride or to walk twelve miles at rapid pace.

8. Appointments to places on Rs. 25 per mensem and lower will be made by Collectors subject to the foregoing rules; rolls of persons nominated to the twenty-five rupee appointments being submitted for approval of Government. After such approval the person appointed, if young enough and sufficiently well educated to be fitted to rise to the higher appointments, will be enrolled as a probationer in the Native Civil Service, and after a year, on receipt of a favorable report, he may be confirmed in that service.

Appointments above Rs. 25, and not exceeding Rs. 50 per mensem, will be made by the Commissioner on report from Collectors, subject to the foregoing rules, and to the submission of appointment rolls to Government. Sub-deputies will be appointed by Government on the recommendation of the Commissioner of the division. No appointment of a candidate who is not eligible under the rules can be made without special sanction of Government.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor understands that the civil court ameens are not unfrequently a competent class of men; that many of them are thrown out of employment, now that judicial officers are required to do their own work more than formerly. It is not improbable that from this and other classes good men may be obtained to supply urgent vacancies, till young men otherwise well educated qualify in the special subjects required, in sufficient numbers. The Lieutenant-Governor has also noticed with surprise and regret the small proportion of natives of Behar or Hindustanees generally in the higher branches of the public service of these provinces. He looks on it as a great evil that in an administration which comprises so great and populous a province of Hindustan as Behar, besides some other Hindustanee-speaking districts, the Hindustanee race should be shut out of the service. Looking over the subordinate executive lists, it seems to the Lieutenant-Governor as if the Kaits and other literate Hindoos of Behar were almost absolutely excluded. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks it probable that many men of these classes are in service in the North-Western Provinces and Central Provinces. On the other hand, the completion of settlement operations in the Gangetic Doab may throw out of employment there many persons who are possessed of a knowledge of surveying and experience of settlement, such as we are now particularly in need of. For employment in Behar, men of that province and of the adjoining and allied provinces of Benares, who have served with credit in the North-Western or Central Provinces, may be considered to be eligible. Therefore, till a supply of candidates qualified under the rules is available, the Government reserves the right of appointing men whose character and qualifications are found to be generally of the description required, such as the classes above mentioned.

10 The scheme detailed in this resolution will be subject to modifications according to circumstances. The Lieutenant-Governor would hope that in course of time the local establishments may develope into a regular executive service filling very many high offices, that educated young men of good character may enter in the lower grades and work up to Deputy Collectorships and superior appointments, and that there may thus always be a supply of qualified trained candidates for the various posts of the subordinate executive service. If the plan succeeds, it will not hereafter be necessary to nominate to Deputy Collectorships untried men who have had no experience in executive work, and regarding whose fitness little or nothing is known.

LOCAL REVENUES MADE OVER TO DISTRICTS.

No. 1009.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Accounts, under date the 23rd February 1872.

Read the Resolution of this Government in the Public Works Department, Accounts, No 403 of the 20th January 1872, determining the rivers, canals, and roads which are in future to be maintained from Provincial Funds.

Read also the District Road Cess Act No. X of 1871.

Read again Notifications of this Government in the Revenue Department, dated respectively the 15th August and 5th September last, published at pages 1565 and 1671 of Calcutta Gazette, dated the 16th August and 6th September 1871, putting in force the above-mentioned Act in certain districts.

Read also Circular of this Department, No. 4, dated the 12th ultimo, containing the views and orders of the Lieutenant-Governor relative to the future control and management of the Road and Ferry Funds in Bengal.

RESOLUTION.—In the Resolution first above mentioned orders have been issued as to the rivers, canals and roads which are in future to be maintained from Provincial Funds, and it has been ruled that all other rivers, canals and

roads, excepting irrigation canals, shall be maintained at the cost of Local or District Funds. In the case of the 16 districts marginally noted to which the provisions of Act No. X of 1871, the District Road Cess Act, have been applied in the Notifications quoted at the head of this Resolution, it is hoped that the road cess will soon furnish funds for the maintenance and improvement of district roads, rivers, and canals. It remains to constitute the several District Committees, and to fix the date from which the cesses shall take effect, and the cess years shall run under Section II of the Act. In the remaining districts of these provinces, to which the Act has not yet been extended, and in some of which the Lieutenant-Governor understands that the Road and Ferry Fund Committees have fallen very much into disuse, His Honor is desirous that sufficient provision should be made by the appointment of Committees to manage the funds available from other sources and supervise the local works, and that the arrangement should be as far as possible assimilated to those under the District Road Cess Act.

Jessore	...	...	} Presidency division.
Nuddea	...	...
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	} Dacca. "
Dacca	...	...
Furzedpore	...	...	} Burdwan "
Hooghly, including	...	...
Howrah	...	...	} Bhargulpore "
Burdwan	...	...
Bhargulpore	...	...	} Rajshahye "
Monghyr	...	...
Moorahedabad	...	...	} Orissa. "
Rajshahye	...	...
Pooree	...	...	} Chittagong "
Cuttack	...	...
Balasore	...	...	} Chota Nagpore "
Tippurah	...	...
Hazarebaugh	...	...

which the Act has not yet been extended, and in some of which the Lieutenant-Governor understands that the Road and Ferry Fund Committees have fallen very much into disuse, His Honor is desirous that sufficient provision should be made by the appointment of Committees to manage the funds available from other sources and supervise the local works, and that the arrangement should be as far as possible assimilated to those under the District Road Cess Act.

2. In order, therefore, to give effect to these views, the Lieutenant-Governor has decided to constitute in each district a Committee, similar to that contemplated by Part V of the District Road Cess Act, of which the Magistrate and Collector of the district will be *ex-officio* Chairman.

3. In all matters relating to the outlay of funds, the transaction of business, and the maintenance and improvement of works, the powers and functions of Committees formed under this order will be similar to those of Committees formed under the District Road Cess Act.

4. In regard to the formation of District Road Funds, *vide* Section LXXXII, the keeping of accounts, Section LXXXVII, and the prescribing of forms and rules, all orders of Government issued under the District Road Cess Act will be held to be so far as is possible equally applicable to all Committees formed under these orders.

5. Towards meeting the necessary outlay of the Committees, whether formed under the District Road Cess Act, or under these orders, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following assignment of funds:—

1st—The unexpended balance on the 31st March 1872 of the assignment made under proceedings of this Government in the Public Works Department, No. 2651 of the 16th June 1871, sanctioning the Local Fund budget estimate of 1871-72.

2nd—The proceeds of all public ferries, other than those on provincial roads or within the limits of any Municipality; and all existing road cess collections which may be due on and after the 1st April 1872.

3rd—The proceeds of all tolls on roads, other than provincial roads or within the limits of any Municipality, which may be due on and after the 1st of April 1872, under Act VIII of 1851.

In the case of ferries between adjoining districts the proceeds will be divided; it will rest with the Commissioner of the division to regulate the amount which shall belong to each district.

6. No increase in the rates of toll to be levied, either at ferries or toll bars, shall be made, nor shall any increase in the number of toll bars be made, unless under the sanction of Government.

7. The Accountant-General, Bengal, will be instructed to close in his books from the 31st March 1872 the Amalgamated District Road Fund formed under the orders of this Government, No. 759, dated 30th April 1855, and to

issue the needful instructions to the treasury officer of each district, to open from the 1st April 1872 a deposit account to be called the "——District Road Account," to which will be paid in all sums accruing from the above sources and such other sources as may be available, and against which all payments will be made upon cheques drawn, as provided for in Section LXXXV of the District Road Cess Act. So soon as the road cess under the new Act shall be declared to be leviable in any district, the road cess collections otherwise made in the financial year then past will be paid over to the District Road Fund, as required by Section LXXXIII of the Act.

8. In respect to actual supervision and carrying on of works under the District Road Committee, as but few districts would be able to bear the cost of, or even to obtain, an efficient staff of Engineers, the Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to take the needful steps for reorganizing the Public Works Establishment of this province, so as to ensure that a "District Engineer" of the rank of an Executive Engineer, or an Assistant Engineer, shall be attached to each full-sized district, who will, together with the provincial work, undertake the executive supervision of all district road works under the general control of the District Road Committee, and under such special rules as may from time to time be issued in accordance with Section XCVII of the District Road Cess Act. The outlay on works carried out will be adjusted upon a monthly schedule of charges to be submitted to the Committee by the District Engineer, supported by all needful vouchers. Separate orders will be issued regarding the appointment of the Committees and the adjustment of the cost of establishments when replies are received to the Circular No. 4 of 12th ultimo, read above, of which a copy is annexed to this Resolution. Meantime it is to be understood that the assignment to the District Committees of ferry and other funds under this Resolution is subject to such charge against those funds on account of the Engineer Establishment as the Lieutenant-Governor may find it necessary to impose.

9. In making over to the several District Road Committees the unexpended portion of the assignment of the year 1871-72, together with road and ferry fund collections, as per paragraph 5 of this Resolution, it is expected that sufficient provision will be made for carrying on all needful works till the close of the rainy season of the current year, after which it is expected that in those districts where the District Road Cess Act of 1871 is in force, cess collections will be available. In those ordinary and tolerably rich districts where the Act has not yet been enforced, it must be considered whether the source of income made over under paragraph 5 of this Resolution will suffice for the present to carry on needful works. If not, the Commissioner should represent the matter in time, in order that the District Road Cess Act may be introduced as soon as possible.

10. If any of the above classes of districts have spent all their allotments of the current year, and are in urgent want of money to carry on to the rains works in actual progress, they may send up through the Commissioner of the division a statement showing—

1. Money assigned for 1871-72.
2. Total amount actually spent to date and balance.
3. Probable receipts from the sources of revenue now made over during the months of April, May, and June next.
4. Total available to end of June.
5. Works in hand, for which money is required, state of each work, and amount to be spent on each to the end of June.
6. Amount for which application is made for each work.

11. There will remain the poor districts, such as some of those of Chota Nagpore, to which the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to make special allotments so far as may be possible for the year 1872-73, on the receipt of special application.

12. As soon as possible after the formation of the several District Committees, or before the 1st July next at latest, an estimate of the income and expenditure of the District Road Fund for the ensuing year should be prepared as required by Section LXI, and dealt with in accordance with the provisions contained in Section LXXI of the District Road Cess Act.

13. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to rule that all correspondence connected with the District Road Cess Act of 1871 shall, so far as it relates to the levying of cesses and the appointment of Committees, be conducted by Commissioners of divisions in communication with the General Branch of this Secretariat, and so far as it relates to the execution of works, the establishment to be employed thereon, the forms of accounts and the expenditure of funds, with the Public Works Branch of this Secretariat.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that it might be very desirable that the works of large Municipalities which employ professional agency should be brought under the same system as the district works, and begs that the Municipalities may be consulted and their views reported.

Physical Science and Surveying in Bengal Colleges and Schools.

RESOLUTION.

Fort William, the 26th March 1872.

THE Lieutenant-Governor desires to review what has been done and what is doing for the introduction of physical science and technical instruction classes into the schools and colleges of Bengal.

2. The Engineering College and the School of Art at Calcutta, also the chair of natural science at the Presidency College, have been in existence for some years, and their usefulness is increasing. The total outlay of public funds on these institutions, and the scholarships pertaining to them, is about Rs. 75,000 a year. During the past season arrangements were made, and very successfully carried out, for an extra and special class attached to the Engineering College, at which the special subjects now required for the public service were taught to pupils, of whom a large proportion have already by this channel obtained admission to the service. Arrangements have been made to continue this class with, it is hoped, increasing efficiency and success.

3. In the Education Budget for the year 1872-73, provision is made for the full cost of these institutions, and the Lieutenant-Governor has also set aside Rs. 20,000 for physical science and surveying in colleges, and Rs. 30,000 for drawing, surveying, and physical geography classes in schools. He has directed that out of the total grant of Rs. 1,28,000 for scholarships in Bengal, scholarships to the value of about Rs. 50,000 be assigned to students in the drawing, surveying, and elementary science classes. A committee, of which the Director of Public Instruction and the Principal of the Presidency College are members, is sitting to consider and report upon the best scheme for spending the Rs. 50,000 granted in the budget for science and survey classes, and also upon the distribution of scholarships to the value of Rs. 50,000 to students in these classes.

4. Meanwhile some arrangements have already been made; a teacher of surveying on Rs. 107 per mensem has been allowed to the Cuttack High School, and a competent native teacher from the Engineering College has already joined at Cuttack. Two scholarship-holders of the Engineering College have been appointed as teachers of drawing and surveying, on probation, at the Dacca and Patna Colleges; these men had served for nearly a year as apprentices on public works in or near Calcutta, and they are able to teach drawing and surveying, mensuration, and the use of building or road materials. They are under orders to join their appointments at once. A contingent grant of Rs. 800 has also

been made to each of these two colleges to cover the cost of instruments and expenses of the survey class during the next open season. It is hoped that similar arrangements will shortly be made at the Hooghly and other colleges.

5. It is under consideration whether arrangements can be made for teaching in the Presidency College the sciences now included in the alternative standard for university degrees, but it is apprehended that it will not be possible to establish at present a complete course of the kind in the other colleges unless some of the existing professors may be able to undertake the duty.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor understands that the Engineering College at Calcutta can furnish a sufficient number of men who will accept moderate salaries, and will be able to teach drawing, surveying, and the use of building or road materials in our schools. All these Engineering College students are men who have passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and they will be able to teach either in English or in Bengalee. None of the Calcutta Engineering College men are Hindoostanees; though most of them can talk, and perhaps teach, in Hindoostanee. For vernacular survey classes in Behar, it may therefore be necessary to obtain teachers from the Roorkee College.

7. As soon as possible, or at any rate as soon as the Committee whose appointment has been referred to in the first paragraph of the Resolution make their report, arrangements will be made for sending teachers of drawing and surveying to the Hare School and to the Bhaugulpore, Chittagong, and Gowhatty schools, and to such of the zillah schools as the Committee and the local officers may recommend. Meanwhile special rewards have been offered to induce masters at zillah schools to qualify as teachers in surveying and physical geography. Under this last head may be comprehended an elementary and popular knowledge of this globe, and of the things that grow or creatures that live upon it, such as is now taught under this designation in many European schools; and the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to introduce physical geography in this wide sense into our schools generally, as a first instalment of popular science.

8. For schools or classes in practical arts little has yet been done outside the School of Arts at Calcutta, and the Lieutenant-Governor has doubts whether the Calcutta school is not too much devoted to ornamental as distinguished from practical art. Apprentice classes have however been, or are being opened at the Dehree workshops on the Soane canal; a scheme for an industrial school of a practical kind is promised from Dacca, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that before the end of another year real schools of practical art will be in existence.

9. Meanwhile, until the number of scholarships assignable to physical science and survey scholars be finally settled and has had time to come into operation, the Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Director of Public Instruction will notify that any present holder of a junior-grade scholarship, who has passed the Entrance Examination, may elect to take the practical science course at the Presidency College, or any other college where such a school is established, without prejudice to the tenure of his scholarship. Such a scholarship-holder, unless he studies for the full Engineering College course, must continue to attend the English language, history, arithmetic or algebra, and mathematical classes up to the First Arts standard, but he need not attend the Sanskrit and logic or moral philosophy classes; and he therefore need not pass the First Arts examination, though the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that many will do so. But measures will be taken to ascertain his proficiency in the obligatory subjects. Similar rules will be applied to the holders of vernacular and minor scholarships at schools, and of senior scholarships by students who have passed the First Arts examination. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that early and full publicity be given to this order regarding the tenure of existing scholarships.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor earnestly hopes that the Committee referred to above will finish their labors and submit their report with the least

possible delay. His Honor desires to have the schemes and questions now under discussion settled definitely as soon as possible, in correspondence with the scheme for the extension of the Subordinate Executive Service, which has just been promulgated. All candidates for that service are required to qualify in certain practical subjects, and it is most desirable that the opportunity of doing so should be afforded as promptly and widely as possible. It is hoped that classes for theoretical instruction and such practical teaching as can be given in a school-room, will be open at the several provincial centres at least before the commencement of the rainy season, and that the classes will be fit for instruction in field surveying by the commencement of the cold season, so that apt pupils may be in some degree fit for the public service by the early part of next year.

ORDERED.—That a copy of this resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*;

That copies be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for communication to the several Inspectors and Principals of Colleges;

That copies be forwarded to Commissioners of divisions, in continuation of the resolution regarding the new sub-divisional establishments, and with the request that they will submit as soon as possible their opinions as to the places at which practical classes may with advantage be opened.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Report on the state of the Salt Market for the 3rd quarter of 1871-72.

From T. B. LANE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department,—(No. 126C, Fort William, the 7th March 1872.)

I AM directed by the Member in charge to submit the following Report on the state of the Salt Market for the 3rd quarter of 1871-72, comprising the months of October, November, and December last.

The quantity of salt consumed (*i.e.*, the quantity of total clearances of salt of all descriptions) in the quarter under review amounted to 19,96,900 maunds, against 24,66,916 maunds in the previous quarter and 19,81,678 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the total amount of duty levied was Rs. 64,89,925, against Rs. 80,17,477 and Rs. 64,40,453 in the previous and corresponding quarters respectively.

2. On comparing the above figures with those given in paragraph 1 of the last quarter's Report, it will be seen that there is a difference of 43,960 in the total quantity consumed in that quarter as then stated and as now stated. The details of this total quantity were correctly given in the subsequent paragraphs, but in adding them together, by an oversight in this office, the clearances of sea-imported salt in Chittagong were omitted. This omission has now been rectified.

3. The quantity of Government salt sold at the Presidency under wholesale rowannahs amounted to 875 maunds, as shown in the margin, giving a monthly average of 291 maunds 26 seers against 1,625 maunds in the preceding quarter. The entire quantity represents the clearances from the Hidgelee stocks.

		Mds.
October	...	475
November	...	400
December	...	...
Total	...	<u>875</u>

4. The sales of Government salt at Pooree amounted to 1,820 maunds, against 1,675 maunds in the preceding quarter and 4,630 maunds in the corresponding quarter of 1870-71. The prescribed return for December, from which the sales of Government salt at Pooree are compiled, has not been received in this office up to date. In order, however, to prevent any further delay in the submission of this Report, the requisite information has been obtained from another return.

5. The quantity of Excise salt sold in Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree, and 24-Pergunnahs during the quarter under review, from the stocks of the different seasons, and the quantity which remained in store at the close of the quarter, are shown in the following statement I:—

I.

	CUTTACK.		BALASORE.			POOREE.		24-PERGUNNAHS.	
	MANUFACTURE OF		MANUFACTURE OF			MANUFACTURE OF		MANUFACTURE OF	
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Balance at close of last quarter ...	Mds. Srs. 25,913 15	Mds. Srs. 40,827 29	Mds. Srs. 3,912† 1	Mds. Srs. 51,318† 21	Mds. Srs. 1,22,031 11	Mds. Srs. 1,46,101 3	Mds. Srs. 32,179 5	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs. 11,621 0
Manufactured during the quarter	11,869*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	37,773 15	40,827 29	3,912 1	51,318 21	1,22,031 11	1,46,101 3	32,179 5	.....	11,621 0
Deduct—Quantity sold during the quarter	4,720 0	793 0	1,115 0	7,671 0	17,460 0	28,887 0	.....	.....	6,500 0
Ditto wastage ...	205 15	.....	647 30	.....	255 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,925 15	793 0	1,662 30	7,671 0	17,721 25	28,887 0	.....	.....	6,500 0
Balance at close of quarter ...	32,848 0	46,034 29	2,270 11	43,647 21	1,04,309 28	1,17,214 3	32,179 5	.....	5,121 0

* These figures represent the quantity transferred from Pooree to Cuttack for sale as shown in the last Report. From this a quantity of mds. 1,220 has been sold during the quarter, and is included in the sales shown in the above statement against Cuttack.

† These are figures since revised in consequence of explanations furnished by the Collector.

It will be observed from the above that the total clearances or sales of Excise salt during the quarter amounted to 67,152 maunds, against 77,257 maunds in the previous quarter and 60,061 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

6. The subjoined statement II shows, comparatively, the total importation into the port of Calcutta, and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter under review, and the corresponding quarters of the two preceding years:—

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	3RD QUARTER OF 1869-70.		3RD QUARTER OF 1870-71.		3RD QUARTER OF 1871-72.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	9,19,585	13,08,412	15,67,319	13,20,922	17,01,298	15,21,189
Foreign Kurkutch ...	3,53,003	2,55,173	4,14,738	3,09,477	3,09,509	2,42,671
Indian ditto ...	1,47,142	1,09,444	2,17,140	1,97,093	2,703	1,02,057
Ceylon ditto ...	.....	3,250	.....	26,526	.....	4,116
Total ...	14,18,730	18,56,279	21,99,197	18,53,123	20,10,635	18,70,033

7. The following are the details of the Indian Kurkutch salt shown above:—

III.

FROM WHENCE IMPORTED.	3RD QUARTER OF 1869-70.		3RD QUARTER OF 1870-71.		3RD QUARTER OF 1871-72.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Kurrachee ...				1,740		4,050
Bombay ...	1,18,603	1,52,438	1,55,100	1,33,806	2,768	35,453
Madras ...	28,404	46,170	40,200	59,593		61,954
Ennore ...		836		1,950		
Covelong ...	78					
Tuticorin ...			21,840			
Total	1,47,142	1,99,444	2,17,140	1,97,098	2,768	1,02,057

8. Table IV shows the total quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter as compared with the results of the previous four quarters.

IV.

WHERE STORED.]	3rd Quarter of 1870-71.	4th Quarter of 1870-71.	1st Quarter of 1871-72.	2nd Quarter of 1871-72.	3rd Quarter of 1871-72.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Saltree Government golahs ..	24,67,741	17,69,709	21,69,231	19,98,714	20,32,912
Ditto private golahs ...	48,400	24,225	21,917	7,847	...
Ghoosery golahs ...	1,37,811	1,30,280	1,25,287	91,388	93,674
Seebpore golahs ...	60,282	57,770	38,973	5,385	9,398
Calcutta golahs ...	† 1,150	† 1,150	...	...	...
Chittagong Government golahs ..	† 2,14,106	1,75,081	1,22,832	70,287	1,30,483
Total	25,38,880	21,48,587	24,67,440*	20,92,471	22,61,293

* These figures represent the correct total. The figures given in the statement furnished with the report for the first quarter of 1871-72 were inadvertently incorrectly given.

† These are corrected figures.

9. Statement V exhibits the despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways, *via* the several salt-pass stations, into the interior of the country, both east and west of the river Hooghly, during the quarter under review, and the corresponding quarters of the two preceding years:—

V.

Period.	<i>Via</i> Ballikhal.	<i>Via</i> Sankrail.	<i>Via</i> Gewa- khalee.	<i>Via</i> Kidder- pore.	<i>Via</i> Ballia- ghatta.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the East- ern Bengal Railway.	By the Cal cutta and S E. Railway.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
3rd Quarter of 1869-70 ...	4,55,869	1,15,840	86,051	92,714	8,35,100	3,35,670	12,329	16
Ditto 1870-71 ...	4,62,963	1,14,998	93,948	91,177	8,70,491	2,81,831	5,547	23
Ditto 1871-72 ...	5,82,327	1,34,109	1,03,055	1,05,580	6,79,348	3,42,248	2,283	10

The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar in the quarter under review amounted to 16,077 maunds, against 14,891 maunds in the preceding quarter and 5,594 maunds 10 seers in the corresponding quarter of 1870-71.

10. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta, according to published market reports, were as follow:—

				Tons.
October ...	...	...	...	18,233
November ...	...	...	...	20,482
December ...	...	...	...	24,546
Total ...	...	...	...	63,261

No shipments have been reported for Chittagong.

11. The market prices per hundred maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt at the close of each fortnight during the quarter under report, as compared with those obtaining at the same period last year, are shown in statement VI:—

VI.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Prices on 15th October.		Prices on 31st October.		Prices on 15th November.		Prices on 30th November.		Prices on 15th December.		Prices on 31st December.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Liverpool Pungah ...	60	52	62	50	73	47	73	46	66	42	68	40
French Kurkutch ...	60	51	60	53	58	52	60	56	60	57	60	55
French Kurkutch ditto ...	74	64	70	64	73	67	74	67	73	67	73	69
Ceylon ditto ...	44	54	42	54	40	54	40	51	41	54	41	54
Scinde ditto ...	44	38	40	38	40	38	40	38	40	38	40	38
Bombay ditto ...	47	54	47	55	45	60	41	60	40	60	37	60
Madras ditto ...	48	51	46	52	44	56	41	50	43	56	46	56

12. In statement VII are exhibited the total quantities of salt that were available for the private export trade at the several depôts in the Madras Presidency on the first day of each of the three months constituting the quarter under report and the corresponding quarters of 1869-70 and 1870-71:—

VII.

Months.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
October ...	8,03,862	6,76,250	7,45,508
November ...	7,56,950	6,53,962	6,88,088
December ...	7,43,760	6,53,962	6,36,188

13. Statement VIII shows the quantities of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and ship-board at Chittagong during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of 1870-71 respectively.

VIII.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	ADMITTED INTO BOND.		CLEARANCES.	
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1871-72.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	31,742	1,00,085	56,274	50,906
Madras Kurkutch ...	.....	.....	4,239	2,206
Bremen Pungah ...	.....	.....	.....	3,908
Foreign Ditto ...	.....	.....	406	.....
Total ...	31,742	1,00,085	60,919	57,020

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from any of the Orissa ports.

Notices from the Netherlands India Naval Commander-in-Chief.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sub-marine telegraph cable across the Straits of Sunda is laid down from Anjer, along the west coast of Java to Java's 4th point, and thence in the direction North 54° West.

The direction of the cable from Anjer to the "4th point" is indicated by three white buoys, on which is painted in black the word "Kabel." They have on the top a small flag with the Dutch colours, and the word "Telegraaf" in the white,

A similar buoy is placed at Telok-Betong near the landing-place of the cable in 5 fathoms, and the direction of the shore-end is indicated by two white beacons.

It is therefore not allowed to anchor :

1°. on the west coast of Java :

a. between the line of the three white buoys and the coast.

b. between the bearings.

Light-house on "4th point" S. 40° E and S. 70° E.

(During the night this part of the horizon will be illuminated by a fixed bright dioptrical light with a range of visibility from a vessel's deck of 8 nautical miles. It is placed in the stone tower, from which the second order light of "Java's 4th point" is shewn) ; and

c. as long as two lights, one under the other, are seen on "Java's 4th point."

2°. at Telok-Betong :

a. eastward of the line, marked by the two white beacons,

b. inside of the white buoy.

Any ship, having been compelled to drop the anchor where this is not allowed by this notice, must weigh it carefully and not set sail till it is certain that the cable has not been lifted up at the same time.

When this might be the case, the cable must be taken from the anchor and slipped with the greatest care, so that it can in no way be damaged.

The Vice-Admiral, Commander of the

Navy in Netherlands India ;

in his absence,

The Senior Naval Officer,

VAN GOGH.

HYDROGRAPHY.

NOTICE TO MARINERS, 1871, No. 11.

INFORMATION has been received that the English ship *China* struck on a shoal in Carimata Straits.

This shoal extends in a N. W. and S. E. direction, and is 1 mile long ; the least water, twelve feet, is in Lat. 1° 1' 15" S, and Long. 108° 30' East from Greenwich.

By this notice are affected—

Dutch chart : Westkust Borneo. bl. II

Java-zee. bl. I

Nederlandsch-Oost-Indic. bl. II

Admiralty chart ; No. 2160.

English chart ; China Sea (Southern part) by Wilson.

The Vice-Admiral, Commanding the

Naval Forces in N. I.,

O. A. UHLENBECK.

HYDROGRAPHY.

NOTICE TO MARINERS, 1871, No. 12.

NOTICE is hereby given that the American whaler *Xantho* wrecked in latitude 6° 30' South and 121° 17' East from Greenwich on the reefs extending in S. S. E. direction from North Tiger Island towards Kalao Toea.

North Tiger Island is the most N. E. of a group of Coral Islands, lying East from the South end of Pulo Saleyer (Celebes) and called "Tiger Islands."

Many of them are covered with trees and brushwood, while some are merely patches dry at low water.

They are all surrounded by large reefs forming a large chain of patches and shoals to the South and S. S. E.

The commander of the Government steamer *Hertog Bernard* found by many observations the position of North Tiger Island to be in latitude 6° 21' South and longitude 121° 3' East from Greenwich.

The master of the *Xantho* reports a safe passage to the N. N. W., between "Kalao Toea" and "Postpaard Island," for ships coming from the South.

North Tiger Island is visible from a vessel's deck at a distance of 8 miles.

No anchorage was found.

The Vice-Admiral, Commanding the Naval Forces in N. I.,

In his absence,

The Senior Naval Officer,

VAN GOGH.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 23rd March 1872.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
1	Bhargulpore	.. Mar. 23rd	.....	Good	Very good.	
2	Monghyr	... " 23rd	.....	Dry and warm	Satisfactory. Spring crops promising and good.	
3	Purneah	... " 22nd	.....	Seasonable	Promising.	
4	Rajmehal	... " 24th	.....	Cooler than last report.	Fair crop of barley being reaped.	
5	Deoghur	... " 24th	.....	Hot, but healthy	Satisfactory.	
6	Nya Doomka	... " 23rd	.....	Dry and hot	Nothing on the ground.	
7	Godda	... " 24th	.....	Strong westerly breeze, and very hot.	All crops off the ground. The mohwah, an important produce in these parts, promises very well.	
8	Pakour	... " 23rd	.....	Seasonable	Satisfactory.	
9	Jamtarra	... " 23rd	.....	Very dry and fine	Nothing to report.	
10	Patna	... " 23rd	.....	Fine	Rubbee crops are being reaped.	
11	Gya	... " 23rd	.....	Dry and hot	The rubbee crops are being harvested.	
12	Chumparun	... " 23rd	.....	Fair weather; dry west winds.	The rubbee crops have grown up well, and promise a rich harvest. The indigo seeds are being sown, and the moisture of the earth appears to be sufficient to invigorate its germination.	
13	Sarun	... " 23rd	.....	Dry west winds; fair weather.	Wheat, barley, gram, and peas, &c., are being cut and thrashed, and promise an excellent out-turn. Indigo is being sown. The early sowings have germinated well.	
14	Shahabad	... " 23rd	.....	Fair, and temperature very much higher.	The greater part of the rubbee crop is now being gathered. Weather favorable.	
15	Tirhoot	... " 23rd	.....	Fair and dry	Spring crops doing well.	
16	Rajshahye	... " 22nd	.....	Hot days and cool nights.	Rubbee crops daily improving; mooree, khesaree, peas, and mustard, harvested.	
17	Bograh	... " 23rd	.....	Hot and dry, but healthy.	Little on the ground. Rain wanted.	
18	Dinagopore	... " 21st	.....	Weather clear and very hot.	There is very little cold weather crop grown in this district. The want of rain in October has caused the mustard crop to be rather scanty. The price has risen from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7.	
19	Maldah	... " 23rd	.....	Fair temperature; warm Nights still cool; maximum rise of thermometer during week 90. Barometer 29.750. Duration of wind, variable.	Good.	
20	Moorshedabad	... " 23rd	0.00	Fair	The spring crop now being reaped, will, it is believed, be a full one.	
21	Pubna	... " 23rd	.....	Seasonable	Good.	
22	Rungpore	... " 23rd	.....	Warm winds	Rain much wanted.	
23	Burdwan	... " 23rd	.....	Hot and dry	Spring crops favorable; rubbee crops of all sorts reaped; sugarcane has been reaped.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
24	Bancoorah	... Mar. 22nd	.....	Hot	... Good, as reported last week.	
25	Beerbhoom	... „ 23rd	.....	Hot during the day. Still tolerably cool at night and in the morning.	Spring crops being cut. Not more than twelve annas outturn.	
26	Hooghly	... „ 23rd	.....	Clear	... Winter crops good.	
27	Howrah	... „ 23rd	0.0	Favorable	... Prospects of crops satisfactory.	
28	Midnapore	... „ 23rd	.....	Unusually hot	... Cold weather crops good.	
29	Nuddea	... „ 23rd	.....	Hot	... Cold weather crops all gathered. Indigo on the ground, fair.	
30	Jessore	... „ 23rd	.....	Clear and fine through the week, except on the 20th and 21st, when it was a little cloudy. Mean height of barometer 29.824; mean temperature, 97.9 in the day. General direction of wind S. E. and N. W.	Good.	Cholera prevalent in some parts of the district, but no deaths. Medicine supplied at thanahs.
31	24-Pergunnahs	... „ 23rd	Nil.	Fair	... Good.	
32	Dacca	... „ 23rd	.....	Dry	... Prospects of the crops continue good. Rain is much wanted now.	
33	Backergungo	... „ 22nd	.....	Hot	... Good.	
34	Furreedpore	... „ 23rd	.....	Fair and hot. Health remarkably good during the week.	Good.	
35	Mymensingh	... „ 23rd	.....	Hot	... Good.	
36	Sylhet	... „ 16th	0.62	Very dry for this time of the year. More rain wanted.	Good.	
37	Cachar	... „ 16th	0.58	Hot, and threatening to rain.	No crops. Tea season very late.	
38	Chittagong	... „ 16th	.....	Warm	... Generally favorable.	
39	Noakhally or Bulloah	... „ 16th	.....	Fair; getting hot	Good.	
40	Tipperah.	... „ 16th	.....	Foggy and sunny	Prospects good.	
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	... „ 23rd	.....	Hot	... Good.	
42	Cuttack	... „ 23rd	.....	Sultry	... No crops on the ground.	
43	Balasore	... „ 23rd	A few drops on the 19th current.			
44	Pooree	... „ 16th	.....	South-westerly winds: cloudy.	Great improvement this week in Sathpara and Paricood. Salt advances made by the private licensees to amount of Rs. 12,000. Population of these two tracts, 8,000 souls. About Rs. 12,000 more will probably be given in May. In Malud and Bajrakat, population 4,000 souls, relief works going on. Also Rs. 525, private sales subscriptions, sent lately from Pooree. All well in the rest of the district.	
45	Hazareebaugh	... „ 23rd	.....	Cooler than last week. Slightly cloudy.	Prospects fair.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
46	Lohardugga ...	Mar. 23rd	.....	Dry and clear, (seasonable.)	Good. .	
47	Maunbhoom ...	" 23rd	.....	Cloudy and cool	None on the ground.	
48	Singbhoom ...	" 16th	.....	Unusually warm..	No crops standing.	
49	Durrung ...	" 16th	0.75	Variable	Sugarcane is being cut.	
50	Nowgong ...	" 16th	.....	Hot, with heavy atmosphere.	Good.	
51	Sebsaugor ...	" 16th	.86	Clear and cloudy	Satisfactory.	
52	Kamroop ...	" 16th	0.11	Hot	Prospect of crops favorable.	
53	Luckimpore ...	" 16th	0.45	Fair weather during the week.	Satisfactory.	
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	" 16th	.....	Fair	No crops on the ground.	
55	Naga Hills ...	" 9th	0.60	Growing warm in the hills, almost suitable for the cutting of "jhumms." Fine, healthy weather now in the plains.	Hill tribes still occupied in preparing their "jhumms."	
56	Julpigoree ...	" 23rd	.....	Days rather hot, but seasonable.	Land being prepared for paddy.	
57	Gowalparah ...	" 16th	.....	Misty and calm ...	Land for assoo crops being tilled: much inconvenience is being felt for want of rain.	
58	Garo Hills ...	" 16th	.....	Fair	No crops on the ground.	
59	Darjeeling ...	" 23rd	.....	Fair	No crops on the ground in the plains. In the hills, wheat and barley are the only crops.	
60	Cooch Behar ...	" 16th	1.2	No rain this week	Good.	

N.B.—The columns of the districts from which returns have not been received remain blank.

Published for general information.

FORT WILLIAM,
14th 26th March 1872.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 4th to 14th Mar. 1872.	Rain from 11th to 17th March 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
CUTTACK.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Inches. Nil	Inches. Nil	0.40	17th Mar. 1872.	
	{ Jail ...	ditto	ditto	0.63	ditto.	
	False Point ...	1.70	Not received	2.10	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Jajipore ...	Nil	ditto	0.77	ditto.	
	Kendraparah ...	0.10	ditto	0.80	ditto.	
	Jugutsingapore. ...	0.30	ditto	1.30	ditto.	
	Sumbulpore ...	Not received	ditto	Nil	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Balasore ...	Nil	Nil	2.70	17th Mar. 1872.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Bluddruck ...	0.23	ditto	1.11	ditto.	
	Pooree ...	Nil	ditto	0.15	ditto.	
	Khoordah ...	0.33	Not received	0.40	10th Mar. 1872	Not received 26th Feb. to 3rd Mar.
	Hazareebahugh { Jail ...	0.05	Nil	1.30	17th Mar. 1872.	
	{ Dispensary ...	0.03	ditto	1.28	ditto.	
	Burhee ...	0.02	Not received	1.52	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Puchumba ...	Nil	Nil	0.92	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Palamow ...	ditto	ditto	1.56	ditto.	
PATNA.	Purulia ...	0.14	ditto	1.10	ditto.	
	Gobindpore ...	Nil	ditto	1.08	ditto.	
	Chyebassa ...	ditto	Not received	1.35	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Nil	ditto	Nil	0.42	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Patna (Bankipore) ...	ditto	Not received	2.89	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Dinapore { Jail ...	ditto	Nil	2.75	17th Mar. 1872.	
	{ Cantonment ...	ditto	ditto	3.32	ditto.	
	Behar ...	ditto	Not received	2.06	10th Mar. 1872.	
BRAHMPUTRA.	Barh ...	ditto	ditto	2.16	ditto.	
	Gya ...	ditto	Nil	2.24	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Sherghotty ...	ditto	ditto	1.20	ditto.	
	Nowadah ...	ditto	ditto	1.51	ditto.	
	Arungabad ...	ditto	ditto	3.50	ditto.	
	Chumparua ...	ditto	Not received	0.61	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Bettiah ...	ditto	ditto	1.20	ditto.	
	Chuprah ...	ditto	Nil	2.50	17th Mar. 1872.	
BRAHMPUTRA.	Sewan ...	ditto	Not received	1.21	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Mozufferpore ...	ditto	Nil	2.30	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Durbhangah ...	ditto	ditto	1.12	ditto.	
	Seetamarree ...	ditto	Not received	1.25	10th Mar. 1872	Not received 26th Feb. to 3rd Mar.
	Tajpore ...	ditto	ditto	3.52	ditto.	
	Mudhubani ...	ditto	Nil	2.92	17th Mar. 1872	Not received 19th Feb. to 3rd Mar.
	Hajipore ...	ditto	Not received	3.13	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Arrah ...	ditto	Nil	2.07	17th Mar. 1872	
BRAHMPUTRA.	Buxar ...	ditto	Not received	2.88	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Sasaram ...	0.05	ditto	1.01	ditto.	
	Bhuboah ...	Nil	ditto	2.26	ditto ...	Not received 20th Feb. to 3rd Mar.
	Benares ...	ditto	Nil	1.95	17th Mar. 1872	
	Bhangulpore ...	ditto	Not received	0.48	10th Mar. 1872	
	Mudheypoorah ...	ditto	ditto	1.00	ditto ...	Not received 26th Feb. to 3rd Mar.
	Banka ...	ditto	ditto	1.86	ditto.	
	Soopool ...	ditto	ditto	0.99	ditto.	
BRAHMPUTRA.	Moughyr ...	ditto	Nil	2.08	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Jamouie ...	ditto	Not received	1.57	10th Mar. 1872	Not recorded 29th Jan. to 3rd Feb.
	Begoonerai ...	ditto	Nil	3.05	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Deoghur ...	ditto	ditto	2.34	ditto.	
	Jamtara ...	ditto	ditto	1.50	ditto.	
	Rajmahal ...	ditto	ditto	1.10	ditto.	
	Pakour ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Nya-Doomka ...	0.06	ditto	1.96	10th Mar. 1872.	
BRAHMPUTRA.	Purneah ...	Nil	ditto	1.84	ditto.	
	Kishengunge ...	ditto	ditto	1.42	ditto.	
	Arraah ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto ...	Not recorded 22nd to 28th Jan., and not received 19th Feb. to 3rd March.
	Rampore Beanleah... ..	ditto	Nil	2.43	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Nattore ...	ditto	ditto	2.40	ditto.	
	Bograh ...	ditto	ditto	1.12	ditto.	
	Dinapore ...	ditto	Not received	1.82	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Maldah ...	ditto	Nil	1.45	17th Mar. 1872.	
BRAHMPUTRA.	Barhampore ...	0.14	Not received	2.09	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Jungipore ...	Nil	Nil	3.17	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Laulbaugh ...	Not received	ditto	2.76	ditto ...	Not received 4th to 10th Mar.
	Jamocakandi ...	ditto	Not received	1.34	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Pubna ...	0.07	Nil	2.22	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Serajunge ...	0.07	ditto	2.35	ditto.	
	Bungpore ...	ditto	ditto	0.41	ditto.	
	Bhowanigunge ...	ditto	Not received	Nil	10th Mar. 1872.	
BURDWAR.	Titalya ...	ditto	ditto	1.38	ditto.	
	Burdwan ...	ditto	Nil	0.60	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Cntwa ...	0.01	ditto	1.91	ditto.	
	Culina ...	Nil	ditto	0.54	ditto.	
	Bood-Rood ...	ditto	ditto	1.10	ditto.	
	Bancoorah ...	ditto	ditto	0.96	ditto.	
	Raneegunge ...	ditto	ditto	1.39	ditto.	
	Sooree ...	ditto	ditto	2.55	ditto.	
BURDWAR.	Hooghly ...	ditto	ditto	4.20	ditto.	
	Serampore ...	0.08	Not received	2.78	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Jehanabad ...	Nil	ditto	2.72	ditto.	
	Howrah ...	0.28	Nil	2.66	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Midnapore ...	Nil	ditto	0.12	ditto.	
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	0.80	ditto	2.15	ditto.	
	{ Exa. Engr.'s Office ...	Nil	ditto	1.50	ditto.	
	Gurbetta ...	ditto	ditto	1.54	ditto.	
BURDWAR.	Tumlook ...	ditto	ditto	2.53	ditto.	

Divisions.	STATIONS.	Rain from 4th to 10th Mar. 1872.	Rain from 11th to 17th March. 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
PRESIDENTY.	Krishnaghur ...	Nil	Nil	1.83	17th Mar. 1872.	Not received 5th to 11th Feb.
	Bongong ...	ditto	Not received	Nil	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Ranaghat ...	ditto	Nil	1.77	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Meherpore ...	0.02	ditto	1.43	ditto.	
	Choodangah ...	Nil	ditto	1.30	ditto.	
	Kooshtea ...	ditto	ditto	1.50	ditto.	
	Jessore ...	0.19	ditto	2.00	ditto.	
	Khoolnah ...	1.00	ditto	1.00	ditto.	
	Jenidah ...	Not received	Not received	1.85	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Nurnil ...	ditto	ditto	3.01	ditto.	
	Magoorah ...	ditto	ditto	0.06	ditto.	
	Bagirhaut ...	ditto	ditto	1.91	ditto.	
	Saugor Island ...	0.10	Nil	0.42	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Calcutta ...	0.21	ditto	3.25	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital ...	0.21	ditto	2.70	ditto.	
	{ Jail ...	0.21	Not received	2.30	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Barrackpore ...	0.08	Nil	3.11	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Dum-Dum ...	0.18	ditto	2.48	ditto.	
	Baraset ...	0.50	ditto	2.81	ditto.	
	Satkerah ...	Nil	ditto	2.59	ditto.	
DACCA.	Busseerhaut ...	ditto	ditto	3.02	ditto.	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Picnic and Harbour ...	ditto	ditto	1.91	ditto.	
	Barripore ...	ditto	ditto	1.51	ditto.	
	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	0.35	ditto	1.74	ditto.	
	{ Jail ...	0.50	ditto	1.25	ditto.	
	Burrisaul ...	0.86	ditto	2.19	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan ...	Not received	Not received	1.65	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Perosepore ...	0.45	ditto	3.71	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Madaripore ...	0.90	Nil	4.27	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Furzedpore ...	Nil	ditto	0.08	ditto.	
	Gosalundo ...	ditto	ditto	2.06	ditto.	
	Mymensing ...	ditto	ditto	0.86	ditto.	
CHITTAGONG.	Jumalpoore ...	Not received	Not received	2.25	25th Feb. 1872.	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Atteah ...	Nil	Nil	1.24	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Kishoregunge ...	ditto	ditto	1.54	ditto.	
	Sylhet ...	ditto	0.82	1.65	ditto.	
	Cachar ...	0.30	0.56	3.76	ditto.	
	Hylakandy ...	0.20	Not received	3.04	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Koyah ...	0.82	ditto	2.63	ditto.	
	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	0.50	17th Mar. 1872.	
	{ Jail ...	ditto	ditto	1.58	ditto.	
	Cox's Bazar ...	0.01	Not received	1.08	10th Mar. 1872.	
COCH BEHAR.	Rangamatee Hill ...	0.63	ditto	1.75	ditto.	Not received 12th to 18th Feb.
	Noakhally ...	0.44	Nil	1.17	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Tipperah ...	1.15	ditto	2.90	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah ...	Nil	Not received	1.46	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Akyab ...	ditto	Nil	0.10	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Cooch Behar ...	ditto	ditto	1.20	ditto.	
	Buxa ...	ditto	ditto	1.95	ditto.	
	Gomparah ...	ditto	Not received	0.87	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Dhooree ...	ditto	Nil	1.00	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Tura (Garro Hills) ...	ditto	Not received	0.23	10th Mar. 1872.	
ARUN.	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ...	Not received	ditto	1.18	29th Feb. 1872.	Not received 15th to 21st Jan.
	{ Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	0.86	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Runghee ...	Not received	Not received	1.20	31st Jan. 1872.	
	Julpigoree ...	Nil	Nil	0.06	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Roda ...	ditto	ditto	2.10	ditto.	
	Tespore ...	ditto	Not received	0.87	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Nowzong ...	ditto	ditto	6.19	ditto.	
	Mungledye ...	ditto	ditto	1.19	ditto.	
	Burpettan ...	ditto	ditto	0.53	ditto.	
	Gowhatti ...	ditto	ditto	2.25	ditto.	
ARUN.	Sebsaugor ...	0.42	ditto	5.47	ditto.	Not received 15th to 21st Jan.
	Jorehaut ...	Nil	ditto	2.82	ditto.	
	Goleghat ...	0.12	ditto	3.54	ditto.	
	Nazeerah ...	0.01	ditto	2.76	ditto.	
	Debrooghur ...	1.03	ditto	5.24	ditto.	
	Suddya ...	Not received	ditto	7.36	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Shillong ...	1.00	ditto	1.42	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Cherrapoonjee ...	0.05	ditto	1.11	ditto.	
	Jaowai ...	0.20	ditto	1.15	ditto.	
	Bamooogoodting ...	0.63	ditto	1.17	ditto.	

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd March 1872.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 17th to 23rd March 1872.

STATIONS.	Date	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER		Humi- dity Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	March											
	17th	10	29.909	29.927	83.0	79.0	83	S W	...	...	...	b
	18	16	29.783	29.801	84.0	75.0	38	W N W	...	...	...	b
	18th	10	29.951	29.969	84.5	77.2	69	N W	...	...	...	b
	16	16	29.821	29.839	82.5	72.0	33	W N W	...	...	...	b
	19th	10	29.946	29.964	85.7	73.8	54	E S E	...	...	...	b
	16	16	29.791	29.809	81.7	71.5	32	S E	...	...	C	...
	20th	10	29.857	29.875	84.1	78.4	77	S by W	...	...	...	b
	16	16	29.702	29.720	82.4	77.0	47	S	...	...	...	b
	21st	10	29.838	29.856	84.8	78.0	71	S by W	...	...	...	b
	16	16	29.725	29.743	83.7	74.5	38	S S W	...	...	...	b
SAVONR ISLAND.	22nd	10	29.943	29.961	84.8	78.5	73	S S W	...	...	OK	...
	16	16	29.815	29.833	83.0	73.0	40	S E	...	...	C	...
	23rd	10	29.958	29.976	84.8	78.0	71	W S W	...	...	C	...
	16	16	29.782	29.800	85.0	74.2	33	S W	...	...	C	...
	17th	10	29.928	29.946	80	82	73	W	7.5	...	N	m
	16	16	29.814	29.832	88	82	72	S S E	7.8	...	KS	m
	18th	10	29.980	29.998	87	82	70	N W	1.0	...	...	m
	16	16	29.810	29.828	90	81	68	S S E	9.2	...	...	m
	19th	10	29.919	29.937	86	78	68	N W	5.0	...	N	m
	16	16	29.809	29.827	89	81	69	S	7.1	...	...	m
	20th	10	29.898	29.916	90	82	69	W	2.7	...	CK	m
	16	16	2.724	29.730	90	80	69	S	9.2	...	...	b, m
CHITTAGONG.	21st	10	29.855	29.873	80	81	68	S W	11.1	...	K	m, scule
	16	16	29.756	29.774	89	82	73	S	14.3	...	K	b, m
	22nd	10	29.954	29.972	80	82	83	E	3.7	...	N	m, u
	16	16	29.844	29.862	80	82	69	S	8.5	...	N	m
	23rd	10	29.975	29.993	86	82	83	N	5.8	...	N	b, m, u
	16	16	29.817	29.835	93	82	60	S	5.8	...	KS	b, m
	17th	10	29.882	29.900	85	77	68	S S E	7.2	...	K	b, m
	16	16	29.745	29.763	85	78	71	W S W	10.1	...	...	b, m
	18th	10	29.844	29.862	84	78	75	E S E	3.8	...	K	b, m
	16	16	29.755	29.773	86	79	72	W S W	9.5	...	...	b, m
	19th	10	29.883	29.901	86	78	61	S	3.5	...	...	b, m
	16	16	29.723	29.741	87	77	61	W	9.0	...	...	b, m
MADRAS.	20th	10	29.801	29.819	82	75	70	N	4.7	...	CK	b, m
	16	16	29.655	29.673	88	75	62	W	9.6	...	...	b, m
	21st	10	29.808	29.826	83	76	71	E	3.5	...	...	b, m
	16	16	29.725	29.743	87	74	65	S W	9.9	...	...	b, m
	22nd	10	29.907	29.925	85	78	71	S	3.7	...	K	b, m
	16	16	29.785	29.803	80	78	68	W S W	8.8	...	C	b, m
	23rd	10	29.880	29.898	82	76	74	N N W	3.3	...	C, CS	b, m
	16	16	29.725	29.743	87	79	68	W	8.4	...	C, CS	b, m
	16th	10	29.970	29.988	87	75	65	S by W	7.5	...	...	b
	16	16	29.850	29.868	88	72	48	S E by S	11.5	...	...	b
	17th	10	29.972	29.990	87	71	42	S S E	5.5	...	...	b
	16	16	29.853	29.871	85	73	54	S E by S	12.5	...	...	b
CUTTACK.	18th	10	29.958	29.976	84	73	58	S	6.5	...	...	b
	16	16	29.845	29.863	84	73	56	S E by E	10.5	...	...	b
	19th	10	29.952	29.970	84	72	53	S S E	9.5	...	...	b
	16	16	29.816	29.834	86	72	48	S E by S	11.5	...	...	b
	20th	10	29.924	29.942	85	73	54	S E by S	7.5	...	...	b
	16	16	29.790	29.808	83	73	60	S E by S	11.5	...	...	b
	21st	10	29.905	29.923	86	74	54	S by W	7.5	...	...	bc
	16	16	29.787	29.805	84	74	60	S E	12.5	...	...	bc
	22nd	10	29.952	29.970	86	76	61	S S E	7.5	...	...	b
	16	16	29.841	29.859	85	74	57	S N	12.5	...	...	bc
	16th	10	29.885	29.903	82	77	78	N	2.3	...	...	fair
	16	16	29.690	29.708	108	70	14	S	3.8	...	...	fair
ARVAB.	17th	10	29.833	29.851	82	77	78	N E	2.7	...	...	fair
	16	16	29.712	29.730	85	78	44	E	4.6	...	...	fair
	18th	10	29.850	29.868	83	78	78	N N E	2.1	...	...	fair
	16	16	29.716	29.734	85	75	39	E S E	6.8	...	...	fair
	19th	10	29.850	29.868	83	77	75	N	2.1	...	...	fair
	16	16	29.693	29.711	97	78	40	E S E	4.0	...	...	fair
	20th	10	29.800	29.818	85	74	57	W S W	3.8	...	CK	cloudy
	16	16	29.625	29.643	90	77	39	S	3.8	...	...	fair
	21st	10	29.781	29.799	86	75	60	N N W	3.2	...	...	fair
	16	16	29.638	29.656	95	76	38	S S E	4.0	...	CK	cloudy
	22nd	10	29.873	29.891	81	77	82	N E	3.0	...	KS	cloudy
	16	16	29.738	29.756	93	74	37	E N E	2.8	...	...	fair
ARVAB.	23rd	10	29.870	29.888	83	78	78	K	2.0	...	...	fair
	16	16	29.715	29.733	97	87	65	E	3.6	...	C	fair
	17th	10	29.949	29.967	81	76	78	N W	1	...	...	b
	16	16	29.821	29.839	84	76	67	S W	1	...	...	b
	18th	10	29.949	29.967	82	76	74	S E	1	...	...	b
	16	16	29.828	29.846	84	76	67	W	1	...	...	b
	19th	10	29.834	29.852	86	77	64	W	1	...	...	b
	16	16	29.757	29.775	84	78	75	W N W	3	...	...	b
	20th	10	29.862	29.880	83	70	45	W	2	...	...	b
	16	16	29.717	29.735	85	77	68	W	2	...	...	b
	21st	10	29.884	29.902	80	75	78	E S E	1	...	...	b
	16	16	29.769	29.787	84	80	83	W	1	...	...	b
ARVAB.	22nd	10	29.972	29.990	82	76	74	N W	1	...	...	b
	16	16	29.818	29.836	84	77	71	W	1	...	...	b
	23rd	10	29.884	29.902	78	76	90	S S E	1	...	...	b, w
	16	16	29.786	29.804	85	79	75	W N W	2	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA.
The 23rd March 1872.HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st March 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	in.		
March ...	15th	29.782	95.5	73.6	144.6	84.1	75.2	69.0	0.63	S W & S	...	98.8	...	...	Clear. Foggy between 6 and 7 A.M.
	16th	836	93.0	78.0	137.0	84.3	78.0	75.1	.75	S S W	...	102.9	...	...	Stratoni and clear.
	17th	845	94.5	77.0	137.5	84.1	77.4	72.7	.70	S S W, W N W & W S W.	...	105.0	...	...	Chiefly clear. Slightly foggy from 5 to 7 A.M.
	18th	869	92.5	77.0	140.8	83.7	74.0	67.2	.59	W S W & W N W	...	105.6	...	...	Clear and cirri. Foggy at 5 and 6 A.M.
	19th	857	91.7	76.0	136.3	83.5	74.0	67.3	.59	S S W & Variable	...	110.8	...	...	Clear and cirri.
	20th	784	92.4	78.3	137.0	84.0	77.0	72.1	.68	S S W & S by W	...	75.7	...	...	Stratoni and clear.
	21st	784	93.7	77.5	141.0	83.9	76.2	70.8	.66	S S W & S by W	...	98.0	...	...	Chiefly clear. Foggy at 6 A.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	21.9
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	95.5
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	93.5
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.66
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.59
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st	... { by lower rain gauge	Nil
	... { by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...	0.16
Ditto between the 1st January and the 21st March	...	3.25
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...	2.35

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd March 1872.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th March 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.			Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.		Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week ...	181,225	1,59,073 8 5	14,581 13 0		725,188 30	8,80,122 15 0	34,844 12 0	40,426 5 0	
Or per mile of railway ...		124 4 5	11 7 10			286 16 6	27 4 5	33 12	
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	901,768	13,88,977 0 11	127,285 7 11		6,805,376 10	41,51,237 4 3	380,530 1 8	507,825 0 1	
Total for 10 weeks ...	1,022,993	15,47,746 9 4	141,877 0 11		7,530,565 0	45,31,360 3 3	415,374 13 8	507,851 14 7	
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	106,789	1,55,176 12 7	14,224 8 11		587,932 0	3,64,269 13 0	23,833 4 8	47,617 13 7	
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	121 4 6	11 2 4		.....	284 11 5	26 2 0	37 4 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,047,604	15,78,963 13 11	144,738 7 1		6,611,312 30	38,90,658 9 11	356,643 14 2	501,382 1 3	

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th March 1872, on 223 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	5,255	16,581 12 6	1,519 10 11	69,889 30	19,044 15 0	1,745 15 9	2,286 15 9
Or per mile of railway ...		74 5 9	6 16 4		85 6 8	7 18 7	14 12 11
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	40,872	1,47,294 7 1	13,501 19 10	654,524 10	1,85,992 15 0	17,049 7 1	30,551 6 11
Total for 10 weeks ...	52,127	1,63,876 3 7	15,021 19 9	724,418 0	2,05,037 14 6	18,795 2 10	33,817 2 7
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	3,347	10,675 1 3	978 11 0	53,023 30	18,807 7 10	1,440 0 5	2,427 11 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	47 13 11	4 7 9	.....	70 14 2	6 10 0	10 17 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	40,787	1,76,000 1 2	16,141 11 10	498,873 20	1,46,306 10 9	13,319 15 6	29,461 7 4

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th March 1872, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	29,527½	19,447 5 3	1,789 13 5	154,330 4	35,469 9 8	3,251 7 0	5,034 0 11
Or per mile of railway ...	182	124 4 3	11 7 10	986 0	226 10 3	20 15 6	32 3 4
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	290,901½	1,90,662 2 9	17,477 7 4	965,882 24½	2,21,735 10 4	21,325 15 5	37,803 2 9
Total for 10 weeks ...	319,429	2,10,109 8 0	19,260 0 9	1,120,231 30½	2,57,205 3 7	24,577 2 11	42,837 3 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	83,889½	22,332 13 7	2,047 3 6	156,436 21	33,007 1 4	3,025 13 0	5,072 16 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	217	142 11 3	13 1 7	1,000 0	210 14 6	19 6 8	32 8 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	304,767	1,85,904 6 6	17,041 4 7	1,187,969 13	2,44,645 9 11	22,425 13 5	39,468 18 0

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 9th March 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	7,508½	1,135 14 6	113 11 9	18,182 20	677 15 6	67 15 11	181 7 8
Or per mile of railway ...	268	40 9 2	4 1 2	647 24	24 3 5	2 8 5	6 9 7
For previous 22 weeks of half-year ...	146,062½	21,412 15 9	2,141 6 0	299,968 30	9,321 0 9	932 2 1	3,073 8 1
Total for 23 weeks ...	153,571	22,548 14 3	2,254 17 9	318,101 10	9,999 0 3	999 18 0	3,254 15 9
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	7,408½	1,241 11 3	124 3 5	10,885 30	341 2 6	34 2 4	188 5 9
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	264½	44 5 6	4 8 8	388 31	12 2 11	1 4 4	5 13 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	152,698	23,592 13 9	2,365 5 9	295,947 8	8,338 2 9	832 16 5	3,186 2 2



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Notices from the Netherlands India Naval Commander-in-Chief.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sub-marine telegraph cable across the Straits of Sunda is laid down from Anjer, along the west coast of Java to Java's 4th point, and thence in the direction North 54° West.

The direction of the cable from Anjer to the "4th point" is indicated by three white buoys, on which is painted in black the word "Kabel." They have on the top a small flag with the Dutch colours, and the word "Telegraaf" in the white.

A similar buoy is placed at Telok-Betong near the landing-place of the cable in 5 fathoms, and the direction of the shore-end is indicated by two white beacons.

It is therefore not allowed to anchor:

1°. on the west coast of Java:

- a. between the line of the three white buoys and the coast.
- b. between the bearings.

Light-house on "4th point" S. 40° E and S. 70° E.

(During the night this part of the horizon will be illuminated by a fixed bright dioptrical light with a range of visibility from a vessel's deck of 8 nautical miles. It is placed in the stone tower, from which the second order light of "Java's 4th point" is shewn); and

c. as long as two lights, one under the other, are seen on "Java's 4th point."

2°. at Telok-Betong:

- a. eastward of the line, marked by the two white beacons.
- b. inside of the white buoy.

Any ship having been compelled to drop the anchor where this is not allowed by this notice must weigh it carefully, and not set sail till it is certain that the cable has not been lifted up at the same time.

When this might be the case, the cable must be taken from the anchor and slipped with the greatest care, so that it can in no way be damaged.

The Vice-Admiral, Commander of the Navy in Netherlands India;

In his absence,
The Senior Naval Officer,
 VAN GOGH.

HYDROGRAPHY.

NOTICE TO MARINERS, 1871, No. 11.

INFORMATION has been received that the English ship *China* struck on a shoal in Carimata Straits.

This shoal extends in a N. W. and S. E. direction, and is 1 mile long; the least water, twelve feet, is in Lat. $1^{\circ} 1' 15''$ South, and Long. $108^{\circ} 30'$ East from Greenwich.

By this notice are affected—

Dutch chart : Westkust Borneo.....	bl. II
Java-zee.....	bl. I
Nederlandsch-Oost-Indie..	bl. II

Admiralty chart; No. 2160.

English chart; China Sea (Southern part) by Wilson.

*The Vice-Admiral, Commanding the
 Naval Forces in N. I.,*
 O. A. UHLENBECK.

HYDROGRAPHY.

NOTICE TO MARINERS, 1871, No. 12.

NOTICE is hereby given that the American whaler *Xantho* wrecked in latitude $6^{\circ} 30'$ South and $121^{\circ} 17'$ East from Greenwich on the reefs extending in S. S. E. direction from North Tiger Island towards Kalao Toca.

North Tiger Island is the most N. E.^y of a group of Coral Islands, lying East from the South end of Pulo Saleyer (Celebes) and called "Tiger Islands."

Many of them are covered with trees and brushwood, while some are merely patches dry at low water.

They are all surrounded by large reefs forming a large chain of patches and shoals to the South and S. S. E.

The commander of the Government steamer *Hertog Bernard* found by many observations the position of North Tiger Island to be in Lat. $6^{\circ} 21'$ South, and Long. $121^{\circ} 3'$ East from Greenwich.

The master of the *Xantho* reports a safe passage to the N. N. W., between "Kalao Toca" and "Postpaard Island," for ships coming from the South.

North Tiger Island is visible from a vessel's deck at a distance of 8 miles.

No anchorage was found.

The Vice-Admiral, Commanding the Naval Forces in N. I.,
 In his absence,
The Senior Naval Officer,
 VAN GOGH.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 30th March 1872.

No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
1	Patna.	...	...	Hot	Good.	
2	Gya	Mar. 30th	.....	Fair weather; east winds.	The rubbee crops have commenced to be cut. Indigo is being sown; that sown early has grown up well.	
3	Chumparun	" 30th	.....	Dry west winds; fair weather.	Wheat, barley, gram, and peas, &c., are being cut and thrashed, and promise an excellent out-turn. The indigo is being sown; the early sowings having germinated well.	
4	Sarun	" 30th	.....	Fair, and temperature very much higher.	The rubbee crop is now being generally gathered; it is reported to be a good crop. Of the indigo crop at present, little can be said; its actual prospects will be better known later on. Weather favorable.	
5	Shahabad	" 30th	.....	Fine	All crops being rapidly cut, and very good.	
6	Tirhoot.	Apl. 1st	.....	Dry and hot; hot west winds.	Satisfactory. Most of the crops have been cut, and are very good.	
7	Bhaugulpore	Mar. 30th	.....	Seasonable	Rubbee crops are promising, and are being reaped. Torea (mustard) crop has been reaped. Khasarce crop has also been reaped, and wheat, &c., are promising. The aughanny crops have been reaped.	
8	Monghyr	" 29th	.....	Very hot and oppressive.	Mohwa crops good; mangoes also very promising. Fair crop of barley being reaped.	
9	Purneah	" 30th	.....	Hot, with strong westerly winds.	Mohwa is being gathered; rain is wanted for ploughing.	
10	Rajmehal	" 30th	.....	Dry and hot	The only crop is mohwa flower, which is unusually good.	
11	Deoghur	" 30th	.....	Very hot and dry; strong westerly wind.	All crops off the ground. The mohwa, an important produce in these parts, promises very well.	
12	Nya Doomka	" 30th	.....	Clouds gathering	Nothing to report.	
13	Godda	" 30th	.....	Hot and dry	Ditto.	
14	Pakour	" 30th	.....	Days and nights hot.	Nearly all the rubbee crops of the district have been harvested satisfactorily.	
15	Jamtarra	" 30th	.....	Hot and dry	Rain needed.	
16	Rajshahye	" 30th	.....	Hot and dry; strong winds; occasionally cloudy.		
17	Bograh	" 30th	.....	Dry and warm.	Good.	
18	Dinagepore.	" 30th	.....	Westerly winds. Highest temperature 93. Barometer 29.750.		
19	Maldah	" 30th	.....		

There has been no rain during the past week. Cholera and small-pox are occurring in the jurisdictions of Tanore, Bandaikhar, and Belmar-roah.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
20	Moorsheadabad	... Mar. 30th	.....	Cool in the morning, but very hot in the day. Strong westerly wind yesterday.	Generally speaking the outturn of the spring crops is good.	
21	Pubna	... „ 30th	.....	Seasonable; days and nights hot; early mornings cool and pleasant.	Good.	
22	Rungpore	... „ 30th	New gauge 0'30	Generally fair.	Had a storm and rain. and the young sprouts are looking up.	
23	Burdwan.					
24	Bancoorah.					
25	Beerbhoom	... Apl. 1st	.....	Fine, dry, and hot	The outturn of spring crops has not been any where more than twelve annas.	
26	Hooghly	... Mar. 29th	.....	Clear	... Winter crops good.	
27	Howrah	... Apl. 1st	.....	Favorable	... Satisfactory.	
28	Midnapore	... „ 1st	.....	Unusually hot	... Rain is much wanted for ploughing the lands.	
29	Nuddea	... Mar. 30th	.....	Very hot	... Cold weather crops gathered. Indigo good. Rain wanted for spring sowings.	Cholera still remaining in parts of the district.
30	Jessore	... „ 30th	.....	Weather generally fair and clear; occasionally a little cloudy. Very hot during the day; the thermometer having attained 100° in the shade. Average of the 24 hours each day 87·7. Average height of barometer 29·740. General direction of wind. S. and S W.	Winter crops, good indigo; October sowings doing well. Spring sowings not commenced for want of rain.	
31	24-Pergunnahs.					
32	Dacca	... „ 30th	.....	Dry	... Good; but rain is wanted.	
33	Backergunge	... „ 29th	.....	Hot	... Good.	
34	Furreedpore	... „ 30th	.....	Hot and disagreeable; strong south wind blowing all through the week. Health of the district, satisfactory.	Good.	
35	Mymensingh.					
36	Sylhet	... „ 23rd	62	Very hot, rain urgently wanted.	The ryots are all on the look out for the first heavy shower of rain to plough their lands for the year's crop.	
37	Cachar	... „ 23rd	.....	Very close and disagreeable.	Rain wanted.	
38	Chittagong	... „ 23rd	.....	Warm	... Somewhat backward for want of rain.	
39	Noakhally or Bulloah.	... „ 23rd	.....	Fair	... Favorable.	
40	Tipperah	... „ 23rd	.....	Hot	... Partial injury to spring crops by hail-storm of the 8th instant.	
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	... „ 23rd	.....	Sunny and foggy	Good.	
42	Cuttack	... „ 30th	.....	Hot	... Rain wanting. No crops on the ground.	Cholera prevalent in the district.
43	Balasore	... „ 30th	A few drops on the 24th current.	Sultry	... No crops at present.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
44	Pooree	Mar. 23rd	.....	Cloudy. Southerly wind.	Spring rice being cut. Fair outturn. Occasional cases of cholera; otherwise all well in the district. Nothing new to report from the Chilka quarter.	
45	Hazareebaugh	" 30th	.....	Unusually warm	Fair.	
46	Lohardugga	" 30th	.....	Very dry and hot	Good.	
47	Maunbhoom	" 30th	.....	Hot	None on the ground.	
48	Singbhoom	" 23rd	.....	Unusually warm	No crops standing.	
49	Durrung	" 23rd	.....	Variable	Sugarcane is being cut.	
50	Nowgong	" 23rd	.....	Weather very dry; cool nights and mornings; hot sultry days with heavy atmosphere.	Good.	
51	Seeksangor	" 23rd	.....	The weather during the week has been cool, pleasant, and healthy.	Satisfactory.	
52	Kamroop	" 23rd	.....	Hot and dry	Favorable.	
53	Luckimpore	" 23rd	1.21 Thermometer max. 80° min. 68°	Wind pretty high during early part of week.	Satisfactory.	
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	" 23rd	.....	Fair	No crops on the ground.	
55	Naga Hills	" 16th	0.92	Growing warm on the hills, and most suitable for the cutting of "jhum". Fine healthy weather under the plains.	Hill tribes still occupied in preparing their "jhum."	
56	Jalpigoree	" 30th	0.65	A heavy shower of rain on the evening of the 28th; morning and evening cool, days warm.	No crop on the ground.	
57	Gowalparah.	" 23rd	.....	Seasonable; hot and dry.	None on the ground.	
58	Garo Hills	" 23rd	.....	Seasonable; hot and dry.	None on the ground.	
59	Darjeeling.	" 23rd	.....	Dry	Good.	
60	Cooch Behar	" 23rd	.....	Dry	Good.	

N.B.—The columns of the districts from which returns have not been received remain blank.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd April 1872.

T. C. PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 11th to 17th March 1872.	Rain from 15th to 21st Mar. 1872.	RAIN FROM 1 ST JANUARY 1872		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date	
CUTTACK.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	0.10	21th Mar. 1872.	
	Cuttack { Jail ...	ditto	ditto	0.63	ditto.	
	False Point ...	ditto	Not received	2.19	17th Mar. 1872	
	Jajpore ...	ditto	ditto	0.77	ditto.	
	Kendraparah ...	ditto	ditto	0.80	ditto.	
	Jugatsingapore ...	Not received	ditto	1.30	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Sambalpur ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Bamsore ...	Nil	Nil	2.70	21th Mar. 1872	
HOTA NAGPORE.	Blindaruck ...	ditto	ditto	1.11	ditto.	
	Poorce ...	ditto	ditto	0.15	ditto.	
	Khoordah ...	ditto	Not received	0.40	17th Mar. 1872	Not received 26th Feb. to 3rd Mar.
	Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	ditto	Nil	1.39	21th Mar. 1872	
	Hazareebaugh { Dispensary ...	ditto	ditto	1.28	ditto.	
	Burhee ...	ditto	Not received	1.52	17th Mar. 1872	
	Pachunba ...	ditto	ditto	0.92	ditto.	
	Ranchee ...	ditto	Nil	1.56	21th Mar. 1872	
PATNA.	Palamow ...	ditto	ditto	1.10	ditto.	
	Purnia ...	ditto	ditto	1.08	ditto.	
	Gobindpore ...	ditto	Not received	1.35	17th Mar. 1872	
	Chyebassa ...	ditto	Nil	0.42	21th Mar. 1872	
	Patna (Bankipore) ...	Not received	ditto	2.89	ditto	Not received 11th to 17th Mar.
	Dumraon { Jail ...	Nil	ditto	2.75	ditto.	
	Dumraon { Cantonment ...	ditto	Not received	3.32	17th Mar. 1872	
	Behur ...	Not received	ditto	2.06	10th Mar. 1872.	
BRAHMPUTRA.	Barh ...	Nil	ditto	2.16	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Gya ...	ditto	Nil	2.24	21th Mar. 1872.	
	Sherghatty ...	ditto	ditto	1.20	ditto.	
	Nowaon ...	ditto	ditto	1.51	ditto.	
	Arangabad ...	ditto	ditto	2.53	ditto.	
	Chumprau ...	ditto	ditto	0.51	ditto.	
	Bethiah ...	ditto	Not received	1.20	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Choprah ...	ditto	Nil	2.50	21th Mar. 1872	
RAJSHAHYE.	Sewan ...	Not received	Not received	1.21	10th Mar. 1872	
	Mozufferpore ...	Nil	Nil	2.30	21th Mar. 1872.	
	Durbhanga ...	ditto	Not received	1.12	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Seetamree ...	Not received	ditto	1.25	10th Mar. 1872	
	Tajpore ...	Nil	Nil	3.52	21th Mar. 1872	
	Mudhubani ...	ditto	Not received	2.92	17th Mar. 1872	Not received 19th Feb. to 3rd Mar.
	Hajipore ...	ditto	Nil	3.13	21th Mar. 1872.	
	Arrah ...	ditto	ditto	2.67	ditto.	
BHAUGPUR.	Buxar ...	ditto	ditto	2.83	ditto.	
	Sasseran ...	ditto	Not received	1.91	17th Mar. 1872	
	Bhuboah ...	ditto	ditto	2.23	ditto	Not received 26th Feb. to 3rd Mar.
	Bennas ...	ditto	ditto	1.35	ditto	
	Blamulpore ...	Not received	ditto	0.18	10th Mar. 1872.	Not received 26th Feb. to 3rd Mar.
	Mudheypoorah ...	Nil	Nil	1.00	17th Mar. 1872	
	Bunka ...	ditto	Not received	1.86	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Soopod ...	ditto	ditto	0.90	ditto.	
RAJSHAHYE.	Monghyr ...	ditto	Nil	2.08	21th Mar. 1872.	
	Junoon ...	ditto	ditto	1.57	ditto	Not recorded 29th Jan. to 3rd Feb.
	Begowserai ...	ditto	Not received	3.05	17th Mar. 1872	
	Deoghur ...	ditto	Nil	2.34	21th Mar. 1872.	
	Jamitara ...	ditto	ditto	1.59	ditto.	
	Rajmehul ...	ditto	ditto	1.10	ditto	
	Pakour ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	11th Jan. 1872	
	Nya-Doomka ...	ditto	ditto	1.96	10th Mar. 1872.	
RAJSHAHYE.	Purneah ...	ditto	Nil	1.84	21th Mar. 1872	Not received 11th to 17th Mar.
	Kishengunge ...	Nil	Not received	1.12	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Arrareah ...	Not received	ditto	Nil	10th Mar. 1872	Not recorded 22nd to 28th Jan., and not received 19th Feb. to 3rd March.
	Rampore Beaulah ...	Nil	Nil	2.13	21th Mar. 1872	
	Natore ...	ditto	ditto	2.12	ditto.	
	Bogra ...	ditto	ditto	1.12	ditto.	
	Dumgepore ...	ditto	ditto	1.82	ditto.	
	Masna ...	ditto	ditto	1.45	ditto.	
RAJSHAHYE.	Berampore ...	ditto	ditto	2.99	ditto.	
	Jungpore ...	ditto	ditto	3.17	ditto.	
	Lalibangh ...	ditto	ditto	3.58	ditto.	
	Jamcokandi ...	Not received	Not received	1.34	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Patna ...	Nil	Nil	2.22	21th Mar. 1872	
	Serajungge ...	ditto	ditto	2.35	ditto.	
	Ruzpore ...	ditto	ditto	6.11	ditto.	
	Bhowanungge ...	ditto	Not received	Nil	17th Mar. 1872.	
RAJSHAHYE.	Titulya ...	ditto	Nil	1.33	21th Mar. 1872.	
	Buriwan ...	ditto	ditto	0.60	ditto.	
	Cutwa ...	ditto	ditto	1.91	ditto.	
	Chhna ...	ditto	Not received	0.54	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Bood-Bood ...	ditto	Nil	1.10	21th Mar. 1872.	
	Bancomah ...	ditto	ditto	0.96	ditto.	
	Rancegungge ...	ditto	ditto	1.39	ditto.	
	Sooree ...	ditto	ditto	2.55	ditto.	
RAJSHAHYE.	Hooghly ...	ditto	ditto	4.29	ditto.	
	Serampore ...	ditto	Not received	2.78	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Jehanabad ...	ditto	ditto	2.72	ditto.	
	Howrah ...	ditto	Nil	2.53	21th Mar. 1872.	
	Munnapore ...	ditto	ditto	0.12	ditto.	
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	ditto	Not received	2.15	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office ...	ditto	Nil	1.50	21th Mar. 1872.	
	Qurbetta ...	ditto	Not received	1.54	17th Mar. 1872.	
RAJSHAHYE.	Tunlook ...	ditto	ditto	2.53	ditto.	

DIVISION.	STATIONS	Rain from 11th to 17th Mar. 1872.	Rain from 18th to 24th March. 1872.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
PRESIDENCY.	Krishnaghar ...	Nil	Not received	1.83	17th Mar. 1872.	Not received 5th to 11th Feb.
	Bongong ...	Not received	ditto	Nil	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Ranaghat ...	Nil	ditto	1.77	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Meherpore ...	ditto	ditto	1.43	ditto.	
	Chondangah ...	ditto	ditto	1.30	ditto.	Not received 11th to 17th Mar.
	Kooshtea ...	ditto	Nil	1.50	21th Mar. 1872.	
	Jessore ...	ditto	ditto	2.69	ditto.	
	Khoolnah ...	ditto	ditto	1.00	ditto.	
	Jenidah ...	ditto	Not received	1.85	17th Mar. 1872.	Not received 11th to 17th Mar.
	Nurail ...	ditto	ditto	3.01	ditto.	
	Magorah ...	ditto	ditto	0.04	ditto.	
	Bagarhant ...	ditto	ditto	2.06	ditto.	
	Saugor Island ...	ditto	Nil	0.12	24th Mar. 1872.	Not received 11th to 17th Mar.
	Calcutta ...	ditto	ditto	3.25	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital ...	ditto	ditto	2.70	ditto.	
	{ Jail ...	Not received	ditto	2.39	ditto.	
	Barrackpore ...	Nil	Not received	3.41	17th Mar. 1872.	Not received 11th to 17th Mar.
	Dum-Dum ...	ditto	ditto	2.48	ditto.	
	Barnet ...	ditto	ditto	2.81	ditto.	
	Satkerah ...	ditto	ditto	2.59	ditto.	
DACCA.	Bussorah ...	ditto	ditto	3.02	ditto.	Not received 11th to 17th Mar.
	Diamond Harbour ...	ditto	ditto	1.01	ditto.	
	Barrpore ...	ditto	ditto	1.51	ditto.	
	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	ditto	Nil	1.74	24th Mar. 1872.	
	{ Jail ...	ditto	ditto	1.25	ditto.	Not received 11th to 17th Mar.
	Barrisail ...	ditto	Not received	2.49	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Dowlat Khau ...	0.15	Nil	1.80	24th Mar. 1872.	
	Perozepore ...	Nil	ditto	3.71	ditto.	
	Madampore ...	ditto	ditto	4.27	ditto.	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Furzedpore ...	ditto	ditto	0.08	ditto.	
	Goulundo ...	ditto	Not received	2.06	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Mymensing ...	ditto	ditto	0.86	ditto.	
CHITTAGONG.	Jamalpur ...	Not received	ditto	0.25	23th Feb. 1872.	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Atteah ...	Nil	Nil	1.24	24th Mar. 1872.	
	Kishoregunge ...	ditto	ditto	1.54	ditto.	
	Sylhet ...	0.02	ditto	1.65	ditto.	
	Cachar ...	0.56	ditto	2.76	ditto.	Not received 11th to 17th Mar.
	Hylakandy ...	0.03	Not received	3.07	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Kojah ...	0.26	ditto	2.89	ditto.	
	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	0.50	24th Mar. 1872.	
	{ Jail ...	ditto	ditto	1.58	ditto.	Not received 11th to 17th Mar.
	Cox's Bazar ...	ditto	Not received	1.06	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Rangumatee Hill ...	ditto	Nil	1.75	24th Mar. 1872.	
	Nonkhailly ...	ditto	ditto	1.17	ditto.	
COCK BUREAU.	Tipperah ...	ditto	ditto	2.06	ditto.	Not received 11th to 17th Mar.
	Brahmanbariah ...	ditto	ditto	1.46	ditto.	
	Akyab ...	ditto	ditto	0.10	ditto.	
	Couch Behar ...	ditto	ditto	1.20	ditto.	
	Buxa ...	ditto	0.50	2.15	ditto.	Not received 11th to 17th Mar.
	Gouparah ...	Not received	Not received	0.87	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Dhootree ...	Nil	Nil	1.00	24th Mar. 1872.	
	Tara (Garo Hills) ...	ditto	ditto	0.23	ditto.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ...	Not received	Not received	1.48	29th Feb. 1872.	Not received 11th to 17th Mar.
	{ Hospital ...	Nil	0.89	1.66	24th Mar. 1872.	
	Ranghee ...	Not received	Not received	1.20	31st Jan. 1872.	
	Jalpigoree ...	Nil	Nil	0.96	24th Mar. 1872.	
ASSAM.	Boda ...	ditto	Not received	2.10	17th Mar. 1872.	Not received 11th to 17th Mar.
	Tezpur ...	0.75	Nil	1.02	24th Mar. 1872.	
	Nowgong ...	Nil	ditto	6.19	ditto.	
	Mungledye ...	0.25	Not received	1.44	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Burpettah ...	0.20	ditto	0.73	ditto.	Not received 11th to 17th Mar.
	Gowhatta ...	0.11	Nil	2.36	24th Mar. 1872.	
	Sibsangor ...	0.86	Not received	6.44	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Jorahant ...	1.15	ditto	4.97	ditto.	
	Golaghat ...	0.19	ditto	4.01	ditto.	Not received 11th to 17th Mar.
	Nazeerah ...	0.43	ditto	3.62	ditto.	
	Dehooghur ...	1.58	ditto	6.82	ditto.	
	Suddya ...	0.30	ditto	7.82	ditto.	
ASSAM.	Shillong ...	Nil	ditto	1.12	ditto.	Not received 11th to 17th Mar.
	Cherrapunjee ...	Not received	ditto	1.11	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Jaowai ...	Nil	ditto	1.15	17th Mar. 1872.	
ASSAM.	Samoogooding ...	0.32	ditto	2.09	ditto.	

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA.
The 30th March 1872.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 24th to 30th March 1872.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	March											
	24th	10	29.809	29.887	86.3	76.3	61	S W	...	...	...	b
		16	29.696	29.714	96.2	73.4	39	S W	...	...	...	b
	25th	10	29.786	29.804	84.4	75.8	66	S S W	...	...	...	b
		16	29.664	29.682	94.5	80.8	54	S S W	...	...	...	b
	26th	10	29.829	29.817	86.7	80.3	74	S S W	...	...	...	b
		16	29.640	29.698	96.9	77.2	39	S by W	...	...	C	b
	27th	10	29.783	29.801	88.0	78.0	62	S W	...	...	...	b
		16	29.656	29.674	98.5	69.9	19	W S W	...	...	...	b
	28th	10	29.818	29.836	88.0	80.5	70	S S W	...	...	...	b
		16	29.689	29.694	9.5	78.8	45	S by W	...	...	...	b
	29th	10	29.764	29.782	88.2	81.5	71	S by W	...	...	...	b
SAVOR ISLAND.		16	29.616	29.664	93.5	79.8	53	S S W	...	...	...	b
	30th	10	29.552	29.570	87.5	80.0	70	S S W	...	...	...	b
		16	29.732	29.750	91.8	82.0	55	S by W	...	...	K	b
	24th	10	29.883	29.889	91	83	70	S W	11.4*	...	...	b
		16	29.744	29.770	89	72	69	S	11.7*	...	...	b, m
	25th	10	29.779	29.785	90	82	69	S W	12.2*	...	K	m, scuds
		16	29.603	29.639	89	82	73	S	15.6*	...	KS	m, scuds
	26th	10	29.667	29.573	91	82	66	S W	14.0*	...	K	b, scuds
		16	29.737	29.713	89	82	73	S	14.8*	...	...	b, m
	27th	10	29.814	29.820	90	83	73	S W	16.2*	...	K	m, scuds
		16	29.95	29.701	88	83	80	S	17.3*	...	KS	m, scuds
	28th	10	29.854	29.860	90	83	73	S W	13.9*	...	K	b, m
CHITTAGONG.		16	29.740	29.746	90	84	76	S W	16.8*	...	...	b, m
	29th	10	29.791	29.799	89	83	76	S	11.9*	...	K	m, scuds
		16	29.697	29.703	88	82	76	S	17.6*	...	KS	m, scuds
	30th	10	29.876	29.882	90	83	73	S W	17.0*	...	K	m, scuds
		16	29.784	29.790	89	83	76	S	17.2*	...	KS	m, scuds
	24th	10	29.817	29.899	84	79	79	N N E	3.2*	...	C	b, m
		16	29.672	29.764	87	74	65	S W	9.4*	...	...	b, m
	25th	10	29.767	29.859	85	78	71	S	3.5*	...	K	b, m
		16	29.653	29.714	88	78	62	S W	5.6*	...	...	b, m
	26th	10	29.814	29.906	86	77	64	S W	5.8*	...	K	b
		16	29.678	29.750	85	77	64	S W	18.3*	...	...	b, m
	27th	10	29.773	29.865	85	79	75	S	9.1*	...	K	b, m
MADRAS.		16	29.675	29.767	87	78	65	S W	19.5*	...	K	b, m
	28th	10	29.812	29.904	85	77	68	S W	7.4*	...	K	b, m
		16	29.716	29.807	87	78	65	S W	20.2*	...	K	b, m
	29th	10	29.762	29.854	86	74	68	S W	7.8*	...	K	b, m
		16	29.675	29.767	86	78	68	S W	19.1*	...	...	b, m, q
	30th	10	29.499	29.911	87	79	64	S	9.4*	...	K	b, m, q
		16	29.755	29.817	85	78	71	S S E	3.8*	...	K	b, q
	23rd	10	29.976	30.006	84	75	57	S E by S	7*	...	...	b
		16	29.848	29.878	84	75	64	S E by S	11*	...	...	b
	24th	10	29.954	29.984	86	74	54	S by E	6*	...	...	b
		16	29.791	29.82	86	76	61	S E by S	11*	...	...	b
CUTTACK.	25th	10	29.70	29.900	89	76	52	S by W	11*	...	...	b
		16	29.814	29.718	87	78	65	S E by S	11*	...	...	b
	26th	10	29.879	29.909	89	77	56	S by W	15*	...	...	b
		16	29.785	29.795	86	79	72	S E	16*	...	...	b
	27th	10	29.887	29.917	87	76	58	S by E	13*	...	...	b
		16	29.777	29.807	85	77	68	S S E	15*	...	...	b
	28th	10	29.912	29.942	87	76	54	S by W	10*	...	...	b
		16	29.785	29.815	87	78	65	S E	12*	...	...	b
	29th	10	29.872	29.902	88	76	55	S S W	10*	...	...	b
		16	29.776	29.806	88	77	58	S E by S	14*	...	...	b
	24th	10	29.713	29.765	89	78	59	S E	3.6*	...	C	fair
		16	29.625	29.706	87	78	40	E S E	6.3*	...	...	fair
ARAB.	25th	10	29.713	29.795	89	78	59	S S W	4.9*	...	...	fair
		16	29.554	29.635	97	78	40	S S E	7.7*	...	...	fair
	26th	10	29.774	29.858	88	79	65	W S W	3.7*	...	...	fair
		16	29.619	29.691	102	73	29	E S E	3.3*	...	...	fair
	27th	10	29.719	29.831	87	77	61	W S W	5.4*	...	...	fair
		16	29.777	29.658	100	77	32	S W	6.3*	...	...	fair
	28th	10	29.778	29.869	89	78	59	S S W	4.6*	...	...	fair
		16	29.623	29.714	100	77	32	S S W	3.3*	...	...	fair
	29th	10	29.676	29.757	90	77	53	S W	4.9*	...	...	fair
		16	29.586	29.667	95	79	47	S S W	8.5*	...	...	fair
	24th	10	29.830	29.891	82	75	70	E	1	...	...	b
		16	29.737	29.759	86	78	68	W N W	...	...	...	b
	25th	10	29.812	29.874	82	77	78	E S E	...	...	...	b
ARAB.		16	29.713	29.785	84	77	71	W S W	1	...	...	b
	26th	10	29.911	29.933	84	76	67	S W	...	...	...	b
		16	29.838	29.830	84	75	64	S W	1	...	...	b
	27th	10	29.881	29.904	84	75	64	S W	1	...	...	b
		16	29.749	29.791	84	76	67	S W	1	...	...	b
	28th	10	29.816	29.837	85	76	64	S S W	1	...	...	b
		16	29.706	29.817	86	75	67	W S W	1	...	...	b
	29th	10	29.868	29.889	86	77	68	S E	1	...	...	b
		16	29.784	29.807	85	77	68	S W	1	...	...	b
	30th	10	29.971	29.993	84	77	71	S W	1	...	...	b
		16	29.756	29.878	85	77	68	W S W	2	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th March 1872.HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta,
DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1872.

N.B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperatures, and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	BAROMETER.				THERMOMETER.										HUMIDITY.				RAINFALL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Height above sea-level.	MEAN OF				Range.	SOLAR RADIATION.				Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	MEAN OF				Highest Max.		Monthly range.	Lowest Min.	MEAN OF				In inches.	No. of days.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
		Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.		25 hours.	Day.	Night.	Day.				Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.					Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.			Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
																																			Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min

CALCUTTA—JANUARY 1872.

Mean Barometric pressure of 16 years	30.095	Mean temperature of 16 years
Barometric pressure of 1872	30.026	Ditto ditto of 1872
Barometric pressure of 1871	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1870	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1869	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1868	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1867	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1866	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1865	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1864	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1863	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1862	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1861	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1860	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1859	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1858	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1857	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1856	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1855	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1854	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1853	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1852	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1851	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1850	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1849	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1848	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1847	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1846	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1845	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1844	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1843	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1842	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1841	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1840	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1839	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1838	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1837	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1836	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1835	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1834	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1833	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1832	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1831	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1830	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1829	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1828	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1827	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1826	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1825	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1824	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1823	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1822	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1821	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1820	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1819	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1818	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1817	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1816	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1815	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1814	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1813	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1812	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1811	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1810	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1809	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1808	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1807	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1806	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1805	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1804	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1803	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1802	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1801	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1800	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1799	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1798	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1797	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1796	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1795	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1794	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1793	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1792	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1791	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1790	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1789	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1788	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1787	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1786	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1785	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1784	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1783	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1782	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1781	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1780	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1779	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1778	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1777	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1776	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1775	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1774	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1773	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1772	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1771	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1770	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1769	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1768	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1767	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1766	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1765	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1764	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1763	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1762	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1761	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1760	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1759	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1758	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1757	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1756	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1755	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1754	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1753	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1752	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1751	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1750	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1749	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1748	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1747	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1746	30.01	Excess in 1872
Barometric pressure of 1745	30.01	Excess in 1872

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-Level, with Anemometric results and observations of sky serenity.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.										Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean serenity.
			North.	North-East.	East.	South-East.	South.	South-West.	West.	North-West.	Calm.				
Madras	30.021	78.1	4	38	12	4	0	1	0	2	0	75 N 53° E	Miles.	...	...
Vizagapatam	30.033	77.2	3	21	47	27	15	4	3	4	0	60 S 77 E	61.9	8.74	...
Akyab	30.030	70.8	33	22	7	1	13	9	26	13	0	34 N 25 W	...	8.77	...
False Point	30.007	71.5	14	23	10	23	15	15	3	6	6	23 S 75 E	...	...	...
Cuttack	30.029	72.9	7	19	19	20	34	11	8	1	5	37 S 40 E	38.6	9.23	...
Saugor Island	30.043	69.3	30	18	6	4	26	19	8	13	0	11 N 43 W	96.6	8.83	...
Chittagong	30.042	68.2	38	10	0	0	3	7	29	37	0	67 N 40 W	123.2	9.90	...
Calcutta	30.045	69.2	16	19	8	5	11	14	37	14	0	28 N 64 W	57.1	...	...
Jessore	30.041	68.1	28	13	4	10	4	1	4	18	42	31 N 4 E	...	9.10	...
Dacca	30.044	66.7	23	12	3	9	8	7	18	22	16	28 N 36 W	631	9.20	...
Cachar	30.043	61.2	5	14	34	16	10	18	8	2	19	31 S 64 E	118.0	8.27	...
Hazareebaugh	30.035	67.1	22	6	5	7	13	3	12	56	0	49 N 40 W	114.8	7.69	...
Berhampore	30.064	65.8	42	21	4	1	6	5	17	20	8	50 N 14 W	38.7	8.04	...
Gya	30.061	61.8	11	11	22	8	5	4	12	24	27	18 N 9 E	40.3	7.80	...
Patna	30.000	62.1	1	5	2	1	0	2	12	11	90	15 N 55 W	58.7	6.27	...
Monghyr	30.000	62.8	8	10	12	1	3	24	30	13	23	29 N 84 W	43.7	7.37	...
Darjeeling	30.080	62.4	1	2	25	11	3	12	53	15	2	31 S 80 W	...	5.55	...
Gowalparah	30.011	64.8	7	5	61	6	3	16	20	3	0	31 S 81 E	71.9	5.34	...
Shillong	30.001	61.4	26	3	7	3	11	5	12	3	19	40 N 39 W	60.8	8.09	...
Benares	30.083	61.8	4	24	22	2	1	4	19	10	34	21 N 26 E	38.6	6.13	...
Koorkee	30.077	59.2	1	11	1	11	2	1	0	25	72	13 N 6 W	44.6	5.73	...

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the corresponding temperatures given in column 17. For stations of above 500 feet elevation, the reduction is made by Dippe's tables as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables."

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahr. for every 350 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and the comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The latter is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The mean direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky, a cloudless sky being indicated by 10 and one completely overcast by 0.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th March 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 31st March 1872.

Month.	Date.	THERMOMETER.								WIND.				Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
		Mean reduced barometer.				Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.		Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.					
		Inches.	°	°	°		°	°									
March ...	22nd	29.870	93.5	77.5	110.5	81.2	76.7	71.4	0.66	S S W & S E	...	...	87.8	...	...	Stratoni, cirri, and clear.
	23rd	29.865	95.0	78.0	144.8	84.8	76.4	70.5	0.63	S W & W by S	...	...	81.3	...	...	Cirri and stratoni.
	24th	29.791	96.4	76.7	147.0	85.1	75.8	69.3	0.60	S W	...	...	112.7	...	...	Clear and cirrostrati.
	25th	29.725	95.0	76.7	142.0	84.0	77.0	72.1	0.68	S & S S W	...	...	119.1	...	○	Foggy from 5 to 7 A.M.
	26th	29.751	96.0	77.7	144.5	85.2	78.7	74.1	0.70	S S W & S	1.3	...	161.0	...	...	Clear.
	27th	29.725	98.5	78.0	145.0	86.3	76.1	69.0	0.58	S S W & S W	1.3	...	210.2	...	...	Clear and scuds.
	28th	29.743	96.5	78.5	145.0	86.1	78.8	73.7	0.68	S S W & S	...	...	228.5	...	...	Chiefly clear.
	29th	29.712	95.3	77.0	143.0	85.0	79.0	74.8	0.72	S by W & S	0.7	...	151.8	...	...	Chiefly clear.
	30th	29.773	96.7	78.5	145.2	85.4	78.7	74.0	0.70	S S W & S by W	0.4	...	234.0	...	...	Clear and cumuli.
	31st	29.826	93.5	78.4	138.0	85.2	79.1	74.8	0.73	S S W & S by W	...	...	214.0	...	...	Cirri and clear. Drizzled at 7 P.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past ten days	...	21.8
The max. temperature during the past ten days	...	98.5
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	97.7
The mean humidity during the past ten days	...	0.67
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.65
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st	... { by lower rain gauge	Nil
	... { by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...	0.44
Ditto between the 1st January and the 31st March	...	3.25
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...	2.79

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd April 1872.

GOPEENATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

*
**Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken
 at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of
 February 1872.**

LATITUDE 22° 33' 1" north. Longitude 88° 20' 34" east. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea-level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.

			Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month	...	...	29·958
Max. height of the barometer occurred at 10 A.M. on the 16th	...	...	30·133
Min. height of the barometer occurred at 5 P.M. on the 7th	...	...	29·809
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	...	...	0·324
Mean of the daily max. pressures	...	...	30·033
Ditto ditto min. ditto	...	...	29·901
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	...	...	0·137
⊖			
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	...	...	72·5
Max. temperature occurred at 3 P.M. on the 29th	...	...	89·7
Min. temperature occurred at 7 A.M. on the 9th and 10th	...	...	58·0
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	...	...	31·7
Mean of the daily max. temperature	...	...	80·7
Ditto ditto min. ditto	...	...	65·3
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	...	...	15·4
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	...	...	66·4
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	...	...	6·1
Computed mean dew-point for the month	...	...	61·5
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	...	...	11·0
Inches.			
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	...	...	0·550
Troy grain.			
Mean weight of vapour for the month	...	...	6·02
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	...	...	2·61
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity	...	...	0·70
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	...	...	133·5
Inches.			
Mean seven days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	...	...	1·37
Total amount of rain during the month	...	...	2·82
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the Anemometer during			2·34
the month			
Prevailing direction of the wind	...	...	S S W & W by N

* Height 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 23th March 1872.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th March 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total traffic receipts.	
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.			Weight carried.	Receipts.				
		Rs. As. P.	£	s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	107,346	2,07,053 2 5	18,079	17 5	677,798 20	3,62,799 9 3	33,256	12 7	52,536	10 0
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	161 12 2	14	16 7	.....	283 7 0	25	10 7	40	16 2
For previous 10 weeks of half-year...	1,022,993	15,47,749 9 4	141,877	0 11	7,530,565 0	45,31,360 3 3	415,374	13 8	557,251	14 7
• Total for 11 weeks ...	1,130,339	17,54,802 11 9	160,856	18 4	8,208,363 20	48,94,150 12 5	444,631	6 3	609,488	4 7
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	115,484	1,72,346 12 11	15,802	2 6	661,066 10	3,82,877 14 4	35,097	2 10	50,899	5 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year .....	.....	134 11 8	12	7 0	.....	299 3 10	27	8 7	39	15 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,163,090½	17,51,350 10 10	160,540	9 7	7,273,179 0	42,73,536 8 3	391,740	17 0	552,281	6 7

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th March 1872, on 223 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	6,232	21,014 6 2	1,926 6 4	61,350 30	19,411 14 6	1,779 8 6	3,705 14 10
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	94 3 9	8 12 9	.....	87 0 9	7 19 7	16 12 4
For previous 10 weeks of half-year...	52,127	1,63,876 3 7	15,021 19 9	724,418 0	2,05,037 14 6	18,705 2 10	33,817 2 7
Total for 11 weeks ...	58,359	1,84,890 9 9	16,948 6 1	785,768 30	2,24,449 13 0	20,574 11 4	37,522 17 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,345½	14,324 7 11	1,313 1 6	96,216 0	31,888 11 9	2,923 2 8	4,236 4 2
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	64 3 9	5 17 9	.....	143 0 0	13 2 2	18 19 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	51,133	1,90,414 0 1	17,454 13 4	595,089 26	1,77,195 6 6	16,242 18 2	33,697 11 6

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th March 1872, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	28,780½	19,662 0 3	1,802 7 0	162,990 37½	37,845 9 1	3,469 3 6	5,271 10 6
Or per mile of railway ...	184	125 10 2	11 10 4	1,041 0	241 13 2	22 3 4	33 13 8
For previous 10 weeks of half-year...	319,429	2,10,109 8 0	19,260 0 9	1,120,221 30½	2,57,295 3 7	24,577 2 11	42,837 3 8
Total for 11 weeks ...	348,209½	2,29,771 8 3	21,062 7 9	1,283,212 27½	2,95,050 12 8	28,046 6 5	48,108 14 2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	41,318½	23,274 10 4	2,133 10 2	151,182 21	30,753 5 0	2,819 1 1	4,952 11 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	264	148 11 6	13 12 8	966 0	196 8 2	18 0 3	31 12 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	346,085½	2,09,179 0 10	19,174 14 9	1,339,141 34	2,75,396 14 11	25,244 14 6	44,410 9 3

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 16th March 1872, on 28 miles open.

				Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	7,503	1,112 1 3	111 5 0	20,847 0	597 3 3	5 2 8	170 19 5
Or per mile of railway ...	268	30 11 8	3 19 6	745 0	21 5 3	2 2 8	6 2 2
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	153,571	22,548 14 3	2,254 17	318,101 10	9,999 0 3	999 18 0	3,254 15 9
Total for 24 weeks ...	161,074	23,661 5 6	2,366 2 9	338,948 10	10,596 5 6	1,059 12 5	3,425 15 2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	8,140	1,256 13 3	125 13 8	14,939 20	440 2 3	44 18 4	170 12 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	290½	44 14 2	4 9 9	533 29	16 0 7	1 12 1	6 1 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	161,038	34,789 11 0	2,474 19 5	270,286 28	8,777 5 0	877 14 9	3,356 14 2

Printed and published by EOWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the
City of Calcutta.—April 3rd, 1872.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th March 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

COACHING TRAFFIC.										MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.										Total traffic receipts.
			Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.			Weight carried.			Receipts.						Total traffic receipts.				
				Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.												
Total traffic for the week			107,346	2,07,053	2 5	18,079	17 5	677,708	20	3,62,799	9 3	33,256	12 7	52,230	10 0					
Or per mile of railway			...	161	12 2	14	10 7	...	...	283	7 0	25	10 7	40	10 2			
For previous 10 weeks of half-year...			1,022,003	15,47,740	0 4	141,877	0 11	7,530,565	0	45,31,800	3 3	415,374	13 8	557,251	14 7					
Total for 11 weeks			1,130,339	17,54,802	11 0	160,856	18 4	8,208,363	20	48,94,159	12 7	448,631	0 3	600,488	4 7					
COMPARISON.																				
Total for corresponding week of previous year			115,484	1,72,386	12 11	15,802	2 0	661,006	10	3,82,877	14 4	35,097	2 10	50,899	5 4					
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year			...	134	11 8	12	7 0	...	...	200	3 10	27	8 7	39	15 7			
Total to corresponding date of previous year			1,163,090	17,51,350	10 10	160,540	9 7	7,273,179	0	42,73,536	8 3	391,740	17 0	552,381	6 7					

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th March 1872, on 223 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	6,232	21,014 6 2	1,926 6 4	61,350 30	19,411 14 0	1,779 8 6	3,705 14 10
Or per mile of railway ...	...	94 3 9	8 12 9	...	87 0 9	7 19 7	16 12 4
For previous 10 weeks of half-year...	52,127	1,63,876 3 7	15,021 19 9	724,418 0	2,05,037 14 6	18,795 2 10	33,817 2 7
Total for 11 weeks ...	58,359	1,84,890 9 9	16,948 6 1	785,768 30	2,24,449 13 0	20,574 11 4	37,522 17
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,345	14,324 7 11	1,313 1 6	90,216 0	31,888 11 9	2,923 2 8	4,236 4 2
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	64 3 9	5 17 9	...	143 0 6	13 2 2	18 19 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	51,133	1,90,414 9 1	17,454 13 4	595,089 20	1,77,195 6 6	16,242 18 2	33,697 11 0

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th March 1872, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	29,780½	19,662 0 3	1,802 7 0	102,990 37½	37,845 9 1	3,409 3 6	5,271 10 6
Or per mile of railway ...	184	125 10 2	11 10 4	1,041 0	241 13 2	22 3 4	33 13 8
For previous 10 weeks of half-year ...	319,429	2,10,160 8 0	19,290 0 9	1,120,221 30½	2,67,235 3 7	24,577 2 11	42,837 3 8
Total for 11 weeks ...	348,209½	2,29,771 8 3	21,062 7 9	1,223,212 27½	2,95,050 12 8	28,046 6 5	48,108 14 2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	41,318½	23,274 10 4	2,133 10 2	151,182 21	30,753 5 0	2,819 1 1	4,952 11 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	264	148 11 6	13 12 8	906 0	196 8 2	18 0 3	31 12 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	346,085½	2,09,179 0 10	19,174 14 9	1,339,141 34	2,75,396 14 11	25,244 14 6	44,410 9 3

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 16th March 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	7,503	1,112 7 3	111 5 0	20,847 0	597 3 3	59 14 5	170 19 5
Or per mile of railway ...	268	39 11 8	3 19 6	745 0	21 5 3	2 2 8	6 2 2
For previous 23 weeks of half-year ...	153,571	22,548 14 3	2,254 17 9	318,101 10	9,999 0 3	999 18 0	3,254 15 9
Total for 24 weeks ...	161,074	23,661 5 6	2,366 2 9	338,948 10	10,596 3 6	1,059 12 5	3,425 15 2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	8,140	1,256 13 3	125 13 8	14,939 20	440 2 3	44 18 4	170 12 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	290½	44 14 2	4 9 9	533 29	16 0 7	1 12 1	6 1 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	161,038	34,789 11 0	2,478 19 5	270,296 28	8,777 5 0	877 14 9	3,356 14 2

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the
City of Calcutta.—April 3rd, 1872.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Notices from the Netherlands India Naval Commander-in-Chief.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sub-marine telegraph cable across the Straits of Sunda is laid down from Anjer, along the west coast of Java to Java's 4th point, and thence in the direction North 54° West.

The direction of the cable from Anjer to the "4th point" is indicated by three white buoys, on which is painted in black the word "Kabel." They have on the top a small flag with the Dutch colours, and the word "Telegraaf" in the white.

A similar buoy is placed at Telok-Betong near the landing-place of the cable in 5 fathoms, and the direction of the shore-end is indicated by two white beacons.

It is therefore not allowed to anchor:

1°. on the west coast of Java:

- a. between the line of the three white buoys and the coast.
- b. between the bearings.

Light-house on "4th point" S. 40° E and S: 70° E.

(During the night this part of the horizon will be illuminated by a fixed bright dioptrical light with a range of visibility from a vessel's deck of 8 nautical miles. It is placed in the stone tower, from which the second order light of "Java's 4th point" is shown); and

c. as long as two lights, one under the other, are seen on "Java's 4th point."

2°. at Telok-Betong:

- a. eastward of the line, marked by the two white beacons.
- b. inside of the white buoy.

Any ship having been compelled to drop the anchor where this is not allowed by this notice must weigh it carefully, and not set sail till it is certain that the cable has not been lifted up at the same time.

When this might be the case, the cable must be taken from the anchor and slipped with the greatest care, so that it can in no way be damaged.

The Vice-Admiral, Commander of the Navy in Netherlands India;

In his absence,
The Senior Naval Officer,
 VAN GOGH.

HYDROGRAPHY.

NOTICE TO MARINERS, 1871, No. 11.

INFORMATION has been received that the English ship *China* struck on a shoal in Carimata Straits.

This shoal extends in a N. W. and S. E. direction, and is 1 mile long; the least water, twelve feet, is in Lat. $1^{\circ} 1' 15''$ South, and Long. $108^{\circ} 30'$ East from Greenwich.

By this notice are affected—

Dutch chart: Westkust Borneo.....	bl. II
Java-zee.....	bl. I
Nederlandsch-Oost-Indie..	bl. II

Admiralty chart; No. 2160.

English chart; China Sea (Southern part) by Wilson.

The Vice-Admiral, Commanding the
Naval Forces in N. I.,
 O. A. UHLENBECK.

HYDROGRAPHY.

NOTICE TO MARINERS, 1871, No. 12.

NOTICE is hereby given that the American whaler *Xantho* wrecked in latitude $6^{\circ} 30'$ South and $121^{\circ} 17'$ East from Greenwich on the reefs extending in S. S. E. direction from North Tiger Island towards Kalao Toea.

North Tiger Island is the most N. E. of a group of Coral Islands, lying East from the South end of Pulo Saleyer (Celebes) and called "Tiger Islands."

Many of them are covered with trees and brushwood, while some are merely patches dry at low water.

They are all surrounded by large reefs forming a large chain of patches and shoals to the South and S. S. E.

The commander of the Government steamer *Hertog Bernard* found by many observations the position of North Tiger Island to be in Lat. $6^{\circ} 21'$ South, and Long. $121^{\circ} 8'$ East from Greenwich.

The master of the *Xantho* reports a safe passage to the N. N. W., between "Kalao Toea" and "Postpaard Island," for ships coming from the South.

North Tiger Island is visible from a vessel's deck at a distance of 8 miles.

No anchorage was found.

The Vice-Admiral, Commanding the Naval Forces in N. I.;

In his absence,
The Senior Naval Officer,
 VAN GOGH.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 6th April 1872.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date	REMARKS.
		1872.				
1	Patna	... Apl. 6th	.....	Fine	Very good.	
2	Gya	... „ 6th	0.35	Hot	Rubbee crops have been reaped; the outturn is good.	
3	Chumparun	... „ 6th	Very slight rainfall on Sunday night.	Fine weather; east wind.	The rubbee crops have commenced to be cut. Indigo is being sown; that sown early has grown up well.	
4	Sarun	... „ 6th	Slight rain on Sunday night.	Dry west winds; fair weather.	The rubbee crops have been almost thrashed and stacked. The outturn has been excellent. Indigo is being sown; the early sowings have germinated well.	
5	Shahabad	... „ 6th	Slight	Fair	Slight rain fell on the night of last Sunday. The rubbee crops have all been now gathered. Indigo koonties on the ground are in good condition. The sowings will not take place till June.	
6	Tirhoot	... Mar. 30th	.....	Fair	Spring crops are thriving well.	
7	Bhaugulpore	.. Apl. 6th	.....	Very good	Crops nearly all cut, and very good.	Small-pox here and there.
8	Monghyr.	...				
9	Purneah	... „ 5th	.8	Rain during the week seasonable.	Rubbee crops are reaped. Gram is not ready as yet for reaping. Khasaree crop has been reaped, and wheat, &c., are promising. The ground is under preparation for bhadui crops.	
10	Rajmehal	... „ 6th	.3	Mornings & nights cool and pleasant. Cloudy occasionally.	Mohwa good. Mangoes promising. Indigo looking well. No other crops on the ground.	
11	Deoghur	... „ 6th	0.29	Hot; stormy at close of week.	Mohwa crop very good.	
12	Nya Doomka	... „ 6th	1.14	Cloudy and rain.	Mohwa has proved a good crop.	
13	Godda	... „ 6th	A severe storm of hail and rain during Friday night.	Cloudy sometimes, and generally hot.	Rain has done good to the sugar-cane, and in allowing lands to be ploughed.	
14	Pakour	... „ 6th	.....	.....	Nothing to report.	
15	Jamtara	... „ 6th	.17	Had much heat and a little rain.	Nothing to report.	
16	Rajshahye	... „ 6th	0.44	Rain on the 1st and stormy weather. Cool SW wind. Thunder storm on the 4th at 3-30 P.M., accompanied with hail.	The officers in charge of the several police stations report that all the rubbee crops of the district have been harvested satisfactorily.	There has been a little rain during two days of the past week. Cholera is prevailing in some parts of the district.
17	Bograh	... „ 6th	0.41	First part of the week very warm; latter part cloudy, windy, and cool.	More rain needed.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
18	Dinagepore	... Apl. 1st	.....	A dust storm on Sunday; hot winds. Several cloudy days; rain threatening; a good deal of sheet lightning & distant thunder. Thermometer—highest, 92°; lowest, 60°.	There is very little cold weather crop grown in this district. The want of rain in October has caused the mustard crop to be rather scanty. The price has risen from Rs. 4 to 7.	
19	Maldah	... „ 6th	0·18	The first 3 days cloudy and rainy; the last 4 days fair and cool, with strong south-easterly winds. Max thermometer 91°; barometer, 29·750.	Good.	
20	Moorsshedabad	... „ 6th	0·37	Generally fair. Slight rain, which has rendered it much cooler.	Spring crop nearly reaped. Rain fell on Thursday, which was much wanted.	
21	Pubna	... „ 6th	0·33	Fine; cooler, owing to passing storms, which however have not visited the station itself with any violence or great fall of rain. Wind variable.	Prospects good. Good.	
22	Rungpore	... „ 6th	0·60	Hot at the commencement of the week, but rain fell since, and it is fair weather again.	The further fall of rain has been very beneficial to the young crops.	
23	Burdwan	... „ 1st	.....	Fair; getting hot.	Spring crops favorable.	
24	Bancoorah	... „ 5th	0·42	In consequence of a storm on the 1st April the temperature has been somewhat cool; previous to that date it was very hot.	Sugar-cane is being cut. Spring crops are being gathered. A good out-turn is expected.	
25	Beerbhoom	... „ 6th	0·11	Slight rain fell early on the morning of the 1st. Some distant thunder during the week.	No remarks at present.	
26	Hooghly	... „ 6th	·33	Thunder, lightning, hail, and heavy rain on the night of the 5th. The weather has been cool since Monday, when there was a shower.	Mangoes are likely to be a fair crop, and the borodhan is growing.	
27	Howrah	... „ 6th	.....	Favorable	Satisfactory.	
28	Midnapore	... „ 6th	·82	Hot, with occasional storms.	More rain is wanted to enable the ryots to plough their fields.	
29	Nuddea	... „ 6th	·40	Cooler since the rainfall.	The state and prospects of the crop are unchanged, except that rain has done good; but more is wanted.	Cholera is still somewhat prevalent.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
30	Jessore	1872. Apl. 6th	·23	Weather generally not so hot as last week; the temperature having been much reduced by a slight shower of rain on Monday morning. Thursday and Friday there was also a little rain. On the former day accompanied by thunder and lightning. Average temperature 82·3. Mean height of barometer 29·848. General direction of wind S W; sometimes E and N W	Kosta or jute crop doing well; October indigo doing well, but rain wanted for spring sowings. Some are sowing dry.	
31	24-Pergunnahs	" 4th	.....	Fair; morning foggy.	Good. Ploughing commenced.	
32	Dacca	" 6th	·20	Partly dry and partly cold. Rain fell on Monday morning and Thursday night.	Good.	
33	Backergunge	" 5th	·77	Hot	Good.	
34	Furreedpore	" 6th	·11	It was cloudy more or less throughout the whole week, and there was a little rain of the evening of the 5th. Health satisfactory.	Scarcity of rain is reported to have affected the crops. If rains are delayed the crops will suffer very much.	
35	Mymensingh	" 6th	1·25	Hot. Severe storm on the evening of the 4th instant.	Good.	
36	Sylhet	Mar. 30th	2·70	Heavy rain and hail-storms. The worst anticipations of an outbreak of cholera are now over. Although the rain has been very late in falling this year, the rainfall up to date is just a little over what fell during the corresponding period last year.	The heavy fall of rain last week has been most favorable for ploughing up the lands.	
37	Cachar	" 30th	8·20	Cloudy, rainy. Severe wind and thunder-storms.	The weather is very satisfactory, but I fear the tea has been considerably damaged by hail.	
38	Chittagong	Apl. 1st	Very slight.	Dry and warm.	The cold weather crops, especially sugar-cane and chillies, have suffered more or less from drought.	
39	Noakhally or Bullool	Mar. 30th	.....	Fair; strong south wind.	Good.	
40	Tipperah	Apl. 1st	0·95	Storm on Tuesday evening.	Tolerably good.	
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	Mar. 30th	.....	Sunny and foggy.	Good.	
42	Cuttack	Apl. 6th	.....	Cloudy and close.	No crops on ground. Rain wanted.	Cholera still very prevalent along the Trunk Road.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
43	Balasore	... 1872. Apl. 6th	Slight showers yesterday.	Cloudy.	The rain will be useful for the early sowings.	
44	Pooree	... Mar. 30th	.....	Cloudy.	Salt manufacture going on in the isthmus, except at Malud and Bajrakote. All well elsewhere.	
45	Hazareebaugh	... Apl. 6th	0.4	Seasonable.	Little or nothing on the ground.	
46	Lohardugga	... „ 6th	1.0	Cool and cloudy...	Very fair.	
47	Munbhoom	... „ 6th	.40	Ditto	None on the ground.	
48	Singbhoom	... Mar. 30th	.....	Unusually warm.	No crops standing.	
49	Durrung	... „ 30th	1.46	Stormy	Sugar-cane is being cut.	
50	Nowgong	... „ 30th	4.88	Windy & stormy at nights, with south-westerly gales.	Crops doing well.	
51	Seesaugor	... „ 30th	2.48	The weather, though damp, with frequent showers of rain, has been cool and healthy throughout the week under report.	Satisfactory.	
52	Kamroop	... „ 30th	1.88	Hot and dry, excepting the 27th & 29th March.	Favorable.	
53	Luckimpore	... „ 30th	2.31 Ther. — Max. 77° Min. 66°	Thunder and lightning on the nights of rainfall.	Satisfactory.	
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	... „ 30th	.....	Fair	No crops on the ground.	
55	Naga Hills	... „ 23rd	.....	Delightfully cold and healthy on the higher ranges; close, warm, and snuggy at Samagutting and the lower ranges. Hot in the plains.	All hill tribes sowing their “jhum” crops, and Agharines preparing their terraces for rice. Potatoes are also being planted out.	
56	Julpigoree	... „ 6th	1.42	Heavy storms and rain; weather cool and pleasant, and seasonable.	Ground being prepared for paddy.	
57	Gowalparah	... Mar. 30th	0.76	Misty; rainy; passing showers; and calm.	Lately there was a shower of rain. Assoo crops will grow better by more rainfalls.	
58	Garo Hills	... „ 30th	.....	Hot and dry. Very windy.	Clearances being burnt; and being made ready for cultivation.	
59	Darjeeling.	... Apl. 6th	0.44	In the hills misty and occasional rain.	In the hills wheat and barley are on the ground; mustard seed and second crop of phaphur progressing very favorably. No report from the Terai sub-division.	
60	Cooch Behar	... Mar. 30th	Since 1st Jan. 1.72	Sultry dust storm on Sunday; two thunder storms since, but accompanied by very little rain.	Good, but showers of rain are wanted.	

N.B.—The columns of the districts from which returns have not been received remain blank.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th April 1872.

T. C. PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	STATIONS.	Rain from 18th to 24th March 1872.	Rain from 25th to 31st Mar. 1872.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date	
CUTTACK.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	0.40	31st Mar. 1872.	Not received 11th to 17th Mar.
	Cuttack { Jail ...	ditto	ditto	0.63	ditto.	
	False Point ...	ditto	Not received	2.10	21st Mar. 1872	
	Jajipore ...	ditto	ditto	0.77	ditto.	
	Kendraparah ...	ditto	ditto	0.80	ditto.	
	Jugutsingapore ...	ditto	ditto	1.30	ditto ...	
	Sambulpore ...	Not received	ditto	Nil	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Balasore ...	Nil	Nil	2.70	31st Mar. 1872.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Bhuddruck ...	ditto	Not received	1.11	21st Mar. 1872	Not received 11th to 17th Mar.
	Poorce ...	ditto	Nil	0.15	31st Mar. 1872	
	Khoordah ...	ditto	Not received	0.40	21st Mar. 1872	
	Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	ditto	Nil	1.30	1st Mar. 1872.	
	Hazareebaugh { Dispensary ...	ditto	ditto	1.28	ditto.	
	Burhee ...	Not received	Not received	1.52	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Puchumba ...	Nil	Nil	0.92	1st Mar. 1872	
	Ranchee ...	ditto	ditto	1.46	ditto.	
PATNA.	Palamow ...	ditto	0.90	2.00	ditto.	Not received 11th to 17th Mar.
	Purnia ...	ditto	Nil	1.08	1st Mar. 1872.	
	Gobindpore ...	ditto	ditto	1.35	ditto.	
	Chyinsasa ...	ditto	ditto	0.42	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Patna (Bankipore) ...	ditto	ditto	2.89	ditto ...	
	Dinapore { Jail ...	ditto	ditto	2.75	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Cantonment ...	Not received	ditto	3.32	ditto ...	
	Behar ...	ditto	Not received	2.06	10th Mar. 1872.	
BHAGALPORE.	Barh ...	Nil	Nil	2.16	1st Mar. 1872.	Not received 11th to 24th Mar.
	Gya ...	ditto	ditto	2.24	ditto.	
	Sherghotty ...	ditto	ditto	1.20	ditto.	
	Nowadah ...	ditto	0.40	1.91	ditto.	
	Arungabad ...	ditto	Nil	3.56	ditto.	
	Chumbarun ...	ditto	ditto	0.51	ditto ...	
	Bettiah ...	ditto	Not received	1.20	24th Mar. 1872	
	Chuprah ...	ditto	0.37	2.87	31st Mar. 1872	
RAJSHAHY.	Sewan ...	ditto	0.02	1.23	ditto.	Not received 11th to 24th Mar.
	Mozufferpore ...	ditto	0.20	2.50	ditto.	
	Durbhangah ...	ditto	0.04	1.16	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Seetamaroe ...	Not received	Nil	1.25	ditto ...	
	Tapore ...	Nil	0.10	3.62	ditto ...	
	Mudhubani ...	Not received	Not received	2.32	17th Mar. 1872	
	Hajipore ...	Nil	Nil	3.13	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Arrah ...	ditto	0.02	2.69	ditto	
BARDWAN.	Buxar ...	ditto	0.35	3.21	ditto.	Not recorded 20th Jan. to 3rd Feb.
	Sasaram ...	ditto	Nil	1.91	ditto.	
	Bhuboah ...	ditto	ditto	2.26	ditto.	
	Benares ...	ditto	ditto	1.95	ditto.	
	Bhanganpore ...	Not received	Not received	0.48	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Mudhey poorah ...	Nil	Nil	1.00	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Banka ...	ditto	ditto	1.86	ditto.	
	Sopool ...	ditto	Not received	0.90	24th Mar. 1872	
BARDWAN.	Monghyr ...	ditto	Nil	2.08	31st Mar. 1872	Not recorded 22nd to 28th Jan., and not received 19th Feb. to 3rd March.
	Jamooie ...	ditto	ditto	1.57	ditto ...	
	Begoororai ...	ditto	0.21	5.26	ditto.	
	Deoghur ...	ditto	0.13	2.10	ditto.	
	Jamtara ...	ditto	Nil	1.50	ditto.	
	Rajmehal ...	ditto	ditto	1.10	ditto.	
	Pakour ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	14th Jan. 1872	
	Nya-Doomka ...	Nil	Nil	1.96	31st Mar. 1872.	
BARDWAN.	Purneah ...	ditto	ditto	1.84	ditto.	Not received 11th to 17th Mar.
	Kishengunge ...	ditto	ditto	1.42	ditto.	
	Arrareah ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	10th Mar. 1872.	
	Rampore Beaulah ...	Nil	Nil	2.43	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Nattore ...	ditto	ditto	2.10	ditto.	
	Bograh ...	ditto	ditto	1.12	ditto.	
	Dinagapore ...	ditto	0.03	1.85	ditto.	
	Maldah ...	ditto	Nil	1.15	ditto.	
BARDWAN.	Berhampore ...	ditto	ditto	2.99	ditto.	Not received 14th to 10th Mar.
	Jangipore ...	ditto	ditto	3.17	ditto.	
	Laulbaugh ...	ditto	ditto	3.08	ditto.	
	Jamoonkandi ...	ditto	ditto	1.34	ditto ...	
	Pubna ...	ditto	ditto	2.22	ditto.	
	Serajunge ...	ditto	ditto	2.35	ditto.	
	Bangpore ...	ditto	0.70	0.71	ditto.	
	Bhowanigunge ...	ditto	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
BARDWAN.	Titalya ...	ditto	ditto	1.38	ditto.	Not received 18th to 24th Mar.
	Burdwan ...	ditto	ditto	0.60	ditto.	
	Cutwa ...	ditto	ditto	1.91	ditto.	
	Culna ...	ditto	ditto	0.54	ditto.	
	Bood-Bood ...	ditto	ditto	1.10	ditto.	
	Banooorah ...	ditto	ditto	0.96	ditto.	
	Ranegunge ...	ditto	ditto	1.39	ditto.	
	Sooree ...	ditto	ditto	2.55	ditto.	
BARDWAN.	Hooghly ...	ditto	ditto	4.20	ditto.	Not received 18th to 24th Mar.
	Serampore ...	ditto	ditto	2.74	ditto.	
	Jehanabad ...	Not received	Not received	2.72	17th Mar. 1872	
	Howrah ...	Nil	Nil	2.66	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Midnapore ...	ditto	0.82	0.94	ditto.	
	Contai { Coll. Office ...	Not received	Nil	2.15	ditto ...	
	Contai { Eng. Office ...	Nil	ditto	1.50	ditto.	
	Gurbatta ...	ditto	ditto	1.54	ditto.	
BARDWAN.	Tumlook ...	ditto	ditto	2.63	ditto.	Not received 18th to 24th Mar.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, APRIL 10, 1872.

STATIONS.	Rain from 18th to 24th Mar. 1872.	Rain from 25th to 31st March. 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
			Inches.	Up to date.	
	Inches.	Inches.			
Krishnaghur ...	Not received	Not received	1.88	17th Mar. 1872.	Not received 5th to 11th Feb.
Bongong ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto	
Banaghat ...	ditto	ditto	1.77	ditto.	
Meherpore ...	ditto	ditto	1.43	ditto.	
Choodangah ...	ditto	ditto	1.30	ditto.	
Kooahtea ...	Nil	Nil	1.60	31st Mar. 1872.	
Jessore ...	ditto	ditto	2.69	ditto.	
Khoolnah ...	ditto	0.20	1.20	ditto.	
Jenidah ...	Not received	Not received	1.85	17th Mar. 1872.	
Nurail ...	ditto	ditto	3.01	ditto.	
Magoorah ...	ditto	ditto	0.06	ditto.	Not received 4th to 10th Mar.
Bagirhaut ...	ditto	ditto	2.66	ditto.	
Saugor Island ...	Nil	Nil	0.42	31st Mar. 1872.	
Calcutta ...	ditto	ditto	3.25	ditto.	
Alipore { Hospital ...	ditto	ditto	2.70	ditto.	
{ Jail ...	ditto	ditto	2.39	ditto.	
Barrackpore ...	ditto	ditto	3.11	ditto.	
Dum-Dum ...	ditto	ditto	2.48	ditto.	
Baraset ...	ditto	ditto	2.81	ditto.	
Satkherah ...	ditto	ditto	2.69	ditto.	
Busseerhaut ...	ditto	ditto	3.02	ditto.	Not received 18th to 24th Mar.
Diamond Harbour ...	ditto	ditto	1.91	ditto.	
Barripore ...	ditto	ditto	1.51	ditto.	
Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	ditto	0.06	1.80	ditto.	
{ Jail ...	ditto	Nil	1.25	ditto.	
Burrisaul ...	ditto	ditto	2.19	ditto.	
Dowlat Khan ...	ditto	ditto	1.80	ditto	
Perozepore ...	ditto	ditto	3.71	ditto.	
Madaripore ...	ditto	ditto	4.27	ditto.	
Furzedpore ...	ditto	ditto	0.68	ditto.	
Goalundo ...	Not received	ditto	2.06	ditto	Not received 22nd to 28th Jan.
Mymensing ...	Nil	ditto	0.86	ditto.	
Jamulpore ...	ditto	Not received	2.25	24th Mar. 1872.	
Atteah ...	ditto	Nil	1.24	31st Mar. 1872.	
Kishoregunge ...	ditto	0.99	2.53	ditto.	
Sylhet ...	ditto	5.01	6.08	ditto.	
Cachar ...	ditto	8.91	12.67	ditto.	
Hylakandy ...	ditto	Not received	3.67	24th Mar. 1872.	
Koyah ...	0.70	ditto	4.92	31st Mar. 1872.	
Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	0.50	ditto.	Not received 24th Mar. 1872.
{ Jail ...	ditto	ditto	1.58	ditto.	
Cox's Bazar ...	ditto	Not received	1.00	24th Mar. 1872.	
Rangamatee Hill ...	ditto	Nil	1.75	31st Mar. 1872.	
Noakhally ...	ditto	ditto	1.17	ditto.	
Tipperah ...	ditto	1.00	3.06	ditto.	
Brahmanbariah ...	ditto	0.25	1.71	ditto.	
Akyab ...	ditto	Nil	0.10	ditto.	
Cooch Behar ...	ditto	0.52	1.72	ditto.	
Buxa ...	0.60	Nil	2.40	ditto.	Not received 29th Feb. 1872.
Gonparah ...	Not received	Not received	0.90	10th Mar. 1872.	
Dhoolbree ...	Nil	1.55	2.55	31st Mar. 1872.	
Tura (Garro Hills) ...	ditto	Nil	0.23	ditto.	
Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ...	Not received	Not received	1.48	20th Feb. 1872.	
{ Hospital ...	0.80	0.34	2.00	31st Mar. 1872.	
Rungbee ...	Not received	Not received	1.20	20th Feb. 1872.	
Julpigoree ...	Nil	0.65	1.61	31st Mar. 1872.	
Boda ...	ditto	Nil	2.10	ditto.	
Tezporo ...	ditto	Not received	1.02	21th Mar. 1872.	Not received 24th Mar. 1872.
Nowgong ...	ditto	4.88	11.07	31st Mar. 1872.	
Mungledye ...	Not received	Not received	1.44	17th Mar. 1872.	
Burpettah ...	Nil	ditto	0.73	24th Mar. 1872.	
Gowhatty ...	ditto	1.88	4.24	31st Mar. 1872.	
Seebaugor ...	ditto	Not received	6.33	24th Mar. 1872.	
Jorehaut ...	ditto	ditto	4.97	ditto.	
Golaghat ...	ditto	ditto	4.03	ditto.	
Nazeerah ...	0.80	ditto	4.42	ditto.	
Dubrooghur ...	Nil	ditto	6.82	ditto.	Not received 24th Mar. 1872.
Suddya ...	ditto	ditto	7.82	ditto.	
Shillong ...	ditto	Nil	0.42	31st Mar. 1872.	
Cherrapunjee ...	ditto	11.34	12.45	ditto.	
Jaowai ...	ditto	Not received	1.15	24th Mar. 1872.	
Samooogoodting ...	ditto	ditto	2.09	ditto.	

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

CALCUTTA,
6th April 1872.

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 1st March to 6th April 1872.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER		Humidity Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	March 31st	10	29.897	29.915	87.0	80.5	74	S by W	...	...	CS	
	April 1st	10	29.784	29.802	93.3	80.6	56	S	...	...	C	
	1st	10	30.031	30.049	76.0	71.6	81	W by N	...	...	...	b
	2nd	10	29.827	29.845	83.0	73.7	63	SSE	...	0.39	C	
	2nd	10	29.939	29.948	83.2	75.0	67	SSE	...	...	C	
	3rd	10	29.781	29.799	90.5	71.4	35	W N W	...	...	...	b
	3rd	10	29.918	29.930	87.5	70.2	67	SSE	...	...	K	
	4th	10	29.765	29.783	87.8	79.4	67	S by W	...	...	N	
	4th	10	29.915	29.933	85.0	78.0	71	SSE	...	0.02	C	
	5th	10	29.771	29.789	85.0	77.3	69	SE	...	...	K	
SALGAD INLAND.	5th	10	29.964	29.972	85.5	77.0	66	SSE	...	0.34	C	
	6th	10	29.848	29.846	90.4	78.7	58	S by W	...	...	K, N	
	6th	10	30.018	30.036	80.5	75.9	59	W	...	...	CK	
	6th	10	29.874	29.892	91.7	77.0	48	SE	...	...	CK, C	
	March 31st	10	29.925	29.931	87	82	79	SW	17.8*	...	N	m, scuds
	April 1st	10	29.815	29.821	89	82	73	S	12.4*	...	KS	m, scuds
	1st	10	30.016	30.021	78	73	77	N	14.8*	...	N	o, u
	2nd	10	29.838	29.844	87	76	58	SE	14.5*	0.10	CS	b
	2nd	10	29.937	29.943	86	77	64	NW	9.8*	...	K	b
	3rd	10	29.787	29.793	90	78	56	S	10.6*	...	CS	b
CHITTAGONG.	3rd	10	29.911	29.917	88	81	72	SSW	9.3*	...	N	b, scuds
	4th	10	29.765	29.771	85	79	75	S	10.9*	...	N	o, u, scuds
	4th	10	29.939	29.945	88	81	72	S	12.5*	...	N	b, scuds
	5th	10	29.793	29.799	86	80	75	SSW	15.7*	...	N	b, scuds
	5th	10	29.974	29.980	86	80	75	SSW	9.8*	0.10	N	b, v
	6th	10	29.846	29.852	88	80	69	SSW	12.8*	...	N	b, scuds
	6th	10	30.017	30.023	86	74	54	NNW	10.3*	...	CK	b
	6th	10	29.893	29.899	90	78	56	SW	8.7*	...	KS	b
	March 31st	10	29.869	29.861	87	72	65	SW	7.3*	...	K	b, m
	April 1st	10	29.775	29.867	86	79	72	W	23.3*	...	K	b, m
MADRAS.	1st	10	29.801	29.884	87	80	73	SW	7.9*	...	K, KS	b, m
	2nd	10	29.840	29.933	79	76	86	N	10.5*	...	K, KS	u, g
	2nd	10	29.867	29.959	84	77	71	E	8.3*	...	K, KS	b, u
	3rd	10	29.735	29.827	86	77	64	SW	10.0*	...	K, KS	m, u
	3rd	10	29.884	29.976	84	78	75	E	4.4*	...	C	b
	4th	10	29.873	29.964	85	79	75	WSW	1.5*	...	K, KS	m
	4th	10	29.757	29.849	84	77	71	SW	7.0*	...	KS	b, m
	5th	10	29.889	29.980	88	75	52	N	4.0*	0.10	...	u
	6th	10	29.799	29.891	83	77	75	W	10.6*	...	K	b, v
	6th	10	29.939	30.030	89	80	66	Calm	2.6*	...	KS	u, g
CUTTACK.	6th	10	29.798	29.889	88	79	65	W	8.3*	...	...	b, m
	March 30th	10	29.940	29.970	89	75	49	S	3*	...	...	b
	1st	10	29.826	29.856	85	76	64	SSE	13*	...	...	b
	1st	10	29.974	30.008	87	72	45	S by W	9*	...	...	b
	2nd	10	29.831	29.861	87	77	61	SE by S	12*	...	...	b
	2nd	10	29.971	30.001	86	76	61	SSE	2*	...	...	bs
	3rd	10	29.840	29.870	89	79	62	SE by S	15*	...	...	b
	3rd	10	29.945	29.975	89	79	62	SSE	11*	...	...	bc
	4th	10	29.823	29.853	87	78	65	SE by S	15*	...	...	b
	4th	10	29.937	29.967	89	78	59	SE by S	13*	...	...	bs
AHMEDABAD.	4th	10	29.807	29.837	88	78	62	SE by S	16*	...	...	b
	5th	10	29.932	29.962	89	79	62	SE by S	8*	...	...	bc
	5th	10	29.804	29.834	87	79	62	SE	16*	...	...	bc
	6th	10	29.923	29.953	87	76	58	SE	12*	...	...	bc
	6th	10	29.846	29.876	86	77	64	SE by E	13*	...	...	bc
	6th	10	29.993	30.023	89	76	52	SE by E	9*	...	...	bc
	6th	10	29.879	29.909	88	77	58	E by S	14*	...	...	bc
	March 30th	10	29.792	29.873	90	79	59	SE	6.5*	...	...	fair
	31st	10	29.075	29.756	96	81	50	S	4.5*	...	...	fair
	1st	10	29.812	29.893	92	74	32	WNW	6.8*	...	...	fair
BOMBAY.	1st	10	29.975	29.756	102	73	20	SSE	3.0*	...	C	fair
	2nd	10	29.812	29.923	90	75	47	E	5.5*	...	N, KS	fair
	2nd	10	29.716	29.77	90	78	56	SE	5.4*	...	...	cloudy
	3rd	10	29.845	29.927	88	76	61	N	3.3*	...	KS, N	fair
	3rd	10	29.998	29.779	93	75	40	Calm	2.5*	...	...	o
	4th	10	29.855	29.937	89	78	59	S	3.7*	...	...	fair
	4th	10	29.663	29.744	91	76	47	NNR	6.2*	...	KS, N	cloudy
	5th	10	29.845	29.927	87	76	58	SW	4.2*	...	KS	cloudy
	5th	10	29.718	29.799	90	77	53	SW	0.4*	...	K	cloudy
	6th	10	29.870	29.952	85	76	64	NNR	3.6*	...	KS	cloudy
MADRAS.	6th	10	29.770	29.851	90	76	50	ENE	3.6*	...	N	fair
	6th	10	29.930	30.012	84	71	50	SSW	3.1*	...	N	u, d, cloudy
	6th	10	29.799	29.880	90	73	41	SSE	2.2*	...	N	cloudy
	March 31st	10	29.948	29.970	85	76	64	SW	1	...	...	b
	April 1st	10	29.836	29.858	85	76	64	SSW	1	...	...	b
	1st	10	29.971	29.993	85	77	68	WNW	1	...	...	b
	2nd	10	29.843	29.865	86	77	64	WNW	2	...	...	b
	2nd	10	29.951	29.973	84	77	71	WSW	1	...	...	b
	3rd	10	29.838	29.858	86	77	64	NNW	1	...	...	b
	4th	10	29.954	29.975	85	77	68	E	1	...	...	b
MADRAS.	4th	10	29.814	29.835	86	78	68	W	1	...	...	b
	5th	10	29.951	29.972	84	77	71	E	1	...	...	b
	5th	10	29.824	29.845	88	78	68	WNW	1	...	...	b
	6th	10	29.974	29.996	83	76	71	SSE	1	...	...	b
	6th	10	29.856	29.878	88	78	68	WNW	1	...	...	b
	6th	10	30.006	30.028	86	78	68	N	1	...	...	b
	6th	10	29.863	29.885	89	75	57	WNW	2	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA.
The 6th April 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th April 1872.

Month.	Date.	Reduced barometer. Inches.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Wet bulb point.	WIND.			GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.			Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.	Rain.	
April ..	1st	29.880	93.5	71.5	121.5	78.8	74.5	71.5	0.79 S by E and variable	12.0 140.3 0.39	Clear and clouds of different kinds. Strong wind from 0½ to 7¼ A.M. Thunder, lightning, and rain between 6 and 7 A.M. Drizzled at 10 A.M. Clear and cirri.
	2nd	847	90.5	70.0	142.4	82.0	73.7	67.9	61 S S W & W N W	81.2 ...	
	3rd	849	92.6	75.5	145.8	82.2	76.7	72.8	74 W S W & S S W	68.1 0.02	Cumuli and clear. Thunder at 4 P.M. Lightning on north-east at 7 P.M. Light rain between 3 and 4 P.M.
	4th	844	88.7	70.7	134.5	81.2	70.5	73.2	77 S by W & S S W	10.0 128.7 0.31	Clouds of different kinds. Strong wind and rain at 2½ P.M. Thunder and lightning at 2, 8, 9, and 11 P.M. Drizzled at 10½ P.M.
	5th	894	80.7	71.0	140.0	81.0	74.4	69.8	70 Variable	159.0	Cirro strati and cumuli. Lightning from 7¼ to 10 P.M.
	6th	939	92.2	78.0	147.7	84.1	70.2	70.7	65 W S W & S S E		Cirro cumuli and cirri and clear.
	7th	882	94.7	77.0	145.9	85.0	75.9	69.5	61 S & S by W	... 21.1 ...	Clear and cirri

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	23.2
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	94.7
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	94.4
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.70
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.78
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th	... { by lower rain gauge	0.75
	... { by anemometer gauge	0.53
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...	0.46
Ditto between the 1st January and the 7th April	...	4.00
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...	3.25

CALCUTTA,
The 8th April 1872.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation Branch.
Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal up to 29th February 1872.

CIRCLE.	Canal.	WATER SUPPLIED DURING 1871-72.				APPROXIMATE AREA IRRIGATED DURING FEBRUARY 1872.		RAINFALL.				NAVIGATION RETURN.				CHIEF IRRIGATION.		REMARKS.		
		Full supply depth.	Estimated full discharge per second.	Average depth throughout the month.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	District.	Area actually receiving the water during the month in acres.	(1) column 8 area receiving water for the first time during current year.	Total of column 9 for all previous months of the current year.	Total area irrigated up to date during the current year.	Inches during the month.	Inches up to date during the year.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Nature of traffic.	Number of boats.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.		Approximate value of goods.	Per column 8.	Per column 9.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Orissa	High Level	8	675	5	258	Cuttack	...	...	10,721	10,721	0.83	49.87	58.15	Private	43	110	1,711	1,404 0 0	...	...
	Kendrapara	7	1,263	4.75	689.251	Ditto	875	366	15,617	1,601	0.63	50.03	58.23	Local	116	729	15,427	32,852 0 0	Cotton	Discharge, through No. 8 Lock is 2.331 c. ft. per second.
	Talunda, 1st Reach.	8	1,300	6.25	45	Ditto	17	3	1,376	1,376	0.63	50.03	58.23	Government	72	842	15,132	2,459 0 0	Cotton	Discharge, through No. 8 Lock is 2.331 c. ft. per second.
	Do., 2nd do.	7	650	5.50	18	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Local	121	1,075	5,974	3,352 0 0	Cotton	Discharge, through No. 8 Lock is 2.331 c. ft. per second.
South-Western	Machonguz	5	630	4	20.50	Ditto	...	...	...	...	0.83	50.03	58.23	Local	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	8	875	...	...	Midnapore	947	107	6,874	7,054	0.30	63.55	Not available	Local	1,581	9,117	84,772	4,03,710 0 0	Ditto	Discharge, through No. 8 Lock is 2.331 c. ft. per second.
Orissa	Panchkoora	6	240	4.30	156.47	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Local	10	246	3,858	542 0 0	Paddy	No irrigation.
	Tidal	...	...	...	...	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Local	77	319	9,072	12,629 0 0	Paddy	No irrigation.
	Feb. 1871.	...	...	...	...	Total	1,346	478	35,001	35,478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	High Level	...	...	...	...	Cuttack	...	...	22,035	22,035	0.38	48.54	53.59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South-Western	Kendrapara	...	...	...	...	Ditto	2,501	882	68,970	69,362	0.56	48.51	53.88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Talunda	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1,000	50	22,150	22,150	0.53	48.51	53.88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South-Western	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	Midnapore	...	...	29,114	29,114	0.40	49.25	53.88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Panchkoora	...	...	...	...	Howrah	...	...	878	878	2.50	48.10	Not available.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	Total	2,803	742	142,797	143,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

G. A. SEARLE, Lieut.-Colonel, S. C.,
For Offg. Joint-Secy., Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

The 4th April 1872.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendiaparah Canal during the month of February 1872.

Distance from CUTTACK TO TERMINAL LOCK AT TIDE WATER 42 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEA BOARD.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	TONNAGE.		Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	TONNAGE.		Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	TONNAGE.		Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	TONNAGE.		Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.

N.B.—The tonnage shown above is that of the boats and not of the cargo.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldundah Canal during the month of February 1872.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 25 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.				
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE.		TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE.		TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.				
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.					Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.											
15	Paddy	...	Rs. 1,300	4,034	...	...	...	53	Laterite	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	Local	...	...	...	
1	Cotton	...	700	4,413	...	...	...	9	Lime	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	Iron works	...	...	...	
2	Mustard	...	450	628	...	...	...	43	Rubble	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Charcoal	...	15	187	...	...	...	4	Oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Tundy grass	...	117	2,108	...	...	...	1	Calamita, brilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Bamboos, No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	24,458	...	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Metal	...	440	16,864	...	...	...	150	Empty	...	...	35,137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Timber, No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	71	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Empty	...	...	5,977	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Demurrage at 4 as per day for 3 days	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...				
121	3,322	8,165	1,078	5,973	106	8	5	1,000	3,525	6,23,863	19,702	82,656	423	351	...	6,847	19,780	88,630	532	13	7	

The tonnage shown is that of the boats not of the cargo.

The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the High Level Canal during the month of February 1872.
 LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 37 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.				
Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	REMARKS.		
				Mds.	Rs.							Mds.	Rs.											
1	Coir ropes, hemp, &c.	40	00	43	...	...	0 0 7	2	Empty	...	1,030	...	...	...	5 0 0	43	Local	...	1,404	110	1,711	Rs. As. P.	23 14 2
2	Straw	315	10	350	...	...	1 10 0	3	Firewood	...	3,529	...	...	...	17 0 0	9	Irrig. work	1,475	1,102	130	2,734	...	54 8 2
18	Empty	100	9	156	...	...	0 12 0	1	Cyls	...	25	...	...	...	9 0 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Rice, Paddy, &c.	...	...	723	...	...	5 1 10	3	Ralls	...	631	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Furniture	174	185	199	...	...	2 0 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Jaggery	296	405	905	...	...	4 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Boat, Palkee, &c.	170	350	181	...	...	1 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Vegetable	...	60	116	...	...	0 2 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Tent	25	10	30	...	...	3 13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Passenger, No. 1...	243	240	261	...	...	0 0 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Chairs	...	138	102	...	...	1 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43		1,475	1,464	3,080	110	1,711	22 14 2	9		2,735	1,102	6,296	130	2,734	31 10 0	52		4,210	2,568	300	4,145	54 8 2	The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.	

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal during the month of February 1872.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 24 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.				
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE.		TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE.		TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Rs. As. P.	Value of traffic.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rs. As. P.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.					Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.											
62	Coal	34,147	15,591	54,400	...	...	...	1	Stores	156	2,440	304	6,900	...	...	1,591	Local	78,514	4,03,710	9,117	81,772	1,490	8 0
12	Cotton	1,295	23,025	2,375	...	...	...	0	Shooting	...	...	6,900	...	...	...	10	Imm. works	2,590	512	246	3,858	75 6 0	
9	Firewood	419	2,313	1,525	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Grain	310	4,791	7,250	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Hides and horns	2,972	57,432	7,925	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Jaggery and sugar	2,518	11,339	6,725	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Metal	1,327	33,877	9,030	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
166	Miscellaneous	10,352	39,849	24,775	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Oil and oilseeds	1,455	6,259	3,425	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Paddy and rice	2,531	3,193	5,125	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Pice-goods	2,128	4,611	9,150	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Garden produce	245	1,432	465	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Pottery	1,196	1,470	4,875	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Salt	285	12,130	3,275	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Silk and indigo	2,620	90,457	8,457	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Tea	605	2,275	1,400	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Straw	1,723	772	5,575	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Tobacco	2,455	14,506	5,540	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Shooting	1,915	410	2,075	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Sand	1,430	64	2,675	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Bricks	875	64	1,500	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Raffs of timbers	...	5,527	1,500	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Raffs or hatchets	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
292	Empty boats	...	30	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Passengers	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Mis. Revenue	...	...	No. 9,125	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Police boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,351		78,014	4,93,710	2,56,125	9,147	84,772	1,180	3 0	...	2,340	512	6,900	246	3,858	75 6 0	1,591	...	81,174	4,01,272	9,383	88,680	1,571	14 0	

The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.

IRRIGATION BRANCH PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Set me: shows amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgelee Tidal Canal during the month of February 1872
LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN. 26 MILES.

AB

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE.		TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	REMARKS.
		Weight of cargo.	Maunds.	Value of cargo.	Tons.										
7	Paddy ..	540	482	1,015	Rs. As. P.	77	Local	3,845	12,630	0	9,072	50 10 0	The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.
27	Empty boats	...	...	1,715	...	...	6 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Clothes ..	135	5,700	415	...	...	9 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Jaggery ..	25	75	125	...	...	2 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Pottery ..	200	45	400	...	...	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Mustard ..	75	300	125	...	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Thread ..	65	1,800	225	...	...	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Grain ..	175	600	225	...	...	1 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Tobacco ..	240	800	625	...	...	1 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Salt ..	275	1,100	425	...	...	3 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Spices ..	25	400	125	...	...	2 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Charcoal ..	40	30	200	...	...	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Coal ..	400	100	450	...	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Haulal wood	70	16	140	...	...	2 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Firewood	125	14	350	...	...	0 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Cow ..	315	1,100	975	...	...	1 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Sand ..	1,050	84	1,750	...	...	4 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Straw ..	30	4	150	...	...	8 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Water ..	100	...	275	...	...	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77		3,845	12,630	9,770	349	9,072	50 10 0	77		3,845	12,630	0	9,072	50 10 0	

CALCUTTA,
9th April 1872

G. A. SEARLE, Lieutenant-Colonel, S. C.,
to Chief Engr., and Lt.-Secy., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch, Bengal.
Offg.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd March 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

COACHING TRAFFIC.							MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.							Total traffic receipts.					
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.					Weight carried.			Receipts.									
		Rs.	As.	P.	£	s.	d.	Mds.	Srs.	Rs.	As.	P.							
Total traffic for the week	102,744	1,87,006	12	6	17,142	5	9	708,223	10	3,70,748	11	3	33,985	6	0	51,127	11	9	
Or per mile of railway	...	146	1	7	13	7	10	280	10	4	...	28	11	0	39	18	10
For previous 11 weeks of half-year...	1,130,330	17,51,802	11	9	160,856	18	4	8,208,363	20	48,94,160	12	6	448,631	0	3	609,488	4	7	
Total for 12 weeks	1,233,083	19,41,800	8	3	17,790	4	1	8,916,586	39	52,64,908	7	9	482,616	12	3	669,615	16	4	
COMPARISON.																			
Total for corresponding week of previous year	124,343	1,85,119	2	1	16,960	5	1	642,142	0	3,91,320	9	10	36,1	56	0	53,125	6	0	
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	...	144	10	11	13	5	3	...	...	308	4	3	...	28	5	2	41	10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,287,434	19,36,460	12	11	177,500	14	8	7,915,321	0	46,67,966	2	1	427,896	17	11	605,406	12	7	

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd March 1872, on 223 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	5,411	15,174 9 1	1,391 0 1	66,612 11	19,413 6 9	1,779 11 3	3,179 11 4
Or per mile of railway ...	...	68 0 9	6 4 9	...	87 0 11	7 19 7	14 4 4
For previous 11 weeks of half-year...	58,359	1,84,800 9 9	16,948 6 1	85,708 30	2,24,449 13 0	20,674 11 4	37,522 17 5
Total for 12 weeks ...	63,770	2,00,065 2 10	18,339 6 2	862,380 30	2,43,863 3 9	22,354 2 7	40,683 8 9
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,015	15,400 3 5	1,411 13 9	57,270 20	16,929 1 4	1,551 16 8	2,963 10 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	69 0 11	6 6 7	...	75 14 8	6 19 2	13
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	56,048	2,05,814 12 6	18,866 7 1	632,369 0	1,91,124 7 10	17,794 14 10	36,661 1 11

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd March 1872, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	37,780½	18,857 12 9	1,728 12 8	166,201 7½	32,462 13 5	2,975 15 3	4,704 7 11
Or per mile of railway ...	241	120 7 11	11 0 11	1,062 0	207 6 11	10 0 3	30 1 2
For previous 11 weeks of half-year...	348,209½	2,29,771 8 3	21,062 7 9	1,283,212 27½	2,95,050 12 8	27,046 6 5	48,168 14 2
Total for 12 weeks ...	386,990	2,48,629 1 0	22,791 0 5	1,449,413 35½	3,27,513 10 1	30,022 1 8	52,813 2 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	33,704	20,370 8 2	2,417 16 11	168,940 32	36,519 7 5	3,327 11 10	36 16 10
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	216	168 8 8	15 9 0	1,070 0	233	21 7 10	36 16 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	370,849½	2,25,565 9 0	21,592 11 8	1,508,982 0	3,11,910 6 4	28,592 6 11	50,184 18 7

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 23rd March 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	7,500	1,190 4 0	119 0 6	22,729 10	983 0 6	69 6 0	188 6 6
Or per mile of railway ...	270	42 8 2	4 3 0	811 30	24 12 0	2 0 6	6 12 6
For previous weeks of half-year	161,074	23,661 5 0	2,360 2 9	338,948 10	10,596 3 6	1,059 12 5	...
Total for weeks ...	168,643	24,851 9 6	2,485 3 3	361,677 20	11,280 4 0	1,128 18 5	...
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	7,778	1,224 6 9	122 8 10	19,580 20	589 9 0	58 19 1	181 7 11
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	277	43 11 8	4 7 6	699 12	21 0 11	2 2 1	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	168,616	24,014 1 9	2,601 8 3	289,867 8	9,366 14 0	936 13 10	3,538 2 1

No. 16

Of 1872



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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		Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ...	323

Prices Current of food-grains and salt in the several districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the week ending Monday, the 15th April 1872.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI, 1871, CONSISTING OF 857353 TOLAHS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
No.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.				BARLEY.				RICE, BEST SORT.				RICE, COMMON.				BAJRA.				JOWAR.				GRAM.				SALT.				REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
		1871.		Corresponding week of	1871.		Corresponding week of	1871.		Corresponding week of	1871.		Corresponding week of	1871.		Corresponding week of	1871.		Corresponding week of	1871.		Corresponding week of	1871.		Corresponding week of	1871.		Corresponding week of																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
		Present week ending 15th April	Past week ending 8th April		Present week ending 15th April.	Past week ending 8th April.		Present week ending 15th April.	Past week ending 8th April.		Present week ending 15th April.	Past week ending 8th April.		Present week ending 15th April.	Past week ending 8th April.		Present week ending 15th April.	Past week ending 8th April.		Present week ending 15th April.	Past week ending 8th April.		Present week ending 15th April.	Past week ending 8th April.		Present week ending 15th April.	Past week ending 8th April.		Present week ending 15th April.	Past week ending 8th April.	Present week ending 15th April.	Past week ending 8th April.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
1	Patna	195	205	283	302	279	19	181	114	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	209	214	

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 13th April 1872.

No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
1	Patna	... Apl. 13th	.....	Fine	... No change since last week.	
2	Gya	... " 13th	.....	Hot	... Rubbee crop reaped. General outturn good.	
3	Chumparun	... " 13th	.....	Fair	... Rubbee crop good. Indigo prospects are at present very good.	
4	Sarun	... " 13th	.....	Dry west winds; fair weather.	Rubbee crops being stocked. The outturn is excellent. The rahur is being reaped. Indigo has germinated well.	
5	Shahabad	... " 13th	.....	Fair	... Rubbee crops gathered. Little change can be expected in regard to the indigo crop until the beginning of rains.	
6	Tirhoot	... " 13th	.....	Days are getting warm	Indigo prospects hopeful. Spring crops being gathered here and there.	
7	Bhaugulpore	... " 13th	28	Cloudy at times	... Rain wanted to enable ploughing operations to be carried on for the bhadoi crops. Cold weather harvest has turned out excellent.	
8	Monghyr	... " 13th	.....	Seasonable	... No crops on the ground.	
9	Purneah	... " 12th	.....	Seasonable	... Rubbee crops are reaped. People have commenced ploughing for bhadoi crops. Rain is wanted.	
10	Rajmehal	... " 13th	.....	Very hot during the day.	Mangoes still promising. Indigo reported on favorably, but wanting rain.	
11	Deoghur	... " 13th	.....	Very hot	... Rain wanted very much.	
12	Nya Doomka	... " 13th	.....	Hot and dry	... Nothing on the ground.	
13	Godda	... " 13th	.....	Very hot	... Mohwa crop abundant.	
14	Pakour	... " 13th	.....	Not stated.	... Nothing to report.	
15	Jamtara	... " 13th	.....	Hot, and at times threatening.	... Nothing to report.	
16	Rajshahye	... " 13th	0.32	Rained on the 6th. Hot.	The recent rain has enabled the cultivators to commence preparing their lands for rice crops.	
17	Bograh	... " 13th	.....	Hot	... More rain is wanted.	
18	Dinagopore	... " 13th	.....	Very hot	... Want of rain in October has caused the mustard to be rather scanty. Its price has risen from 4 to 7 pies.	
19	Maldah	... " 13th	0.16	First day of the week was cloudy and rainy.	Good.	
20	Moorshedabad	... " 13th	.....	Very hot	... Hardly any crops on the ground, except mulberry and indigo. Prospects good.	
21	Pubna	... " 13th	.....	Hot	... Good.	
22	Bungpore	... " 13th	.....	Very hot	... Ploughing going on extensively. Where the crops have been sown, the young plants are appearing, and seem to be thriving.	
23	Burdwan	... " 8th	0.72	Hot and fair in some parts.	Favorable; spring crops, cotton, and teel are growing well.	
24	Bancoorah	... " 12th	1.32	Occasional storms, but otherwise dry.	There has been some heavy rain during the week, which has benefited the crops considerably.	
25	Beerbhoom	... " 13th	0.65	It rained on the night of the 5th. Hot.	Nothing to remark.	
26	Hooghly	... " 13th	.....	Clear and hot	... Mangoes seem to be a fair crop. Boro dhan is growing well.	
27	Howrah	... " 13th	1.04	Favorable	... Crops slightly affected by hail, but no very material injury done.	
28	Midnapore	... " 13th	.....	Hot; slight storms in various places.	Rain is wanted.	

Fever has the district.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
29	Nuddea	1872. Apl. 13th	.....	Very hot	Rain is much wanted. Cholera is abating to some extent.	
30	Jessore	" 13th	·06	Very hot; there was a little rain on the 11th.	Not much crop on the ground. In some parts indigo spring sowings have commenced.	
31	24-Pergunnahs.	" 13th	·80	Rainfall on Friday afternoon. More rain seems likely.	Prospects better owing to the rains. No damage done except to indigo, of which there is now but little in the district.	
32	Dacca	" 13th	·80	Rainfall on Friday afternoon. More rain seems likely.	Prospects better owing to the rains. No damage done except to indigo, of which there is now but little in the district.	
33	Backergunge	" 12th	.....	Excessively hot	Good.	
34	Furreedpore	" 6th	.....	Hot. Health generally satisfactory, though cholera is reported to have broken out in Mat-lakhali outposts.	The crops generally are very parched for want of rain.	
35	Mymensingh	" 13th	.....	Fair	Favorable.	
36	Sylhet	" 6th	6·14	Very cool for this time of the year.	Ryots busy in ploughing up their lands.	
37	Cachar	" 6th	1·73	Days fair; nights cloudy and rainy.	No crops.	
38	Chittagong	" 6th	·26	Variable	Not so satisfactory as in last year.	
39	Noakhally or Bulloah.	" 6th	0·35	Fair	Good; want of rain much felt.	
40	Tipperah	" 6th	1·02	Very hot; occasional rain.	Spring crops good.	
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	" 6th	·58	Rained two days during the week.	Good.	
42	Cuttack.	" 13th	.....	Seasonable	Rain much wanted.	
43	Balasore	" 6th	.....	Cloudy. A few drops of rain fell on the 4th.		
44	Pooree	" 6th	.....	Cloudy. A few drops of rain fell on the 4th.		
45	Hazarcebaugh	" 13th	.....	Hot and seasonable	Nothing on the ground. Mohwa crop good.	
46	Lohardugga	" 13th	0·29	Cloudy; hot	Rubbee harvest reaped; out-turn good.	
47	Maunbhoom	" 13th	.....	Cool and fine	No crops on the ground.	
48	Singbhoom	" 7th	0·45	Seasonable	No crops on the ground.	
49	Durrung	" 6th	0·43	Variable	Sugarcane being cut; crop above the average.	
50	Nowgong	" 6th	·60	Nights and mornings cool. Days hot, with occasional thunderstorms.	Spring crop doing well.	
51	Seelsaugor	" 6th	3·86	Cool; cloudy days, with frequent showers of rain.	No crops on the ground.	
52	Kamroop	" 6th	0·48	Hot and dry, excepting the 2nd.	Prospect of crops favorable.	
53	Luckimpore	" 6th	3·01	High wind. Thunder and lightening with hailstones.	Satisfactory.	
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	" 6th	0·13	Heavy rain in China and in other parts of the district. Almost none in the neighbourhood.	No crops on the ground.	
55	Naga Hills	Mar. 30th	.....	Cold on the higher ranges; close and warm in the lower ranges; and hot in the plains.	All hill tribes sowing their jhum crops, and Angamies preparing their terraces for rice. Potatoes being planted.	
56	Julpigoree	Apl. 13th	.....	Days very hot; mornings and evenings cool.	Rain much wanted.	
57	Gowalparah	" 6th	0·81	Misty, drizzling rain, passing showers.	Assoo crops will grow better by more rainfalls.	
58	Garo Hills	" 6th	1·36	Fair	Sowing dhan and other grains.	
59	Darjeeling	" 13th	0·42	Occasionally rainy; slight showers in the Terai.	No crops at present in the Terai; wheat and barley being reaped in the hills, yield about 4 less than was anticipated.	
60	Cooch Behar	" 6th	2·54	Three thunder-storms this week; one accompanied by very high wind.	Nothing particular to report.	

N.B.—The columns of the districts from which returns have not been received remain blank.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
17th April 1872.T. J. C. PLOWMAN,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 25th to 31st Mar. 1872.	Rain from 1st to 7th April 1872.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1872		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
CUTTACK.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	0.40	7th April 1872.	
	{ Jail ...	ditto	ditto	0.68	ditto.	
	False Point ...	ditto	Not received	2.40	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Jajipore ...	ditto	ditto	0.77	ditto.	
	Kendraparah ...	ditto	ditto	0.80	ditto.	
	Jugutsingapore ...	ditto	ditto	1.80	ditto.	Not received 11th to 17th Mar.
	Sambulpore ...	Not received	ditto	Nil	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Belasore ...	Nil	0.37	3.07	7th April 1872.	
	Bhuddruck ...	Not received	2.07	3.18	ditto.	Not received 25th to 31st March.
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Pooree ...	Nil	Nil	0.15	ditto.	
	Khoordah ...	ditto	Not received	0.40	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Hasareebaugh { Jail ...	ditto	0.39	1.69	7th April 1872.	
	{ Dispensary ...	ditto	0.40	1.68	ditto.	
	Burhee ...	Not received	Not received	1.52	17th Mar. 1872	
	Puchumba ...	Nil	0.20	1.12	7th April 1872.	
	Ranchee ...	ditto	1.00	2.58	ditto.	
	Palanow ...	0.99	0.25	2.34	ditto.	
	Purulia ...	Nil	0.82	1.90	ditto.	
PATNA.	Gobindpore ...	ditto	Nil	1.35	ditto.	
	Chyebassa ...	ditto	0.82	1.24	ditto.	
	Patna (Bankipore) ...	ditto	Nil	2.89	ditto	Not received 11th to 17th Mar.
	Dinapore { Jail ...	ditto	0.11	2.86	ditto.	
	{ Cantonment ...	ditto	0.11	3.43	ditto.	
	Behar ...	ditto	0.80	2.36	ditto	Not received 11th to 24th Mar.
	Barh ...	ditto	0.27	2.43	ditto.	
	Gya ...	ditto	0.23	2.57	ditto.	
	Sherghotty ...	ditto	0.41	1.64	ditto.	
BENGALPORE.	Nowadah ...	0.40	Nil	1.91	ditto.	
	Arungabad ...	Nil	0.04	3.40	ditto.	
	Chumpara ...	ditto	Nil	0.51	ditto.	
	Bettiah ...	ditto	Not received	1.20	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Chuprah ...	0.37	Nil	2.87	7th April 1872.	
	Sewan ...	0.02	Not received	1.23	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Mozufferpore ...	0.20	Nil	2.50	7th April 1872.	
	Durbhangah ...	0.04	ditto	1.16	ditto.	Not received 11th to 24th Mar.
	Seetamarree ...	Nil	ditto	1.25	ditto	
RAJSHAHY.	Tajpore ...	0.10	ditto	3.62	ditto.	Not received 19th Feb. to 3rd Mar.
	Mudhubani ...	Not received	Not received	2.02	17th Mar. 1872	
	Hajipore ...	Nil	0.19	3.32	7th April 1872.	
	Arrah ...	0.02	0.05	2.74	ditto.	
	Buzar ...	0.35	Nil	3.21	ditto.	
	Sasaram ...	Nil	0.15	2.06	ditto.	
	Bhubooh ...	ditto	0.23	2.49	ditto.	
	Benares ...	Not received	Not received	1.05	31st Mar. 1872.	Not received 11th to 31st Mar.
	Bhaugulpore ...	Nil	0.28	0.76	7th April 1872	
BARDHAMAN.	Mudheyppoorah ...	ditto	0.20	1.20	ditto.	
	Banka ...	ditto	Nil	1.86	ditto.	
	Soopool ...	ditto	ditto	0.99	ditto.	
	Mouhyr ...	ditto	0.10	2.18	ditto.	
	Jamoeie ...	ditto	Nil	1.57	ditto	Not recorded 29th Jan. to 3rd Feb.
	Begoeserai ...	0.21	0.20	3.46	ditto.	
	Deoghur ...	0.12	Nil	2.46	ditto.	
	Jamtara ...	Nil	0.17	1.07	ditto.	
	Rajmehal ...	ditto	1.13	2.23	ditto.	
BARDHAMAN.	Pakour ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Nya-Doomka ...	Nil	1.14	3.10	7th April 1872.	
	Purneah ...	ditto	0.80	2.64	ditto.	
	Kishengunge ...	ditto	Not received	1.49	31st Mar. 1872.	Not recorded 22nd to 28th Jan., and not received 19th Feb. to 3rd March.
	Arrarah ...	Not received	ditto	Nil	10th Mar. 1872	
	Hampore Beaulah ...	Nil	0.76	3.19	7th April 1872.	
	Nattore ...	ditto	0.18	2.58	ditto.	
	Bograh ...	ditto	0.41	1.53	ditto.	
	Dinagapore ...	0.03	Nil	1.85	ditto.	
BARDHAMAN.	Maldah ...	Nil	0.24	1.79	ditto.	
	Berhampore ...	ditto	0.42	3.41	ditto.	
	Jangipore ...	ditto	0.53	3.70	ditto.	
	Laulbaugh ...	ditto	0.39	3.47	ditto.	
	Jamoonkandi ...	ditto	0.01	1.35	ditto.	
	Pubna ...	ditto	0.33	2.55	ditto.	
	Serajgunge ...	ditto	0.01	2.36	ditto.	
	Baugpore ...	0.30	0.60	1.31	ditto.	
	Bhowanigunge ...	Nil	0.61	0.61	ditto.	
BARDHAMAN.	Titulya ...	ditto	0.60	1.98	ditto.	
	Bardwan ...	ditto	0.15	0.75	ditto.	
	Cutwa ...	ditto	Not received	1.91	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Culina ...	ditto	ditto	0.54	ditto.	
	Bood-Bood ...	ditto	ditto	1.10	ditto.	
	Bancoorah ...	ditto	1.62	2.58	7th April 1872.	
	Raneegunge ...	ditto	1.08	2.47	ditto.	
	Sooree ...	ditto	0.76	3.31	ditto.	
	Hooghly ...	ditto	Not received	4.20	31st Mar. 1872.	
BARDHAMAN.	Serampore ...	ditto	2.99	5.77	7th April 1872.	
	Jehanabad ...	ditto	1.70	4.42	ditto.	
	Howrah ...	ditto	1.04	3.80	ditto.	
	Midnapore ...	0.52	Nil	0.94	ditto.	
	Centai { Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	Nil	0.84	2.49	ditto	Not received 18th to 24th Mar.
	{ Esq. Engr.'s Office ...	ditto	Not received	1.50	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Gurbetta ...	ditto	0.83	2.37	7th April 1872.	
	Tamlook ...	ditto	0.82	3.05	ditto.	

DIVISIONS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 25th to 31st March. 1872.	Rain from 1st to 7th April 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
PRESIDENT.	Krishnagur ...	Nil	0.40	2.23	7th April 1872.	Not received 18th to 24th Mar. Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
	Bongong ...	ditto	Not received	1.21	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Banaghat ...	ditto	0.61	2.38	7th April 1872.	
	Meherpore ...	ditto	1.29	2.72	ditto.	
	Choodangah ...	Not received	0.70	2.00	ditto ...	
	Kooshtea ...	Nil	0.38	1.88	ditto.	
	Jessore ...	ditto	0.23	2.22	ditto.	
	Khoolnah ...	0.20	0.15	1.35	ditto.	
	Jeudiah ...	Not received	Not received	1.85	17th Mar. 1872.	
	Nurail ...	ditto	ditto	3.01	ditto.	
	Magoorah ...	ditto	ditto	0.04	ditto.	
	Bagirhaut ...	ditto	ditto	2.66	ditto.	
	Saugor Island ...	Nil	0.20	0.62	7th April 1872.	
	Calcutta ...	ditto	0.75	4.00	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital ...	ditto	0.81	3.51	ditto.	
	{ Jail ...	ditto	0.77	3.16	ditto.	
	Barrackpore ...	ditto	Not received	3.11	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Dum-Dum ...	ditto	ditto	2.48	ditto.	
	Baraset ...	ditto	ditto	2.81	ditto.	
	Satkherah ...	ditto	ditto	2.59	ditto.	
	Busseerhaut ...	ditto	ditto	3.02	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour ...	ditto	ditto	1.91	ditto.	
	Barripore ...	ditto	ditto	1.51	ditto.	
DACCA.	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	0.06	0.50	2.30	7th April 1872.	
	{ Jail ...	Nil	0.20	1.45	ditto.	
	Burrisaul ...	ditto	0.77	2.98	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan ...	ditto	Not received	1.80	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Perozepore ...	ditto	0.34	4.05	7th April 1872.	
	Madarpore ...	ditto	0.90	5.17	ditto.	
	Furzedpore ...	ditto	0.11	0.79	ditto.	
	Goulundo ...	ditto	Nil	2.06	ditto.	
	Mymensing ...	ditto	0.92	1.78	ditto.	
	Jamulpore ...	ditto	0.25	2.50	ditto.	
	Atteah ...	ditto	0.30	1.54	ditto.	
	Kishoregunge ...	0.09	2.29	3.82	ditto.	
	Sylhet ...	5.01	3.83	10.49	ditto.	
	Cacher ...	8.91	1.62	14.29	ditto.	
CHITTAGONG.	Hylakandy ...	3.15	Not received	7.12	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Koyah ...	1.33	3.56	8.48	7th April 1872.	
	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	0.10	0.60	ditto.	
	{ Jail ...	ditto	0.26	1.84	ditto.	
	Cor's Bazar ...	0.05	Not received	1.11	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Rangamates Hill ...	Nil	0.73	2.48	7th April 1872.	
	Noakhally ...	ditto	0.35	1.52	ditto.	
COOCH BEHAR.	Tipperah ...	1.00	1.72	5.68	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah ...	0.25	Not received	1.71	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Akyab ...	Nil	Nil	0.10	7th April 1872.	
	Cooch Behar ...	0.62	2.64	4.26	ditto.	
	Buxa ...	Nil	2.13	4.59	ditto.	
	Goalparah ...	0.76	Not received	1.66	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Dhooobree ...	1.55	1.15	3.70	7th April 1872.	
	Tura (Garó Hills) ...	Nil	1.36	1.59	ditto.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ...	Not received	Not received	1.48	29th Feb. 1872.	
	{ Hospital ...	0.34	0.22	2.22	7th April 1872.	
AMAL.	Rungbee ...	Not received	Not received	1.20	29th Feb. 1872.	
	Julpigore ...	0.65	1.15	2.76	7th April 1872.	
	Boda ...	Nil	Not received	2.10	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Tesore ...	1.46	ditto	3.08	ditto.	
	Nowgong ...	4.88	0.60	11.67	7th April 1872.	
	Mungledye ...	1.61	Not received	3.05	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Burpettah ...	0.37	ditto	1.10	ditto.	
	Gowhatty ...	1.88	0.48	4.72	7th April 1872.	
	Seebanugor ...	4.31	Not received	10.64	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Jorehnut ...	2.98	ditto	7.95	ditto.	
	Golaghat ...	2.22	ditto	0.25	ditto.	
	Naseerah ...	3.11	ditto	7.53	ditto.	
	Debrooghur ...	2.65	ditto	9.37	ditto.	
	Suddya ...	1.90	ditto	9.72	ditto.	
	Shillong ...	Nil	ditto	0.42	ditto.	
	Cherrapoonjee ...	11.34	0.75	18.20	7th April 1872.	
	Jaowai ...	0.39	Not received	1.54	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Samoogoodting ...	Nil	ditto	2.09	ditto.	

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th April 1872.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 7th to 13th April 1872.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	April											
	7th	10	29.957	29.975	87.6	76.7	68	S by W	...	...	...	b
	16	16	29.819	29.837	84.5	78.0	39	S by W	...	...	C	...
	8th	10	29.902	29.920	88.5	74.2	47	W	...	...	CK	...
	16	16	29.785	29.753	95.7	75.2	34	W by N	...	...	...	...
	9th	10	29.831	29.849	91.3	78.5	53	S W	...	...	...	b
	16	16	29.708	29.724	96.5	76.8	38	S by W	...	...	CS	...
	10th	10	29.809	29.827	91.1	77.6	53	S W	...	...	...	b
	16	16	29.683	29.701	99.4	77.2	33	S S W	...	...	K	...
	11th	10	29.700	29.808	87.3	74.5	61	W S W	...	...	S	...
	16	16	29.697	29.715	89.5	74.0	45	E S E	...	...	CS	...
	12th	10	29.786	29.814	86.7	79.4	70	S by W	...	...	CK	...
SANDWICH ISLAND.	16	16	29.680	29.698	95.0	81.0	52	S by W	...	...	CK	...
	13th	10	29.801	29.829	90.0	79.6	63	S S W	...	...	...	b
	16	16	29.703	29.721	95.5	75.3	36	S	...	...	...	b
	7th	10	29.976	29.989	89	81	69	W	10.2°	...	C	b
	16	16	29.836	29.843	89	79	62	S S W	10.7°	...	CK	b
	8th	10	29.898	29.904	91	80	60	S W	5.9°	...	K	b
	16	16	29.784	29.779	89	80	66	S	13.4°	...	KS	b
	9th	10	29.810	29.816	90	82	69	S W	10.6°	...	...	b
	16	16	29.740	29.746	89	83	76	S	14.9°	...	...	b, m
	10th	10	29.829	29.835	91	82	68	S W	13.3°	...	...	b
	16	16	29.730	29.736	90	83	73	S S W	14.3°	...	C	b, m
	11th	10	29.799	29.805	91	82	66	S W	8.4°	...	C, CK	b
CHITTAGONG.	16	16	29.710	29.718	93	74	37	E	9.6°	...	N	b
	12th	10	29.802	29.808	90	83	73	S S W	17.8°	...	K	b, m, scuds
	16	16	29.705	29.711	87	80	72	S	16.0°	...	N	b
	13th	10	29.837	29.843	89	82	73	S S W	12.7°	...	C	b
	16	16	29.721	29.727	86	82	63	S	16.1°	...	N	b
	7th	10	29.864	29.845	90	79	59	N	4.5°	...	...	b, m
	16	16	29.732	29.832	94	77	43	W	11.4°	...	...	b
	8th	10	29.808	29.809	92	80	57	S	2.9°	...	...	b, m
	16	16	29.685	29.776	91	81	63	W	11.6°	...	...	b
	9th	10	29.792	29.883	91	78	53	W	3.7°	...	...	b
	16	16	29.643	29.773	91	80	60	W S W	10.1°	...	...	b
	10th	10	29.758	29.848	94	82	58	S	3.1°	...	...	b, m
MADRAS.	16	16	29.662	29.763	91	73	66	S W	11.4°	...	...	b, m
	11th	10	29.761	29.842	90	83	73	S	4.2°	...	...	b, m
	16	16	29.607	29.765	88	83	80	S W	13.3°	...	...	b, m
	12th	10	29.755	29.846	90	84	76	S W	4.7°	...	K	b, m
	16	16	29.663	29.756	92	80	67	S W	12.6°	...	...	b
	13th	10	29.785	29.876	91	80	60	S W	3.4°	...	K	b, m
	16	16	29.685	29.776	91	82	66	W S W	9.8°	...	...	b, m
	7th	10	29.987	29.917	88	76	55	E by N	9°	...	...	bc
	16	16	29.871	29.901	88	77	58	E by N	12°	...	...	bc
	8th	10	29.943	29.972	87	75	55	E	6°	...	...	bc
	16	16	29.815	29.845	86	78	61	E S E	12°	...	...	b
	9th	10	29.888	29.918	88	76	65	S E	10°	...	...	b
UTTARANCHAL.	16	16	29.776	29.806	87	77	61	S E	11°	...	...	b
	10th	10	29.847	29.917	89	79	63	S E by S	9°	...	...	b
	16	16	29.778	29.808	88	78	62	S E	11°	...	...	b
	11th	10	29.897	29.907	89	76	59	S S E	10°	...	...	b
	16	16	29.792	29.792	87	76	58	S E by S	14°	...	...	b
	12th	10	29.859	29.899	88	76	55	S by E	11°	...	...	bc
	16	16	29.736	29.766	86	75	57	S E	13°	...	...	bc
	13th	10	29.871	29.911	89	77	66	S S E	10°	...	...	b
	16	16	29.754	29.784	88	77	58	S E by S	12°	...	...	bc
	7th	10	29.887	29.909	88	76	55	S W	2.1°	...	...	fair
	16	16	29.713	29.794	97	75	32	S S W	2.9°	...	N, KS	cloudy
	8th	10	29.812	29.813	93	69	26	S S W	2.3°	...	...	fair
ARUNACHAL.	16	16	29.638	29.719	101	72	20	S S W	3.9°	...	...	fair
	9th	10	29.760	29.841	92	76	45	S S W	2.1°	...	...	fair
	16	16	29.617	29.638	101	74	24	S S W	8.2°	...	...	fair
	10th	10	29.749	29.830	96	72	27	S	6.1°	...	...	fair
	16	16	29.602	29.683	101	73	20	S S E	11.4°	...	...	fair
	11th	10	29.755	29.836	93	73	35	N N E	3.9°	...	C, CS	fair
	16	16	29.597	29.678	99	73	24	S	7.5°	...	KS, N	cloudy
	12th	10	29.713	29.794	93	78	48	S W	3.5°	...	...	fair
	16	16	29.584	29.665	97	77	37	S	6.5°	...	N	o, m, f
	13th	10	29.739	29.819	91	79	56	S S W	4.1°	...	...	fair
	16	16	29.610	29.691	97	78	40	S S W	8.2°	...	K, S	cloudy
	7th	10	30.006	30.028	87	77	61	S E	1	...	...	b
ARUNACHAL.	16	16	29.779	29.801	87	79	68	N W	3	...	...	b
	8th	10	29.913	29.935	88	76	55	N W	1	...	...	b
	16	16	29.727	29.749	88	78	62	W N W	3	...	...	b
	9th	10	29.846	29.868	87	77	61	E	1	...	...	b
	16	16	29.719	29.741	88	76	55	W	3	...	...	b
	10th	10	29.823	29.845	88	75	52	W S W	1	...	...	b
	16	16	29.712	29.734	86	79	72	W N W	2	...	...	b
	11th	10	29.836	29.858	86	80	75	E	1	...	...	b
	16	16	29.725	29.747	85	80	79	W	1	...	...	b
	12th	10	29.818	29.839	83	80	87	N W	1	...	...	b
	16	16	29.702	29.724	87	80	72	N W	2	...	...	b
	13th	10	29.830	29.852	90	78	59	N W	1	...	...	b
	16	16	29.709	29.731	89	80	66	N W	1	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th April 1872.HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Ben

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th April 1872.

Month.	Date.	Barom. M. ed. Inches.	THERMOMETER.					lb.	dew. point M	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			H	Lowest	Max. at.	M	Prevailing direction.			Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.				
			°	°	°	°									
April	8th	29.818	96.0	76.4	146.0	86.1	75.3	67.7	0.56	W, W by N & S S W	...	20.6	...	○	Clear and cumuli.
	9th	767	98.3	78.5	148.0	87.2	77.6	71.8	.61	S S W, S W & S by W	0.4	75.2	...	...	Chiefly clear.
	10th	742	100.5	78.5	147.2	88.1	77.3	70.8	.58	S by W & S S W	0.8	119.9	...	...	1872
	11th	736	90.0	81.0	124.0	84.8	74.6	67.5	.58	S S W & S E	...	173.1	...	...
	12th	730	95.0	78.5	142.8	85.6	79.0	74.4	.70	S, S S W & S by W	...	99.7	...	.
	13th	746	97.3	78.2	140.0	86.6	78.3	73.8	.66	S by W & S S W	0.4	140.5	...	.		tw. Drizzle. Clear and c. and lightn. P.M. Drizzle.
14th	779	99.0	80.0	146.0	87.8	79.1	73.9	.64	S & S by W	...	153.7	...	..	P.M. Chiefly cirri.	

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	24.1
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	100.5
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	94.5
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.62
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.79
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th	by lower rain gauge	Nil
	by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...	0.32
Ditto between the 1st January and the 14th April	...	4.00
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...	3.57

CALCUTTA,
The 16th April 1872.

GOPEENATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th March 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

		COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
		Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
			Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...		97,095	2,04,636 7 7	18,758 6 11	577,354 30	2,85,223 12 6	38,145 10 3	44,908 17 3
Or per mile of railway .....		.....	159 13 11	14 13 6	.....	233 13 4	30 8 6	35 1 7
For previous 12 weeks of half-year...		1,233,083	19,41,809 8 3	177,990 4 1	8,916,586 30	52,64,908 7 9	483,616 12 8	660,615 16 4
Total for 13 weeks ...		1,330,178	21,46,445 15 10	196,757 11 0	9,493,941 20	55,50,132 4 3	508,762 2 6	705,519 13 6
COMPARISON.								
16th week of ...		111,465	1,79,350 4 9	16,440 8 10	669,759 30	3,98,545 11 1	36,533 7 1	53,973 15 11
13th week of ...		.....	140 2 9	12 17 0	.....	311 7 9	28 11 0	41 8 0
16th week of ...		1,398,899	21,15,820 1 8	193,950 3 6	8,585,080 30	50,60,511 13 2	464,430 5 0	658,330 8 6
7th week of ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10th week of ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13th week of ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.								
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th March 1872, on 223 miles open.								

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th March 1872, on 223 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	4,963	14,227 5 10	1,304 3 6	42,634 20	13,157 11 9	1,200 2 6	2,510 6 9
Or per mile of railway ...	...	63 12 9	5 17 0	...	59 0 1	5 8 2	11 8 2
For previous 12 weeks of half-year...	63,770	2,00,065 2 10	18,339 6 2	852,380 30	2,43,863 3 9	22,354 2 7	40,693 8 9
Total for 13 weeks ...	68,733	2,14,292 8 8	19,643 9 8	895,015 10	2,57,020 15 6	23,560 5 1	43,393 14 9
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,540½	19,112 1 4	1,751 18 10	79,367 30	24,164 9 4	2,215 1 9	3,967 0 7
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	85 11 3	7 17 1	...	108 5 10	9 18 8	17 15 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	60,697½	2,24,926 13 10	20,618 5 11	731,736 30	2,18,289 1 2	20,060 16 7	40,636 3 6

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th March 1872, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	34,009	29,445 8 6	2,680 3 6	120,586 31	22,252 12 8	3,039 16 9	4,739 0 3
Or per mile of railway ...	217	188 2 5	17 4 11	809 0	142 3 1	13 0 8	13 5 9
For previous 12 weeks of half-year...	385,990	2,48,629 1 0	22,791 0 5	1,449,413 35½	3,27,513 10 1	300,023 1 8	52,813 2 1
Total for 13 weeks ...	419,999	2,78,074 9 6	25,460 3 11	1,570,000 26½	3,49,766 6 9	32,061 18 5	57,552 2 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	25,083	16,786 2 3	1,538 14 7	216,920 38	44,319 15 1	4,062 13 3	5,601 7 10
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	160	107 4 2	9 16 8	1,386 0	283 3 1	25 19 2	35 15 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	405,832½	2,42,341 11 3	23,131 6 3	1,725,003 24	3,56,236 5 5	32,655 1 2	55,786 6 5

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 30th March 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	7,386	1,142 3 9	114 4 5	21,257 0	572 5 9	57 4 9	171 2 2
Or per mile of railway ...	264	40 12 8	4 1 7	759 0	20 7 1	2 0 11	6 2 6
For previous 26 weeks of half-year...	168,643	24,651 9 6	2,486 3 3	361,677 20	11,289 4 0	1,126 18 5	3,614 1 8
Total for 26 weeks ...	176,029	25,903 13 3	2,599 7 8	382,934 20	11,861 9 9	1,186 3 2	3,785 10 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	7,062½	1,118 11 3	111 17 5	18,301 0	640 5 0	64 0 7	175 18 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	252	39 15 3	3 19 11	563 24	22 11 0	2 5 4	6 5 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	175,878½	27,132 13 0	2,713 5 8	308,168 8	10,007 3 0	1,000 14 5	3,714 0 1

No. 17

of 1872



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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31	Sylhet	...	136	130	139	21'3	21'2	16'7	33'5	35'6	22'3</
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Information not supplied.

N. B.—The columns of the districts from which returns have not been received remain blank.

Published for general information.

Calcutta, April 1872.

T. J. C. PLOWDEN,

Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 20th April 1872.

No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
1	Patna	... Apl. 20th	.....	Fine	... Excellent.	
2	Gya	... " 20th	0.42	Hot	... Rubbee outturn good. Land now at rest.	
3	Chumparun	... " 20th	Heavy rain on Thursday and hail-storm.	Cloudy. East wind ..	Almost the whole of the crop has been cut. There has been a very good outturn. The late rain has been very beneficial to indigo.	
4	Sarun	... " 20th	.....	Fair weather. East wind; cool at morning and evening, but hot during the day.	The rubbee crops have been almost stacked. The outturn has been 'excellent. The prospect of indigo is favorable.	
5	Shahabad	... " 20th	0.05	Variable and stormy. East winds. Ther.—max. 104° " min. 70° Bar.—H reading 29.8 " L ditto 29.60	Slight rain fell on the night of last Tuesday. No crops at present on the ground. Nothing further can be said in regard to the condition of the indigo crop.	
6	Tirhoot	... " 20th	There was drizzling rain on Wednesday night and Thursday morning.	Cloudy at times	Indigo prospects hopeful. Spring crops are gathered and stacked.	
7	Bhaugulpore	... " 20th	Very heavy rain on the 17th. Through an accident the rainfall could not be ascertained. It was over an inch and nearer two.	Rain here and there. Cloudy. Easterly & northerly winds. Cold for the time of the year, especially nights.	No crops to report upon; but the rain will cause ploughing to be very general.	
8	Monghyr	... " 20th	0.38	Thunder storm and rain during one week, followed by cool weather.	No crops on the ground.	
9	Purneah	... " 19th	.....	Seasonable. Little rain and warm.	Bhadoi and aganny crops are being sown. Rubbee crops have been good, and nearly all have been reaped. Koni, chuna, and moogh have been sown and plants have sprung up, but rain is wanted. These crops promise a splendid harvest.	
10	Rajmehal	... " 20th	0.05	Cloudy and threatening generally.	Mangoes good, and indigo doing well.	
11	Dooars	... " 20th	0.42	Very hot till the rain fell.	Satisfactory. Mowha crops all gathered.	
12	Nya Doomka	... " 20th	0.22	Hot with passing clouds.	Nothing on the ground.	
13	Godda	... " 20th	No rain gauge.	Heavy rain on the night of the 17th. Very hot; nights cool.	Sugar-cane prospering. Nothing else on the ground.	
14	Pakour.	... " 20th	0.50	Stormy at the commencement of the week.	Late rain has done good to the sugarcane seedlings; mangoes do not promise well.	
15	Jamtara	... " 20th	0.24	Rained on the 18th. Hot.	Cultivators preparing lands for the rice crops.	
16	Rajshahye	... " 20th	0.24	Rained on the 18th. Hot.	Cultivators preparing lands for the rice crops.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
17	Bograh	... Apl. 20th	·31	First part of the week hot and dry; latter part cool. Occasional slight rain with thunder storms.		
18	Dinagopore	... „ 20th	.....	Two days very cloudy, and threatening rain. Remaining days clear, but with a considerable change in the temperature.	Want of rain in October has caused the mustard to be rather scanty. The price has risen from Rs. 4 to 7.	
19	Maldah	... „ 20th	0·15	Dust storm, clouds distant thunder, lightning and rain on 16th & 17th. The other days were fair and hot.	Good.	
20	Moorshedabad	... „ 20th	.....	Very hot till Wednesday night, when there was a storm. Cooler since then.	Indigo and mulberry about the only crops on the ground. Prospects good; more rain wanted.	
21	Pubna	... „ 20th	0·75	Hot and close. Cooler after the storm of the 17th.	Good.	
22	Rungpore	... „ 20th	New gauge ·10	Hot during first half of the week and cool during the last half.	Fair. Rain wanted.	
23	Burdwan	... „ 15th	0·98	Hot, fair, and cool.	Summer crops favorable. The rubber crops are being reaped. Spring crops growing well. Cotton and teel plants growing luxuriantly.	
24	Bancoorah	... „ 19th	0·52	Frequent dust storms; one with rain on the night of the 17th.	No change since last week.	
25	Beerbhoom	... „ 20th	·57	Dry and very sultry until a storm came on the evening of the 17th. Since then cool.	No remarks at present.	
26	Hooghly	... „ 20th	·10	Clear and hot.	Mangoes seem to be a fair crop. Borodhan is growing well. Sugar-cane plantation has been commenced. Vegetable crops are now growing; partially damaged in Serampore by late hail.	
27	Hewrah	... „ 20th	·07	Dry winds from south and west; hardly any rain; in many places none.	The borodhan crop is only a moderate one. Rain much wanted to enable cultivators to plough their lands, and for the young sugarcane.	
28	Mulnapore	... „ 26th	0·51	Hot.	More rain is wanted to enable the ryots to plough rice land.	
29	Nuddea	... „ 20th	... ..	Hot and dry	Cultivation for rice crops is going on. Rain is very much wanted.	
30	Jessore	... „ 20th	.....	Weather generally fair. Heavy clouds hang about at times. On the 17th strong north-west gale, with appreciable amount of rain. Average height of barometer 29·765. Average temperature during day in the shade. Mean thermometer 101·1, during night 75·2. Prevailing winds—south-west and very hot from north.	Indigo is not looking well for want of rain, and spring sowings in many parts cannot go on. Higher sowings are also behind for want of rain.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
81	24-Pergunnahs ...	Apl. 16th	0.33	Fair, hot, and cloudy	Lands under cultivation; cold weather crops fair.	
32	Dacca ...	" 20th	.....	Dry. A little rain fell on two last nights.	Ploughing and sowing is now going on in most parts of the district. The rainfall has been partial, but on the whole prospects are good as yet.	
33	Backergunge ...	" 19th	.....	Few drops of rain on the 17th; very hot.	Rain wanted.	
34	Furreedpore ...	" 20th	0.44	Tolerably cool and pleasant after the slight fall of rain on the night of the 17th.	Scarcity of rain is reported all over the districts and is said to have seriously affected the crops on the ground.	
35	Mymensingh.					
36	Sylhet ...	" 13th	.....	Hot but not oppressively so. Ther.—Max. 93° " Min. 68° " Aver. 80.4	The ploughings will soon be nearly all over, and the sowings are getting on very favorably. About 10 as. of theous and amun crops have been sown.	Cholera has broken out in the east of the district. A few cases have also occurred in the western thanahs. The station keeps healthy.
37	Cachar ...	" 13th	0.33	Fair	No crops on the ground.	
38	Chittagong ...	" 13th	.....	Hot	Nothing special to note since last report.	
39	Noakhally or Bulloah	" 13th	0.14	Very hot	Favorable. A shower of rain is wanted.	
40	Tipperah ...	" 13th	0.82	Extreme heat relieved by occasional showers.	Good and promising.	
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	" 13th	.....	Excessive heat	Good.	
42	Cuttack ...	" 13th	.....	Very hot; there has been slight rain in some parts of the district.	Cholera less prevalent. Rain much wanted for ploughing operations.	
43	Balasore ...	" 20th	A shower with strong wind.	Seasonable	Ploughing has not been commenced on account of want of rain. Ploughing for new rice crop in Bhuddruck going on.	
44	Pooree ...	" 13th	.....	Cloudy	No change since last week.	
45	Hazareebaugh ...	" 20th	0.40	Seasonable	Nothing on the ground.	
46	Lohardugga ...	" 20th	0.10	Cloudy and cool	Rubbee crops all reaped, and the harvest has been pretty good at Palamow. No crops are now on the ground.	
47	Maunbhoom ...	.....	.....	Return defective	.....	Return defective.
48	Singbhoom ...	" 13th	0.39	Seasonable	No crops standing.	
49	Durrung.					
50	Nowgong ...	" 13th	2.3	Very hot, with occasional thunder storms at night.	Spring crops promise well. Prospects of the tea crops favorable up to date.	
51	Sebsaugor ...	" 13th	2.57	Continued healthy and was kept pretty cool by frequent showers of rain attended with hail and thunder storms.	The prospects of the tea crop are good.	
52	Kamroop ...	" 13th	.....	Hot and dry	Favorable.	
53	Luckimpore ...	" 13th	2.18 Ther. max. 80° " min. 70°	Changeable. Some thunder and lightning.	Satisfactory.	
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	" 13th	1.60	Fine	The ground is now being prepared for crops both in the Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
55	Naga Hills	... Apl. 16th	.....	Cool and pleasant on the higher ranges, slightly warm at Samagoodting, and the lower ranges; very hot and muggy at Dimapur, and in plains generally.	Satisfactory in all respects.	
56	Julpigoree	... „ 20th	1.49	Heavy showers and storms during the week; weather cool, pleasant, and seasonable.	Fair.	
57	Gowalparah	... „ 13th	0.19	Misty; passing showers; drizzling rain; thunder, lightning; atmosphere clear.	The same as reported last week.	
58	Garo Hills	... „ 13th	.....	Seasonable, hot, and windy.	Not above ground at present.	
59	Darjeeling	... „ 20th	2.06	Occasional rains and heavy fall of hail.	Symptoms of partial failure of the bhoota crop. This will probably be met by larger importations of rice from below.	
60	Gooch Behar	... „ 13th	.....	Fine.	Nothing particular to report.	

N.B.—The columns of the districts from which returns have not been received remain blank.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd April 1872.

T. J. CHICHELE PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	STATIONS.	Rain from 1st to 7th April 1872.	Rain from 8th to 14th April 1872.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
CUTTACK.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Inches. Nil	Inches. Nil	0.40	14th April 1872.	
	False Point { Jail ...	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	0.63	ditto.	
	Jajipore ...	ditto	Not received	2.40	7th April 1872.	
	Keondraparah ...	0.90	ditto	1.67	ditto.	
	Jugutsingapore ...	0.15	ditto	0.95	ditto.	
	Sambulpore ...	Nil	ditto	1.30	ditto.	
	Bahore ...	Not received	ditto	Nil	3rd Mar. 1872.	
	Bhuddruck ...	0.37	Nil	3.07	14th April 1872.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Pooree ...	2.07	ditto	3.18	ditto.	Not received 25th to 31st Mar.
	Khoordah ...	Nil	ditto	0.15	ditto.	
		Not received	Not received	0.40	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Hazareebahkh { Jail ...	0.30	Nil	1.00	14th April 1872.	
	Dispensary ...	0.40	ditto	1.08	ditto.	
	Burhee ...	0.70	ditto	2.27	ditto.	
	Pachumba ...	0.20	ditto	1.12	ditto.	
	Ranacee ...	1.00	0.20	2.85	ditto.	
PATNA.	Palmow ...	0.25	Nil	2.34	ditto.	
	Purnia ...	0.82	ditto	1.90	ditto.	
	Gobindpore ...	Nil	Not received.	1.35	7th April 1872.	
	Chyconss ...	0.82	0.07	1.31	14th April 1872.	
	Patna (Bankipore) ...	Nil	Nil	2.80	ditto	Not received 11th to 17th March.
	Dinapore { Jail ...	0.11	ditto	2.86	ditto.	
	Customment ...	0.11	ditto	3.13	ditto.	
	Behm ...	0.30	Not received	2.36	7th April 1872.	Not received 11th to 24th March.
BRAHMAPUTRA.	Barh ...	0.27	0.05	2.48	14th April 1872.	
	Gya ...	0.33	Nil	2.57	ditto.	
	Sherghetty ...	0.44	ditto	1.04	ditto.	
	Nowadian ...	Nil	ditto	1.91	ditto.	
	Arungabad ...	0.04	ditto	3.60	ditto.	
	Chomparan ...	Nil	Not received	0.51	7th April 1872.	
	Bettiah ...	ditto	Nil	1.20	14th April 1872.	
	Chuprah ...	ditto	ditto	2.47	ditto.	
RAJSHAHY.	Sewan ...	Not received	Not received	1.23	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Mozulferpore ...	Nil	0.03	2.58	14th April 1872.	
	Durbhanga ...	ditto	Nil	1.16	ditto.	
	Sectamarree ...	ditto	ditto	1.25	ditto.	
	Laport ...	ditto	Not received	3.62	7th April 1872.	
	Madhubani ...	0.10	Nil	3.02	14th April 1872.	Not received 18th to 24th Mar.
	Hajipore ...	0.19	Not received	3.32	7th April 1872.	
	Arrah ...	0.05	Nil	2.74	14th April 1872.	
BARDWAN.	Buxar ...	Nil	ditto	3.21	ditto.	
	Sasseran ...	0.15	ditto	2.66	ditto.	
	Bhuboah ...	0.23	ditto	2.49	ditto.	
	Benare ...	Nil	ditto	1.95	ditto.	
	Binnagulpore ...	0.28	ditto	0.76	ditto.	Not received 11th to 31st Mar
	Madheypoorah ...	0.20	ditto	1.20	ditto.	
	Banka ...	Nil	ditto	1.86	ditto.	
	Scoopool ...	ditto	ditto	0.99	ditto.	
RAJSHAHY.	Monehyr ...	0.10	ditto	2.18	ditto.	
	Jamoor ...	Nil	ditto	1.57	ditto	Not recorded 29th Jan. to 3rd Feb.
	Begoonerai ...	0.20	ditto	3.44	ditto.	
	Deoghur ...	Nil	ditto	2.46	ditto.	
	Jamtara ...	0.17	Not received	1.67	7th April 1872	
	Rajmehal ...	0.13	Nil	2.23	14th April 1872.	
	Pakour ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	11th Jan 1872	
	Nyn-Doomka ...	0.14	Nil	3.10	14th April 1872.	
RAJSHAHY.	Furneah ...	0.80	ditto	2.64	ditto.	
	Kishengunge ...	Nil	Not received	1.42	7th April 1872.	
	Arrarah ...	Not received	ditto	Nil	10th Mar. 1872.	Not recorded 22nd to 28th Jan, and not received 19th Feb. to 3rd March.
	Rampore Beaulash ...	0.76	Nil	3.19	14th April 1872	
	Nattore ...	0.18	0.21	2.79	ditto.	
	Bograt ...	0.11	Nil	1.53	ditto.	
	Dinnagpore ...	Nil	ditto	1.85	ditto.	
	Maldar ...	0.34	ditto	1.79	ditto.	
RAJSHAHY.	Berhampore ...	0.42	Not received	3.41	7th April 1872.	
	Jungipore ...	0.53	0.08	3.78	14th April 1872.	
	Laulbaugh ...	0.39	Nil	3.47	ditto.	
	Jamoonkandi ...	0.01	ditto	1.36	ditto.	
	Pubna ...	0.33	ditto	2.55	ditto.	
	Serajpunge ...	0.01	ditto	2.36	ditto.	
	Rangpor ...	0.60	ditto	1.81	ditto.	
	Bhowanigunge ...	0.61	Not received	0.61	7th April 1872.	
BARDWAN.	Titalya ...	0.60	Nil	1.08	14th April 1872.	
	Bardwan ...	0.15	0.12	0.87	ditto.	
	Cutwa ...	0.18	Nil	2.09	ditto.	
	Culina ...	0.15	0.02	0.71	ditto.	
	Bood-Bood ...	0.19	Nil	1.20	ditto.	
	Bancoorah ...	1.02	0.12	2.70	ditto.	
	Raueogunge ...	1.08	0.10	2.57	ditto.	
	Sooree ...	0.76	Nil	3.31	ditto.	
BARDWAN.	Hooghly ...	Not received	ditto	4.20	ditto	Not received 1st to 7th April.
	Seranpore ...	2.90	ditto	5.77	ditto.	
	Jelambud ...	1.70	ditto	4.42	ditto.	
	Howrah ...	1.04	ditto	3.00	ditto.	
	Minapore ...	Nil	ditto	0.04	ditto.	
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	0.94	Not received	2.55	7th April 1872.	
	Exo. Engr.'s Office ...	0.30	Nil	1.80	14th April 1872.	
	Gurbetta ...	0.83	Not received	2.37	7th April 1872.	
BARDWAN.	Tumloot ...	0.52	ditto	3.05	ditto.	

Division.	STATIONS.	Rain from 1st to 7th April 1872.	Rain from 8th to 14th April 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
PANDURGET.	Krishnaghur ...	0.40	Nil	2.23	14th April 1872	Not received 18th to 24th Mar. and 1st to 7th April.
	Bongong ...	Not received	ditto	1.21	ditto	
	Banglat ...	0.81	ditto	2.38	ditto	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
	Melherpore ...	1.29	ditto	2.73	ditto	
	Choodangah ...	0.70	ditto	2.00	ditto	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
	Kooshtea ...	0.38	ditto	1.88	ditto	
	Jessore ...	0.23	0.08	2.38	ditto	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
	Khoolnah ...	0.15	0.03	1.38	ditto	
	Jenidah ...	1.75	Nil	3.60	ditto	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
	Nurail ...	0.79	ditto	3.80	ditto	
	Magoorah ...	0.18	ditto	0.24	ditto	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
	Bagirhaut ...	0.75	ditto	3.41	ditto	
	Saugor Island ...	0.20	ditto	0.62	ditto	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
	Calcutta ...	0.75	ditto	4.00	ditto	
	Alipore { Hospital ...	0.81	ditto	3.61	ditto	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
	Jail ...	0.77	ditto	3.16	ditto	
	Barrackpore ...	2.08	Not received	5.19	7th April 1872.	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
	Dum-Dum ...	0.64	ditto	3.32	ditto	
	Baraset ...	0.45	ditto	3.26	ditto	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
	Satkerah ...	0.27	ditto	2.86	ditto	
	Busseerhaut ...	0.62	ditto	3.54	ditto	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
	Diamond Harbour ...	0.04	ditto	1.99	ditto	
	Barripore ...	0.14	ditto	1.65	ditto	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
Dacca.	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	0.50	0.73	3.03	14th April 1872	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
	Jail ...	0.20	0.80	2.25	ditto	
	Burrianaul ...	0.77	Not received	2.96	7th April 1872.	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
	Dowlat Khan ...	Not received	ditto	1.80	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Perosepore ...	0.34	Nil	4.05	14th April 1872.	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
	Madaripore ...	0.90	ditto	5.17	ditto	
	Furreespore ...	0.11	ditto	0.72	ditto	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
	Goulundo ...	Nil	ditto	2.06	ditto	
	Mymensing ...	0.92	ditto	1.78	ditto	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
	Jamalpore ...	0.25	0.80	3.10	ditto	
	Atteah ...	0.30	Not received	1.54	7th April 1872.	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
	Kishoregunge ...	2.29	Nil	3.62	14th April 1872.	
	Sylhet ...	3.63	0.80	11.29	ditto	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
	Cacher ...	1.62	0.33	14.62	ditto	
CHITTAGONG.	Hylakandy ...	1.82	Not received	8.94	7th April 1872.	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
	Koyah ...	3.66	Nil	9.48	14th April 1872.	
	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	0.10	ditto	0.60	ditto	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
	Jail ...	0.26	ditto	1.84	ditto	
	Cor's Bazar ...	Not received	Not received	1.11	31st Mar. 1872.	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
	Rangamatee Hill ...	0.73	Nil	2.48	14th April 1872.	
COCH BEHAR.	Noakhally ...	0.35	0.14	1.66	ditto	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
	Tipperah ...	1.72	0.12	5.60	ditto	
	Brahmanbariah ...	0.69	Not received	2.40	7th April 1872.	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
	Akyab ...	Nil	Nil	0.10	14th April 1872.	
	Cooch Behar ...	2.54	ditto	4.26	ditto	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
AMAR.	Buza ...	2.13	ditto	4.59	ditto	
	Gowparah ...	0.81	Not received	2.47	7th April 1872	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
	Dhobobree ...	1.15	Nil	3.70	14th April 1872.	
	Tura (Garro Hills) ...	1.38	0.10	1.69	ditto	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ...	Not received	Not received	1.48	29th Feb. 1872.	
	Hospital ...	0.22	0.40	2.62	14th April 1872.	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
	Ranghee ...	Not received	Not received	1.20	29th Feb. 1872.	
	Julpigoree ...	1.15	Nil	2.76	14th April 1872.	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
	Boda ...	Not received	Not received	2.10	31st Mar. 1872.	
AMAR.	Tesepore ...	0.75	0.66	4.49	14th April 1872.	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
	Nowgong ...	0.80	Not received	11.67	7th April 1872.	
	Mungledye ...	Not received	ditto	3.05	31st Mar. 1872.	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
	Burpettah ...	0.72	Nil	1.82	14th April 1872.	
	Gowhatty ...	0.48	ditto	4.72	ditto	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
	Seebaugor ...	2.03	Not received	12.67	7th April 1872.	
	Jorchaut ...	1.90	ditto	9.85	ditto	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
	Golaghat ...	1.02	ditto	7.27	ditto	
	Nazeerah ...	1.67	ditto	9.20	ditto	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
	Debrookhur ...	3.32	ditto	12.69	ditto	
	Suddya ...	1.40	ditto	10.12	ditto	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
	Shillour ...	0.28	Nil	0.70	14th April 1872.	
AMAR.	Cherrapoonjee ...	0.75	Not received	13.20	7th April 1872.	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
	Jaowai ...	1.03	ditto	2.57	ditto	
	Sannougodting ...	Nil	ditto	2.09	ditto	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th April 1872.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 14th to 20th April 1872.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	April											
	14th	10	29.843	29.861	89.5	79.5	62	S by W	...	...	C	
	14th	18	29.737	29.755	97.5	77.4	37	S	...	...	CK	
	15th	10	29.859	29.877	90.3	70.5	59	S S W	...	...	...	b
	15th	18	29.723	29.741	98.4	70.0	39	S by W	...	...	...
	16th	10	29.831	29.849	89.0	70.3	51	S by W	...	...	C	
	16th	18	29.730	29.748	97.0	77.5	36	N	...	...	C	
	17th	10	29.855	29.873	80.2	74.2	46	...	...	...	C, CS	b
	17th	18	29.703	29.721	95.5	76.0	37	S W	...	...	C	
	18th	10	29.887	29.905	84.0	73.0	56	W S W	...	0.02	...	
SAYGUR ISLAND.	18th	16	29.753	29.771	91.3	75.2	43	W	...	...	K	b
	19th	10	29.809	29.827	91.0	75.2	41	S by W	...	...	...	b
	19th	16	29.658	29.676	91.0	76.0	40	S S W	...	...	...	b
	20th	10	29.751	29.772	92.4	78.2	50	S S W	...	...	...	b
	20th	18	29.630	29.648	94.1	83.2	61	S S W	...	...	N	
	14th	10	29.878	29.882	91	81	73	S S W	8.4*	...	C, CK	b
	14th	18	29.774	29.780	87	83	83	S S W	15.1*	...	CS	b
	15th	10	29.883	29.888	90	83	73	S W	13.4*	...	C	b, scuds
	15th	18	29.748	29.754	88	82	76	S	13.0*	...	CS	b
	16th	10	29.858	29.862	91	82	68	S W	14.2*	...	C	b
CHITTAGONG.	16th	18	29.749	29.755	89	83	78	S	15.2*	...	K	b
	17th	10	29.888	29.894	90	80	63	W	7.4*	...	C	b
	17th	16	29.731	29.737	89	80	66	S S W	12.7*	...	CS	b
	18th	10	29.893	29.899	88	76	55	W S W	5.2*	0.40	C	b, v
	18th	16	29.771	29.777	88	79	65	S S W	9.0*	...	KS	b
	19th	10	29.832	29.838	91	87	84	S W	15.0*	...	C	b
	19th	16	29.693	29.699	90	80	63	S	16.8*	...	KS	b
	20th	10	29.780	29.784	90	81	66	S W	18.2*	...	C	b, m
	20th	18	29.619	29.655	86	81	79	S	20.8*	...	N	m, s
	14th	10	29.804	29.805	91	85	80	S W	3.2*	...	KC	b, m
MADRAS.	14th	18	29.702	29.703	92	82	63	S W	10.8*	...	CS	b
	15th	10	29.791	29.792	91	83	70	Calu	3.7*	...	...	b, m
	15th	18	29.672	29.763	92	80	57	W	18.0*	...	C	b, m
	16th	10	29.782	29.783	93	81	60	S W	3.9*	...	C	b, m
	16th	18	29.682	29.773	91	83	70	W	13.3*	...	...	b, m
	17th	10	29.770	29.800	93	83	64	S	4.4*	...	...	b, m
	17th	18	29.655	29.746	80	82	73	W S W	14.7*	...	C, CK	b, m
	18th	10	29.775	29.806	84	80	69	E S E	5.0*	...	CK	b, m
	18th	16	29.683	29.774	88	80	69	S W	11.1*	...	KS	b
	19th	10	29.787	29.878	80	81	60	S W	4.4*	...	K, KS.	m
CUTTACK.	19th	16	29.637	29.728	80	80	66	W S W	13.6*	...	CK	b
	20th	10	29.762	29.853	89	81	69	S	7.8*	...	K	b
	20th	18	29.637	29.728	89	80	66	S W	13.3*	...	...	b
	14th	10	29.902	29.932	90	76	50	S E by S	7*	...	...	bo
	14th	18	29.797	29.827	88	77	58	E S E	11*	...	...	bo
	15th	10	29.901	29.931	90	74	58	E S E	6*	...	...	bo
	15th	18	29.831	29.861	88	78	62	E by S	10*	...	...	b
	16th	10	29.904	29.934	91	78	53	S E	7*	...	...	bo
	16th	18	29.782	29.812	80	78	50	S E by E	10*	...	...	bo
	17th	10	29.888	29.918	92	78	51	S E	10*	...	...	bo
ARAB.	17th	18	29.780	29.812	84	79	65	S E	12*	...	...	bo
	18th	10	29.896	29.926	89	78	50	S E	10*	0.01	...	b
	18th	16	29.784	29.814	87	76	58	S E	14*	...	...	bo
	19th	10	29.896	29.926	89	77	50	S E by S	6*	...	...	bo
	19th	16	29.748	29.778	90	79	59	E S E	13*	...	...	bo
	20th	10	29.861	29.891	91	78	53	S W by S	8*	...	...	bo
	20th	18	29.739	29.760	89	78	59	S E	15*	...	...	bo
	14th	10	29.603P	29.744P	100	77	32	S S E	6.6*	...	K, S	fair
	14th	18	29.753P	29.835P	83	77	75	S S W	3.2*	...	...	fair
	15th	10	29.794	29.875	95	75	36	S W	2.4*	...	...	fair
ARAB.	15th	18	29.617	29.728	102	71	17	S W	7.3*	...	C	fair
	16th	10	29.700	29.841	94	73	34	W S W	3.0*	...	...	fair
	16th	18	29.623	29.701	96	74	31	S S W	4.3*	...	N	fair
	17th	10	29.805	29.887	87	73	49	W N W	1.7*	...	C, KS	o, u,
	17th	18	29.643	29.734	95	75	36	N N E	2.2*	...	KS	cloudy
	18th	10	29.825	29.907	87	70	39	N N W	3.0*	...	...	u, cloudy
	18th	16	29.638	29.719	99	70	14	W N W	7.5*	...	...	fair
	19th	10	29.770	29.851	93	78	48	S S W	1.8*	...	...	fair
	19th	18	29.615	29.696	98	73	26	S	7.7*	...	CK, N	cloudy
	20th	10	29.745	29.826	91	76	40	S W	6.5*	...	N, KS	fair
ARAB.	20th	18	29.597	29.680	82	72	59	S E	7.0*	...	...	cloudy
	14th	10	29.863	29.895	88	80	69	N N W	1	...	...	b
	14th	18	29.751	29.773	87	80	72	W N W	2	...	...	b
	15th	10	29.876	29.898	86	77	64	E S E	1	...	...	b
	15th	18	29.742	29.764	87	80	72	W	2	...	...	b
	16th	10	29.860	29.882	87	80	72	S S W	1	...	...	b
	16th	18	29.751	29.770	86	79	72	W	1	...	...	b
	17th	10	29.860	29.882	88	79	65	W S W	1	...	...	b
	17th	18	29.720	29.751	89	79	62	W	2	...	...	b
	18th	10	29.800	29.829	88	79	65	E	1	...	...	b
ARAB.	18th	16	29.735	29.757	86	77	84	W	1	...	...	b
	19th	10	29.843	29.865	87	78	65	E S E	1	...	...	b
	19th	18	29.682	29.704	88	76	55	S W	1	...	...	b
	20th	10	29.830	29.845	87	86	95	S	1	...	...	b
ARAB.	20th	18	29.651	29.673	87	78	65	W N W	2	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th April 1872.HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st April 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			dew			by.	WIND.					GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.	u	u	u		dir	u	u	u	u	
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
April ...	15th	29.782	98.7	80.6	145.5	88.2	78.5	72.7	0.61	S by W & S	133.1	...	...	...	Clear and cirri.
	16th	778	98.0	78.7	143.4	87.6	77.8	71.9	.61	S & N	135.3	...	...	...	Clear and cirri.
	17th	.791	96.1	77.5	140.0	86.3	74.2	65.7		Variable.	4.0, 121.5	...	...	...	Chiefly cirri. High wind from 9½ to 10 p.m. Lightning on S. between 10½ to 11 p.m.
	18th	.815	91.8	73.0	141.0	82.4	73.1	66.6	.60	N & W N W	99.1	0.02	...	...	Clouds of different kinds. Thunder, lightning, and rain at midnight.
	19th	.745	95.8	78.4	142.0	86.4	75.9	68.5	.56	SS W & S W	0.7, 124.0	...	...	...	Chiefly clear.
	20th	.698	100.0	80.8	143.8	87.6	78.8	73.5	.64	SS W	208.2	...	...	...	Clear and cirrocumuli.
	21st	.680	99.0	80.0	140.5	88.3	80.1	75.2	.66	S S W & S by W	223.8	...	...	...	Clear and cirri.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity.—The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground.—The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	27.0
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	100.0
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	93.0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.60
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.74
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st	... { by lower rain gauge	0.02
	... { by anemometer gauge	0.01
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...	0.70
Ditto between the 1st January and the 21st April	...	4.02
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...	4.27

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd April 1872.

GOPEENATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last day of March 1872, on 156½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	2,831½	2,248 4 9	206 1 10	19,589 2½	4,807 13 1	440 14 4	646 16 2
Or per mile of railway	18	14 5 10	1 6 4	125 0	30 11 7	2 16 4	4 2 8
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	419,999	2,78,074 9 6	25,490 3 11	1,576,000 26½	3,49,706 6 9	83,061 18 5	27,582 2 4
Total for 13 weeks and last day of March 1872... ..	422,830½	2,80,322 14 8	25,696 5 9	1,595,589 29	3,54,574 3 10	82,502 13 9	28,198 18 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for last one day ended 31st March 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	380½	71 6 9	7 2 10	3,746 0	113 13 6	11 7 9	19 19 7
Or per mile of railway	176,829	25,993 13 8	2, 9	332,934 20	11,961 9 9	1,186 3 2	3,785 10 10
For previous 26 weeks of half-year							
Total for the half-year ...	176,409½	24,065 4 0	2,606 10 6	386,674 20	11,975 7 3	1,197 10 11	3,694 1 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,017½	931 11 6	93 3 5	15,531 0	465 1 3	46 10 2	139 13 7
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	181,896	38,064 8 6	06 9 1	323,999 8	10,472 4 3	1,047 4 7	3,853 13 8

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th April 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	108,255	1,90,023 5 6	17,418 16 1	619,525 30	3,20,152 8 9	29,897 6 4	47,316 2 5
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	148 7 3	13 12 2	.....	254 12 11	23 7 2	36 19 4
For previous 13 weeks of half-year...	1,330,178	21,46,445 15 10	198,767 11 0	9,493,941 20	55,50,132 4 3	508,763 2 6	705,519 13 6
Total for 14 weeks ...	1,438,433	23,36,469 5 4	214,176 7 1	10,112,467 10	58,76,284 13 0	538,660 8 10	752,835 15 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	118,470½	1,92,822 2 1	17,675 7 3	602,644 30	3,05,423 14 0	33,497 2 0	51,172 9 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	150 11 2	13 16 4	.....	235 9 7	26 3 7	36 19 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,512,369½	23,03,042 3 9	2,1,625 10 9	9,187,725 30	54,31,934 11 2	497,927 7 0	709,568 17 6

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th April 1872, on 223 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,784	16,522 4 2	1,514 10 10	64,950 30	80,135 13 9	1,945 15 9	3,560 6 7
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	74 1 6	6 15 10	.....	360 4 9	8 5 6	15 1 4
For previous 13 weeks of half-year...	69,733	2,14,292 8 8	19,645 9 8	895,015 10	2,57,080 15 6	25,560 5 1	43,293 14 8
Total for 14 weeks ...	73,517	2,30,814 12 10	21,158 0 6	959,974 30	2,77,156 13 8	25,406 0 10	46,564 1 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,713½	21,918 6 8	2,009 3 9	45,708 0	15,487 11 0	1,414 4 1	3,483 7 10
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	98 4 7	9 0 2	.....	69 2 11	6 6 10	15 7 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	68,311	2,46,845 4 6	22,627 9 8	777,441 30	2,33,718 13 2	21,424 0 8	44,051 10 4

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended first 6th days of April 1872, on 156½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.			Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s.		
Total traffic for the week	29,142	16,303 10 3	1,404 10 0	124,016 31	21,751 9 3	1,093 17 11	3,488 7		
Or per mile of railway	186	104 2 10	9 11 0	792 0	138 13 10	12 14 10	22 5		
For previous 13 weeks of half-year and last day of March 1872	422,830½	2,80,322 14 3	25,096 5 9	1,505,589 20	3,54,574 3 10	32,592 12 9	58,198 18		
Total for 14 weeks	451,972½	2,96,620 8 6	27,100 15 9	1,719,606 20	3,76,325 15 1	34,496 10 8	61,637 6		
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,120	21,272 1 9	1,049 18 10	140,413 18	29,913 2 5	2,742 0 10	4,691 19		
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	199	135 14 9	12 9 2	955 0	191 2 3	17 10 5	29 19		
Total to corresponding date of pre- vious year	436,052½	2,63,613 13 0	25,081 5 1	1,874,417 2	3,86,140 7 10	35,397 1 0	60,478 6		

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for first 6 days of April 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s.
Total traffic for the week	6,353½	954 2 0	95 8 3	17,475 30	527 12 6	52 15 7	148 3
Or per mile of railway	223	34 1 3	8 8 2	624	18 10 5	1 17 3	5 5
For previous weeks of half-year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 week	6,353½	954 2 0	95 8 3	17,475 30	527 12 6	52 15 7	148 3
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding one day of previous year	963½	150 14 9	15 1 10	1,876 20	56 2 9	5 12 4	20 14
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	34	5 6 3	0 10 9	67 0	2 0 1	0 4 0	0 14
Total to corresponding date of previous year	963½	150 14 9	15 1 10	1,876 20	56 2 9	5 12 4	20 14



Of 1872

SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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New Building for the Presidency College.

From C. BERNARD, Esq.; Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Director of Public Instruction,—(No. 1473, dated Calcutta, the 29th April 1872.)

WITH reference to your letter No. 1456, dated the 10th April, and other correspondence regarding the provision of accommodation for the Presidency College, I am directed to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor has very anxiously considered the subject, and he now desires to communicate the following remarks and orders.

2. His Honor is, as he has several times said, far from grudging money to encourage higher education, and has only been restrained by a consideration of the pressing necessity of finding means for the primary education of the people. His Honor has not reduced, but at the same time has not thought himself at liberty very largely to increase, the ordinary grants for higher education. Money spent on buildings for educational purposes is just as much spent on education as the sums included in the ordinary grants, and the Lieutenant-Governor has hesitated about providing the large sum required for a new College.

3. Since, however, after full inquiry and personal examination, it appears to His Honor that not only is the present accommodation of the Presidency College totally inadequate to so great and flourishing an institution, but that in reality there is no College building at all, the classes being accommodated partly in the school buildings and partly in a hired house,—and seeing how great an engine is this College in the education and development of the natives of Bengal, and how great a hold it has on the interests and affections of the highly enlightened native community in and about Calcutta,—His Honor has come to the conclusion that he is justified in building a new College. It will be undertaken and pressed on to completion as rapidly as possible, money for immediate operations having been already provided in the budget. His Honor

the more readily accepts this conclusion, because the tendency of recent arrangements has been to concentrate the highest education more than ever in this great Metropolitan Institution.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor had approved of a plan costing something more than two lakhs of rupees, but he has had misgivings whether it would meet all our needs. It seems to his Honor that, if we are to have a new College, we had better make the building complete and ample for all our requirements. We must arrange to accommodate not only the arts classes, but also the law and civil engineering departments, and his Honor has come to the conclusion that all questions lately discussed regarding practical training for Government employ, and special classes, will be best and most satisfactorily settled by the establishment of a regular civil service department, regarding which detailed instructions will shortly be issued. His Honor has therefore thought it desirable to extend the plan by adding a third story, if this can be safely done, or otherwise as may be found best; and he has directed the Chief Engineer to prepare plans within a rough estimate of three lakhs of rupees. I am to desire that you will, together with the Principal of the Presidency College, place yourself in communication with Mr. Leonard, in order that the plans for the new College may be elaborated with complete regard to all requirements.

5. Sufficient provision must be made for civil service classes, which will probably comprise an ordinary two years' course, and an upper course for more advanced students, who having completed the university science course, may desire to qualify in scientific agriculture and other advanced knowledge suitable to students who aspire to offices leading to high administrative posts.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending Saturday, 27th April 1872.

NO	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
1	Patna	... Apl. 27th	Nil	... Fine	... The crops have all been cut and gathered. The outturn has been favorable.	
2	Gya	... " 27th	Nil	... Very hot	... No crops on the ground.	
3	Chumparun	... " 27th	Nil	... Fair weather; east and west winds.	... The rubbee crop is being cut and gathered. Indigo continues good; more rain would be beneficial to this and china crop.	
4	Sarna	... " 27th	Nil	... Fair; wind east and west.	... Indigo favorable; china has grown up well, and Bysakhi cotton flowering.	
5	Shahabad	... " 27th	Nil	... Variable. High west winds; heat excessive.	... Crops nil.	
6	Tirhoot	... " 27th	Nil	... Variable; hot during the day.	... Rain much wanted. The rubbee crops gathered; outturn generally excellent; china being sown.	
7	Bhaugulpore	... " 27th	Nil	... Favorable. East wind till 26th. 26th and 27th west wind and very hot.	... No crops to report upon.	
8	Monghyr	... " 27th	Nil	... Seasonable. Hot and dry.	... No crops on the ground.	
9	Purneah	... " 27th	Nil	... Fair	... Bhadoi crops are being sown.	
10	Rajmehal	... " 27th	Nil	... Excessively hot	... Mangoes look well; indigo promising.	
11	Deoghur	... " 27th	Nil	... Very dry; hot winds; rain wanted.	... Good.	
12	Nya Doomka	... " 27th	Nil	... Very hot	... Nothing on the ground.	
13	Godda	... " 27th	Nil	... Very hot and oppressive.	... Sugarcane fair.	
14	Pakour	... " 27th	Nil	... Very hot	... Sugarcane doing well; mangoes poor; rain wanted for ploughing.	No return received.
15	Jamtara	... " 27th	Nil	... Moderately cool and cloudy; frequent dust storms.	... No crops on the ground; land is being prepared for rice crops.	
16	Rajshahye	... " 27th	Nil	... First half of week cool; latter half hot and dry; cloudy; strong westerly wind.	... Rain much needed.	
17	Bograh	... " 27th	Nil	... Cloudy and threatening rain on the dust storm which lasted five hours.	... Very little boro dhan grown in the district; want of rain in October last has caused the mustard to be rather scanty; price has risen from Rs. 4 to 7.	
18	Dinagapore	... " 27th	Nil	... Hot and fair	... Good.	
19	Maldah	... " 27th	Nil	... Cloudy and threatening rain; oppressively hot.	... Good if rain falls soon; rain much wanted for soos sowings.	
20	Moorsshedabad	... " 27th	Nil	... Fine. Cool for the time of the year.	... Good.	
	Pubna	... " 27th	0.35	... Cool, with storms threatening.	... Fair as yet; more rain wanted.	
22	Rungpore	... " 27th	1.03	... Hot	... Cotton and teel good; rain required for boro paddy.	
23	Burdwan	... " 20th	Nil	... Dry	... Crops require rain.	
24	Bancoorah	... " 27th	Nil	... Dry and sultry; winds variable.	... No remarks at present.	
25	Beerbhoom	... " 27th	Nil	.....	.....
26	Hooghly	... " 27th	.....	.....	.....	Return imperfect.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
1872.						
27	Howrah	... Apl. 27th	55	Strong southerly wind. Stormy, though little rain has fallen.	Boro dhan almost entirely harvested; aoss dhan is being sown in low lands; generally rain is much wanted.	Dengue fever still raging in the town of Howrah.
28	Midnapore	... " 27th	Nil	Generally hot. A shower of rain accompanied by hailstorm in Tumlook sub-division.	Rain wanted for ploughing rice lands.	
29	Nuddea	... " 27th	Nil	Scanty and partial showers at headquarters. Dust storms every evening.	Rain very much wanted	Cholera has greatly subsided.
30	Jessore	... " 26th	6.30	The weather has been generally clear, but sometimes cloudy.*	The rain fallen in several parts of the district and done good.	
31	24-Pergunnahs	... " 27th	47	Hot and stormy	No crops on ground.	
32	Dacca	... " 27th	4.10	Partly dry and partly cloudy, windy, and rainy with heavy hail.	Prospect of crops good. Rain is wanted in the western part of the district.	
33	Backergunge	... " 26th	3.84	Hot and rainy, attended with storms.	Good.	
34	Furreedpore	... " 27th	1.61	Cool	Prospects of crops improved in proportion to the rains.	
35	Mymensingh	... " 21st	2.3	Cloudy, with rain and hail.		
36	Sylhet	... " 20th	1.98	Extremely hot. On the 19th severe hail-storm has cooled the weather.	Ploughing finished	Small-pox raging in the west of the district. Vaccinator sent out.
37	Cachar	... " 20th	0.64	Hot and sultry	Ploughing has commenced.	
38	Chittagong	... " 20th	Nil	Hot and windy	Want of rain is severely felt, especially for sugar-cane and chilly crops.	
39	Noakhally or Bulloah	... " 20th	Nil	Days hot; latter part of night chilly.	Chillies, moog, and linseed continue good; a shower of rain is much wanted.	
40	Tipperah	... " 19th	Nil	Hot; rain threatening	Growing crops good, but the sowing of the rice crops delayed if rain does not soon come.	
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	... " 20th	Nil	Sunny	Good.	
42	Cuttack	... " 27th	65	Cloudy and stormy; very little rain appears to have fallen in the interior.	Rain wanting.	
43	Balasore	... " 27th	Nil	Sultry	No ploughing has been commenced as yet.	
44	Poorce	... " 19th	Nil	Want of rain rather complained of.	Cold weather crops good.	
45	Hazareebaugh	... " 27th	Nil	Seasonable	Nothing on the ground.	
46	Lohardugga	... " 27th	Nil	Hot; seasonable	No crops on the ground; there has been a good crop of mowah.	
47	Maunbhoom	... " 27th	Nil	Hot and clear	None on ground.	
48	Singbhoom	... " 20th	0.50	Variable	Ploughing commenced. No information received as to tea.	Return imperfect.
49	Durrung	... " 20th	3.80	Showery	Spring crops doing well; rain most beneficial to tea crops.	
50	Nowgong	... " 20th	1.44	Weather continued healthy, though it was warm during the greater part of the week.	Prospects of tea crops continue satisfactory.	
51	Seebaugor	... " 20th	1.10	Hot and dry, excepting 19th and 20th.	Crops favorable; tea unfavorable.	
52	Kamroop	... " 20th	86	High wind with thunder and lightening in the latter part of the week.	Satisfactory.	
53	Luckimpore	... " 20th				

* On the 24th heavy rain and wind veering on all sides; on the 25th rain and wind and hailstorm.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Apl. 20th	0·17	Cloudy and threatening, but little rain.	Preparing the ground.	
55	Naga Hills	... „ 13th	0·14	Cool and pleasant on the higher ranges, but warm, close, and muggy in lower ranges; very hot in plains.	Satisfactory in all respects	Fever is very prevalent.
56	Julpigoree	... ..	.....	.....	.....	No return received
67	Gowalparah	... „ 20th	·72	Misty, drizzling rain, passing showers, thunder, lightening.	The same as reported last week.	
58	Garó Hills	... „ 20th	·30	Windy and occasionally cloudy.	Just above ground.	
59	Darjeeling	... ..	.....	.....	.....	No return received.
60	Cooch Behar	... „ 19th	1·89	Thunder storms.	Nothing particular.	

N.B.—The columns of the districts from which returns have not been received remain blank.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th April 1872.

T. J. CHICHELE PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

A.
Prices Current of food-grains and salt in the several districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the week ending Monday, the 22nd April 1872.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI, 1871, CONSISTING OF 55-7353 TOLAHS.																													
No.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.						BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BARZA.			JOWAR.			GRAM.			SALT.			REMARKS.
		1871.			1872.			1871.		1872.		1871.		1872.		1871.		1872.		1871.		1872.		1871.		1872.			
		Present week ending 22nd April 1872.	Past week ending 15th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 22nd April.	Past week ending 15th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 22nd April.	Past week ending 15th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 22nd April.	Past week ending 15th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 22nd April.	Past week ending 15th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 22nd April.	Past week ending 15th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 22nd April.	Past week ending 15th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 22nd April.	Past week ending 15th April.	Corresponding week of 1871.				
1	Patna	20-9	19-7	23-3	33	30-7	27-9	18-1	11-6	11-1	11-1	20-5	21-4	21-4	21-4	27-9	31-7	31-7	29-2	29-2	29-2	7-4	7-4	7-4	7-4	7-4	7-4		
2	Gya	20-9	20-5	23-3	33-8	30-7	27-9	18-1	11-6	11-1	11-1	20-5	21-4	21-4	21-4	27-9	31-7	31-7	29-2	29-2	29-2	7-4	7-4	7-4	7-4	7-4	7-4		
3	Chunarun	18-6	19-6	26-1	38-1	38-1	32-6	8-3	8-3	8-3	6-5	22-3	23-3	23-3	21-4	26	23	23	23	23	23	6-5	6-5	6-5	6-5	6-5	6-5		
4	Saran	18-6	18	18	28	28	28	13	13	13	14	10	19	21	21	20	23	23	23	23	23	7	7	7	7	7	7		
5	Shahabad	18-6	18-6	22-3	28-9	28-9	28-9	13	13	13	14	10	19	21	21	20	23	23	23	23	23	7-6	7-6	7-6	7-6	7-6	7-6		
6	Tirhoot	17	17	17	30	30	32	19	19	19	10	20	20	21	21	20	23	23	23	23	23	7-6	7-6	7-6	7-6	7-6	7-6		
7	Bhaugulpore...	21-1	21-1	27-06	35-3	34-8	41-2	20	17-6	22-3	22-3	22-3	21-1	22-3	21-1	32-3	32-3	32-3	32-3	32-3	32-3	7-6	7-6	7-6	7-6	7-6	7-6		
8	Monghyr	25-4	26-3	25-5	38-8	34-1	38	12-7	15-0	15-4	15-4	17-3	21-4	22-3	21-4	31-3	34-1	34-1	34-1	34-1	34-1	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3		
9	Purneah	27-3	27-3	20-5	29-8	21-4	26-8	15-8	23-3	21-2	21-2	21-2	27-0	27-0	27-0	32-6	37-3	37-3	37-3	37-3	37-3	7-4	7-4	7-4	7-4	7-4	7-4		
10	Rajmehal	20-5	21-9	21-2	48-8	48-8	61-3	16-7	18-6	19-5	19-5	19-5	27-0	27-0	27-0	32-6	37-3	37-3	37-3	37-3	37-3	7-4	7-4	7-4	7-4	7-4	7-4		
11	Deoghur	18-6	18-6	18-6	...	...	...	16-7	14-3	16-7	16-7	24-2	23-3	23-3	23-3	27-9	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	7-4	7-4	7-4	7-4	7-4	7-4
12	Gulda	15-3	15-3	20	45-3	48-8	45-3	15-3	13-0	17-3	17-3	21-4	24-2	24-2	24-2	27-9	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3		
13	Rajshahye	15-3	15-3	20	45-3	48-8	45-3	15-3	13-0	17-3	17-3	21-4	24-2	24-2	24-2	27-9	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3		
14	Pograh	18-1	15-3	13-0	...	...	...	16-7	16-7	18-6	18-6	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	7-4	7-4	7-4	7-4	7-4	7-4
15	Jaunpore	13-2	15-1	18-6	23-3	23-3	13-5	26-1	26-1	27-0	27-0	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	7-4	7-4	7-4	7-4	7-4	7-4	7-4		
16	Madhin	18-6	18-6	11-2	37-3	37-3	32-6	24-2	24-2	27-0	27-0	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	7-4	7-4	7-4	7-4	7-4	7-4	7-4		
17	Moorsheabad	22-3	22-3	17-7	...	...	...	16-8	16-8	16-8	16-8	20-5	22-3	22-3	22-3	27-9	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3
18	Fubna	27-9	27-9	27-06	37-3	37-3	32-6	13-9	13-9	13-9	13-9	25-1	24-2	24-2	24-2	27-9	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3		
19	Pungpore	19-07	20-9	18-4	...	...	...	15-2	13-9	18-8	18-8	21-1	27-9	27-9	27-9	27-9	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3
20	Burduwan	18-6	18-6	20-6	19-9	18-6	27-9	22-3	23-5	23-5	23-5	23-5	23-5	23-5	23-5	27-9	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3		
21	Bancoorah	18-3	16-3	18-5	18-6	18-1	22-3	20-06	20-2	20-2	13-9	21-4	23-3	23-3	23-3	27-9	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3		
22	Hogghly	17-7	18-6	13-9	24-2	28-9	27-9	14-9	16-8	16-8	12-1	18-6	18-6	18-6	18-6	27-9	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3		
23	Howrah	16-7	16-7	16-3	13-9	13-9	18-6	19-5	16-7	15-6	15-6	22-3	22-3	22-3	22-3	27-9	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3		
24	Midnapore...	16-5	16-7	16-7	37-3	29-8	44-7	18-7	18-6	18-6	18-6	27-9	29-8	29-8	29-8	27-9	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3		
25	Dacca	14-9	14-9	13-2	...	...	...	20-9	20-9	17-7	17-7	29-8	29-8	29-8	29-8	27-9	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3
26	Backergunge	12-5	13-0	13-9	...	...	...	25-1	25-1	25-1	25-1	33-7	33-7	33-7	33-7	27-9	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3
27	Mymensing	12-1	12-5	9-3	...	...	...	18-7	16-8	14-9	14-9	22-3	23-3	23-3	23-3	27-9	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3
28	Sylhet	12-1	12-5	9-3	...	...	...	18-7	16-8	14-9	14-9	22-3	23-3	23-3	23-3	27-9	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3
29	Cachar	12-1	12-5	9-3	...	...	...	18-7	16-8	14-9	14-9	22-3	23-3	23-3	23-3	27-9	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3
30	Chittagong	12-1	12-5	9-3	...	...	...	18-7	16-8	14-9	14-9	22-3	23-3	23-3	23-3	27-9	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3
31	Noakhali or Baluach	12-1	12-5	9-3	...	...	...	18-7	16-8	14-9	14-9	22-3	23-3	23-3	23-3	27-9	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3
32	Tippurah	12-1	13-06	13-9	...	...	...	18-6	18-6	20-5	20-5	34-9	34-9	34-9	34-9	27-9	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	31-7	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3

[illegible]

* Returns not received.

Published for general information.

T. J. C. PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Calcutta,
The April 1872.

B.
Prices Current of food-grains and salt in the several districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the week ending Monday, the 29th April 1872.

No.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD SEE AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI, 1871, CONSISTING OF 86-7363 TOLAHS.												REMARKS.															
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.				BAJRA.			JOWAR.			GRAM.			SALT.					
		Present week ending 29th April 1872.	Past week ending 22nd April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 29th April.	Past week ending 22nd April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 29th April.	Past week ending 22nd April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 29th April.	Past week ending 22nd April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 29th April.	Past week ending 22nd April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 29th April.	Past week ending 22nd April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 29th April.	Past week ending 22nd April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 29th April.	Past week ending 22nd April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 29th April.	Past week ending 22nd April.	Corresponding week of 1871.	
1	Nra. Dooka	14-6	14-3	21-1	19-5	19-5	22-3	21-3	24-3	26-1	27-3	37-3	41-9	37-3	37-3	37-3	41-9	17-7	17-7	20-5	7-6	7-6	7-6	7-6	7-6	7-6	7-6	7-6	7-6
2	Barraboom	22-3	20-9	21-4	22-3	22-3	23-7	27-9	27-9	28-9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26-1	25-1	22-3	7-8	7-8	7-8	7-8	7-8	7-8	7-8	7-8	7-8
3	Nudda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27-0	27-0	23-9	8-5	8-5	8-5	8-5	8-5	8-5	8-5	8-5	8-5
4	Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18-6	18-6	18-6	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3
5	24-Pargannas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18-6	18-6	18-6	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3	8-3
6	Furzedpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26-1	26-1	30-7	7-4	7-4	7-4	7-4	7-4	7-4	7-4	7-4	7-4

Calcutta,
The April 1872,

Published for general information,

T. J. C. Plowden,
Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 8th to 14th April 1872.	Rain from 15th to 21st April 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
CUTTACK.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Inches. Nil	Inches. Nil	0.40	21st April 1872.	
	{ Jail ...	ditto	0.13	0.78	ditto.	
	False Point ...	ditto	Nil	2.40	ditto.	
	Jajipore ...	0.10	Not received	1.77	14th April 1872.	
	Kendraparah ...	Nil	ditto	0.95	ditto.	
	Jugatsingapore ...	ditto	ditto	1.30	ditto.	
	Simbulpore ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Balasore ...	ditto	0.40	3.47	21st April 1872.	Not received 25th to 31st Mar.
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Bhuddruck ...	ditto	Nil	3.18	ditto ...	
	Pooree ...	ditto	ditto	0.15	ditto.	Not received 1st to 7th April.
	Khoordah ...	ditto	Not received	0.40	14th April 1872	
	Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	ditto	0.43	2.11	21st April 1872.	
	{ Dispensary ...	ditto	0.40	2.08	ditto.	
	Burhee ...	ditto	1.28	3.63	ditto.	
	Pachumbha ...	ditto	0.45	1.67	ditto.	
	Ranchhee ...	0.29	0.10	2.05	ditto.	
PATNA.	Pahumow ...	Nil	0.65	2.09	ditto.	
	Purulia ...	ditto	0.38	2.28	ditto.	Not received 8th to 14th April.
	Gobindpore ...	Not received	0.60	1.05	ditto ...	
	Chyebassa ...	0.07	0.95	2.26	21st April 1872.	
	Patna (Bankipore) ..	Nil	Nil	2.89	ditto ...	Not received 11th to 17th March.
	Dinapore { Jail ...	ditto	Not received	2.88	14th April 1872.	
	{ Cantonment ...	ditto	Nil	3.43	21st April 1872.	
	Behar ...	Not received	0.21	2.60	ditto ...	Not received 11th to 24th March and 8th to 14th April.
BRAHMAPUTRA.	Bara ...	0.05	0.23	2.70	ditto.	
	Gya ...	Nil	0.42	2.09	ditto.	
	Sherghotty ...	ditto	1.23	2.87	ditto.	
	Nowadah ...	ditto	0.70	2.70	ditto.	
	Armagabad ...	ditto	0.08	3.68	ditto.	
	Chunparau ...	ditto	0.50	1.01	ditto.	
	Bettiah ...	ditto	Not received	1.20	14th April 1872.	
	Chimpurah ...	ditto	ditto	2.87	ditto.	
RAJSHAHY.	Sewan ...	Not received	ditto	1.23	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Mozullerpore ...	0.08	0.21	2.82	21st April 1872.	
	Durblangah ...	Nil	Nil	1.16	ditto.	
	Sektanaree ...	ditto	3.70	4.95	ditto.	
	Tajpore ...	Not received	Not received	3.62	7th April 1872.	
	Mudhubani ...	Nil	0.10	3.12	21st April 1872.	Not received 8th to 14th April.
	Hajipore ...	Not received	Nil	3.32	ditto ...	
	Arrah ...	Nil	0.05	2.79	ditto.	
BARDWAN.	Buxar ...	ditto	Nil	3.21	ditto.	
	Sasserain ...	ditto	ditto	2.06	ditto.	
	Bhuboah ...	ditto	ditto	2.49	ditto.	
	Benares ...	ditto	ditto	1.05	ditto.	Not received 11th to 31st Mar.
	Bhaugulpore ...	ditto	1.50	2.20	ditto ...	
	Mudheypoorah ...	ditto	Nil	1.20	ditto.	
	Banka ...	ditto	0.50	2.36	ditto.	
	Soopool ...	ditto	Nil	0.09	ditto.	
RAJSHAHY.	Monghyr ...	ditto	0.38	2.60	ditto.	Not recorded 29th Jan. to 3rd Feb
	Jamouie ...	ditto	2.03	3.00	ditto ...	
	Begoeserai ...	ditto	Nil	3.46	ditto.	
	Deoginur ...	ditto	0.35	2.81	ditto.	Not received 8th to 14th April.
	Janitara ...	Not received	0.50	2.17	ditto ...	
	Rajmohal ...	ditto	Not received	0.40	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Pakour ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	14th Jan. 1872.	
	Nya-Doomka ...	Nil	0.22	3.32	21st April 1872.	
RAJSHAHY.	Purneah ...	ditto	Nil	2.64	ditto.	
	Kishengunge ...	ditto	0.23	1.65	ditto.	Not recorded 22nd to 24th Jan. and not received 10th Feb. to 3rd March.
	Arrarouh ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	10th Mar. 1872	
	Raumpore Beaulah... ..	Nil	0.24	3.43	21st April 1872.	
	Nattore ...	0.21	Nil	2.79	ditto.	
	Bograh ...	Nil	0.31	1.84	ditto.	
	Dinapore ...	ditto	Nil	1.85	ditto.	
	Maldah ...	ditto	0.15	1.94	ditto.	Not received 8th to 14th April.
RAJSHAHY.	Berhampore ...	Not received	0.21	3.62	ditto ...	
	Jungipore ...	0.08	0.46	4.24	ditto.	
	Laulbaugh ...	Nil	0.22	3.69	ditto.	
	Jamoukandi ...	ditto	Not received	1.85	14th April 1872.	
	Pabua ...	ditto	0.75	3.30	21st April 1872.	
	Serajunge ...	ditto	0.01	2.37	ditto.	
	Rungpore ...	ditto	0.45	1.76	ditto.	
	Bhowanungunge ...	ditto	0.37	0.98	ditto.	
BARDWAN.	Titallya ...	ditto	1.49	3.47	ditto.	
	Burdwan ...	0.12	1.10	1.97	ditto.	
	Cutwa ...	Nil	0.16	2.25	ditto.	
	Culina ...	0.03	0.10	0.81	ditto.	
	Bood-Bood ...	Nil	0.21	1.50	ditto.	
	Bancoorah ...	0.12	0.40	3.10	ditto.	
	Raneegunge ...	0.10	0.10	2.07	ditto.	
	Sooree ...	Nil	0.57	3.83	ditto.	
BARDWAN.	Hooghly ...	ditto	0.10	4.03	ditto.	
	Serampore ...	ditto	0.18	5.05	ditto.	
	Jehanabad ...	ditto	0.01	4.43	ditto.	
	Howrah ...	ditto	0.07	3.67	ditto.	
	Midnapore ...	ditto	Nil	0.94	ditto.	
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	ditto	ditto	2.55	ditto.	
	{ Exe. Engr.'s Office ...	ditto	0.20	2.00	ditto	
	Qurbetta ...	0.81	0.12	3.80	ditto.	
BARDWAN.	Tumlook ...	Nil	0.03	3.08	ditto.	

DIVISION.	STATIONS.	Rain from 8th to 14th April 1872.	Rain from 15th to 21st April 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
PRESIDENTY.	Krishnaghur ...	Nil	Not received	2.23	14th April 1872.	Not received 18th to 24th Mar. 1st to 7th April.
	Bongong ...	ditto	ditto	1.21	ditto	
	Banaghat ...	ditto	ditto	2.38	ditto	
	Meherpore ...	ditto	ditto	2.72	ditto	
	Chooandangah ...	ditto	ditto	2.00	ditto	Not received 18th to 31st Mar.
	Kooshtea ...	ditto	ditto	1.88	ditto	
	Jessore ...	0.06	Nil	2.98	21st April 1872.	
	Khoolnah ...	0.03	0.10	1.48	ditto	
	Jenidah ...	Nil	0.60	4.20	ditto	
	Nurail ...	ditto	0.06	3.86	ditto	
	Magoorah ...	ditto	0.02	0.26	ditto	
	Bagirhaut ...	ditto	Nil	3.41	ditto	
	Saugor Island ...	ditto	0.40	1.02	ditto	
	Calcutta ...	ditto	0.02	4.02	ditto	
	Alipore { Hospital ...	ditto	0.03	3.54	ditto	
	{ Jail ...	ditto	0.05	3.21	ditto	
	Barrackpore ...	ditto	0.15	5.34	ditto	
	Dum-Dum ...	ditto	Nil	3.32	ditto	
	Baraset ...	ditto	ditto	3.26	ditto	
	Satkherah ...	ditto	0.30	3.16	ditto	
	Buseerhant ...	ditto	Not received	3.54	14th April 1872.	
	Diamond Harbour ...	ditto	Nil	1.99	21st April 1872.	
	Barripore ...	ditto	ditto	1.65	ditto	
DACCA.	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	0.73	2.45	5.48	ditto.	Not received 8th to 14th April.
	{ Jail ...	0.80	2.30	4.55	ditto.	
	Burrisaul ...	Not received	Nil	2.96	ditto	
	Dowlat Khan ...	Nil	ditto	2.75	ditto.	
	Persepore ...	ditto	ditto	4.05	ditto.	Not received 8th to 14th April.
	Madaripore ...	ditto	1.25	0.42	ditto.	
	Furzedpore ...	ditto	0.44	1.23	ditto.	
	Goalundo ...	ditto	Nil	2.06	ditto.	
	Mymensing ...	ditto	Not received	1.78	14th April 1872.	
	Jamalpor ...	0.60	ditto	3.10	ditto.	
	Atteah ...	Not received	0.43	1.97	21st April 1872	
	Kishoregunge ...	Nil	2.37	6.19	ditto.	
	Sylhet ...	0.80	3.20	14.49	ditto.	
	Cachur ...	0.33	0.93	15.55	ditto.	
	Hylakandy ...	0.13	Not received	9.07	14th April 1872.	
	Koyah ...	Nil	1.93	10.41	21st April 1872.	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	ditto	Nil	0.60	ditto.	
	{ Jail ...	ditto	ditto	1.84	ditto.	
	Cox's Bazar ...	ditto	Not received	1.16	14th April 1872.	
	Rangamates Hill ...	ditto	ditto	2.48	ditto.	
	Noakhally ...	0.14	0.30	1.96	21st April 1872.	
	Tipperah ...	0.12	0.04	0.74	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah ...	Nil	Not received	2.40	14th April 1872.	
COOCH BEHAR.	Akyab ...	ditto	Nil	0.10	21st April 1872.	
	Cooch Behar ...	ditto	2.34	6.60	ditto.	
	Buxa ...	ditto	1.21	5.80	ditto.	
	Goalparah ...	Not received	Not received	2.47	7th April 1872.	
	Dhobree ...	Nil	2.05	5.75	21st April 1872.	
	Tura (Garo Hills) ...	0.10	0.29	1.98	ditto.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ...	Not received	Not received	2.64	31st Mar. 1872.	
	{ Hospital ...	0.40	2.36	4.98	21st April 1872.	
	Rangbee ...	Not received	Not received	1.20	20th Feb. 1872.	
	Julpigoree ...	Nil	3.59	6.26	21st April 1872.	
	Boda ...	ditto	0.33	2.43	ditto.	
	Tezpor ...	0.66	0.73	5.22	ditto.	
	Nowgong ...	2.03	8.62	22.32	ditto.	
SOUTH BENGAL.	Mungledye ...	Not received	Not received	3.05	31st Mar. 1872.	
	Burpottah ...	Nil	1.60	3.42	21st April 1872.	
	Gowhatty ...	ditto	1.35	6.07	ditto.	
	Seeshnugor ...	2.57	Not received	15.24	14th April 1872.	
	Jorehaut ...	2.90	ditto	12.75	ditto.	
	Golaghat ...	1.26	ditto	8.53	ditto.	
	Nazeerah ...	0.91	ditto	10.14	ditto.	
	Debrooghur ...	1.33	ditto	14.02	ditto.	
	Sudya ...	1.41	ditto	11.53	ditto.	
	Chilong ...	Nil	1.13	1.83	21st April 1872.	
	Cherrapoonjee ...	0.40	2.64	16.24	ditto.	
	Jaowai ...	0.93	Not received	3.53	14th April 1872.	
	Samoogooding ...	0.14	ditto	2.23	ditto.	

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
27th April 1872.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 21st to 27th April 1872.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	April 21st	10	29.780	29.778	80.5	79.0	58	S W	...	...	C	
		16	29.812	29.830	80.0	80.0	41	S by W	...	...	K	
	22nd	10	29.740	29.758	81.5	82.5	66	S S W	...	...	CS	
		16	29.582	29.600	85.5	84.0	60	S by W	...	...	K	
	23rd	10	29.741	29.759	80.3	81.5	66	S S W	...	...	CS	
		16	29.581	29.599	84.0	79.3	69	S	...	0.05	K, N	
	24th	10	29.738	29.754	88.8	80.5	67	S S W	...	...	...
		16	29.593	29.611	90.1	81.4	67	S by W	...	...	...	Scuds from S
	25th	10	29.604	29.712	89.5	82.5	73	S S W	...	0.28	K	
		16	29.590	29.538	83.5	82.5	60	S by W	...	...	C	
	26th	10	29.676	29.694	90.0	82.3	71	S by W	...	...	...	Scuds from S by W
		16	29.585	29.583	81.5	83.5	70	S	...	...	...	b
SAUGOR ISLAND.	27th	10	29.749	29.767	81.0	83.0	70	S S W	...	...	...	b
		16	29.648	29.660	93.9	83.6	61	S	...	...	...	b
	21st	10	29.792	29.798	89	83	76	S S W	17.1*	...	N	b, m, scuds
		16	29.661	29.667	89	83	76	S	17.0*	...	C	m
	22nd	10	29.783	29.780	80	83	73	S W	14.3*	...	CK	m, scuds
		16	29.639	29.645	87	82	79	S	19.0*	...	N	m, u
	23rd	10	29.773	29.779	81	82	66	S W	14.9*	...	CK	m, scuds
		16	29.624	29.632	89	82	73	S W	17.0*	...	KS	m, scuds
	24th	10	29.749	29.755	90	82	69	S W	19.1*	...	C	m, scuds
		16	29.625	29.631	86	81	79	S S W	19.6*	...	N	m, o, u, scuds
	25th	10	29.742	29.718	80	83	73	S W	17.2*	...	N	m, scuds
		16	29.555	29.601	90	84	76	S W	22.7*	...	...	m
CHITTAGONG.	26th	10	29.709	29.715	90	83	73	S W	22.1*	...	N	b, m, scuds
		16	29.590	29.590	89	83	76	S W	27.2*	...	N	m, scuds
	27th	10	29.777	29.783	90	83	73	S W	21.4*	...	N	m, scuds
		16	29.679	29.685	90	83	73	S S W	23.4*	...	N	m, scuds
	21st	10	29.757	29.848	88	80	60	S	8.6*	...	K, KS	u, q
		16	29.633	29.724	88	81	72	S W	16.0*	...	K, KS	b, q
	22nd	10	29.705	29.857	87	79	68	S W	9.6*	...	K, KS	q
		16	29.613	29.705	86	79	72	S W	17.7*	...	K, KS	u, q
	23rd	10	29.731	29.813	86	75	57	E S E	8.1*	1.00	...	b, o
		16	29.586	29.678	87	79	68	S W	14.4*	...	K	b
	24th	10	29.732	29.836	76	70	72	S E	8.5*	0.40	N	a, u, g
		16	29.641	29.733	84	79	79	S	6.8*	...	KS	u, g
MADRAS.	25th	10	29.718	29.811	82	79	87	S	3.5*	...	K, KS	u
		16	29.574	29.660	83	80	87	S	11.1*	...	KS	u, g
	26th	10	29.693	29.785	86	82	83	S	7.4*	0.50	K, KS	b, q
		16	29.615	29.707	86	80	75	S W	23.2*	...	K, KS	u, q
	27th	10	29.777	29.869	87	80	72	S W	10.3*	...	K, KS	u, q
		16	29.702	29.794	87	81	76	S W	21.2*	...	K, KS	b, q
	21st	10	29.860	29.890	92	78	51	S W by W	7*	...	...	bc
		16	29.746	29.776	88	78	62	S E by S	14*	...	...	bc
	22nd	10	29.852	29.882	90	76	50	S	10*	...	...	bc
		16	29.727	29.757	88	78	62	S E by S	14*	...	...	b
	23rd	10	29.815	29.845	90	78	56	S S E	12*	...	...	bc
		16	29.707	29.737	87	78	65	S E	15*	...	...	bc
CUTTACK.	24th	10	29.820	29.850	91	78	53	S by W	13*	...	...	bc
		16	29.684	29.714	89	77	56	S S E	13*	...	...	bc
	25th	10	29.797	29.827	92	79	54	S S W	12*	...	...	bc
		16	29.670	29.706	89	80	66	S E by S	15*	...	...	bc
	26th	10	29.807	29.837	90	77	53	S by W	12*	...	...	bc
		16	29.680	29.716	90	78	56	S E by S	14*	...	...	bc
	27th	10	29.838	29.868	90	77	53	S by W	11*	...	...	c
		16	29.721	29.754	87	78	65	S E	14*	...	...	m
	21st	10	29.735	29.810	92	80	57	S	3.8*	...	...	fair
		16	29.598	29.640	101	76	28	S S W	4.1*	...	N, KS	fair
	22nd	10	29.745	29.816	91	80	52	S S W	1.2*	...	KS	fair
		16	29.617	29.669	88	82	70	S W	9.6*	0.20	N, KS	r, t
ARUN.	23rd	10	29.704	29.785	90	82	69	E	3.1*	...	CK, KS	fair
		16	29.582	29.604	85	83	61	N E	5.3*	...	N, KS	fair
	24th	10	29.691	29.772	92	80	57	S W	6.1*	...	...	fair
		16	29.531	29.612	90	80	65	S S E	3.9*	...	K, CK	fair
	25th	10	29.614	29.759	92	82	63	N	1.1*	...	...	fair
		16	29.521	29.605	87	84	45	S	8.9*	...	...	f, l
	26th	10	29.610	29.727	92	80	57	S W	6.2*	...	...	f, l
		16	29.501	29.585	97	80	75	S S W	12.3*	...	...	fair
	27th	10	29.883	29.904	95	81	52	S S W	12.5*	...	...	fair
		16	29.634	29.635	95	79	47	S S W	7.4*	...	...	cloudy
	21st	10	29.821	29.855	86	78	68	W S W	1	...	...	b
		16	29.729	29.754	87	77	61	W S W	2	...	...	b
ARUN.	22nd	10	29.863	29.875	88	78	62	S S W	1	...	...	b
		16	29.719	29.734	83	79	62	S S W	1	...	...	b
	23rd	10	29.814	29.836	84	75	64	E	1	0.20	C	b
		16	29.675	29.697	86	78	68	W S W	2	...	...	b
	24th	10	29.839	29.854	82	73	63	N	1	...	...	b
		16	29.652	29.674	87	78	65	W N W	1	...	...	b
	25th	10	29.808	29.830	85	80	79	S	1	...	...	b
		16	29.687	29.709	89	80	75	S S W	1	...	...	b
	26th	10	29.818	29.830	88	80	69	S S W	2	...	...	b
		16	P	P	80	81	69	S W	1	...	...	b
	27th	10	29.878	29.891	90	82	69	S S W	1	...	...	b
		16	29.728	29.740	88	81	72	S S W	1	...	...	b

Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th April 1872HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken
at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of
March 1872.**

LATITUDE 22° 33' 1" north. Longitude 88° 20' 34" east. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea-level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.

	Inches.		
Mean height of the barometer for the month	29·845
Max. height of the barometer occurred at 10 A.M. on the 4th	30·094
Min. height of the barometer occurred at 4 P.M. on the 29th	29·646
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	0·448
Mean of the daily max. pressures	29·919
Ditto ditto min. ditto	29·773
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	0·146
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Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	82·7
Max. temperature occurred at 4 P.M. on the 27th	98·5
Min. temperature occurred at 6 and 7 P.M. on the 7th	69·5
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	29·0
Mean of the daily max. temperature	92·7
Ditto ditto min. ditto	75·4
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	17·3
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	74·9
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	7·8
Computed mean dew-point for the month	69·4
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	13·3
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Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	0·713
			Inches.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	7·66
			Troy grain.
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	4·06
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity	0·65
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	140·6
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Rained three days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	0·21
Total amount of rain during the month	0·21
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the Anemometer during the month	0·16
Prevailing direction of the wind	...	S. S. W. S. W. & S. by W.	

* Height 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 20th April 1872.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th April 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

COACHING TRAFFIC.					MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.					Total traffic receipts.			
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.								
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.		Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.						
Total traffic for the week	104,813	1,60,493	10 11	14,711	18 5	621,437	0	3,12,282	0 9	31,566	13 0	46,078	12
Or per mile of railway		125	6 2	11	9 11			247	5 3	24	10 1	36	0
For previous 14 weeks of half-year.	1,438,433	23,36,460	5 4	214,176	7 1	10,112,947	10	58,76,224	13 0	538,652	8 10	752,835	15
Total for 15 weeks	1,543,246	24,96,963	0 3	228,888	5 6	10,763,384	10	62,18,106	13 9	6,09,312	2 7		
COMPARISON.													
Total for corresponding week of previous year	108,656	1,66,643	2 0	15,275	12 5	626,713	29	3,93,594	10 11	36,079	10 3	51,355	2
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	130	3 10	11	18 9	.....		307	9 11	28	4 0	40	2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,621,026	24,75,285	5 9	226,901	3 2	9,814,439	0	58,25,529	6 1	531,004	17 3	760,908	0

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th April 1872, on 223 miles open.

	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s.
Total traffic for the week ...	5,762	18,101 7 8	1,659 11 6	72,526 0	20,839 13 0	1,910 6 4
Or per mile of railway ...	81 3 0	7 8 10	7 8 10	93 7 3	8 11 4	16 0
For previous 14 weeks of half-year...	75,517	2,30,814 12 10	21,158 6 6	959,974 30	2,77,156 13 3	25,406 0 10
Total for 15 weeks ...	79,279	2,18,919 4 6	22,817 12 0	10,32,500 30	2,97,096 10 3	27,316 7 2
COMPARISON.						
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	5,365	15,324 13 7	1,404 15 7	73,739 0	20,147 8 7	1,846 17 2
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	68 11 6	6 6 0	.....	90 5 7	8 5 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	71,616	2,62,170 2 1	24,032 5 3	851,179 30	2,53,864 4 9	

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

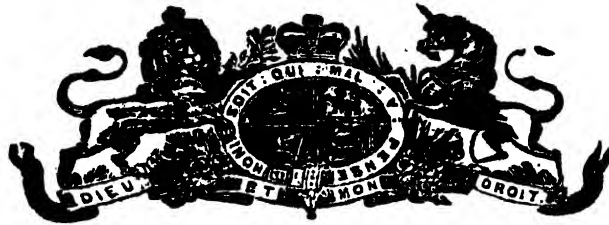
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th April 1872, on 156½ miles open.

	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s.
Total traffic for the week ...	24,937½	16,068 8 9	1,472 19 0	164,903 21	29,879 0 9	2,738 18 3
Or per mile of railway ...	159	102 10 9	9 8 3	1,051 0	190 14 9	17 10 0
For previous 14 weeks of half-year...	451,972½	2,96,626 8 6	27,190 15 9	1,719,606 20	3,76,325 13 1	34,406 10 8
Total for 15 weeks ...	476,910	3,12,695 1 3	28,663 14 9	1,884,510 1	4,06,204 13 10	37,235 8 11
COMPARISON.						
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	25,115½	14,365 3 6	1,316 16 3	114,784 22	20,434 5 7	1,873 2 11
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	160	91 12 8	8 8 3	733 0	130 9 2	11 19 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	462,068	2,77,979 0 6	26,328 1 4	1,989,203 24	4,04,583 13 5	37,270 3 11

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th April 1872, on 28 miles open.

	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s.
Total traffic for the week ...	0,933½	1,058 13 6	105 17 8	19,502 0	608 2 6	60 12 4
Or per mile of railway ...	248	137 13 1	3 5 8	703 25	21 9 3	2 3 2
For previous 1 week of half-year ...	0,354½	954 2 9	95 8 3	17,455 30	57 12 0	62 13 7
Total for the 2 weeks ...	13,287	2,012 15 6	201 5 11	37,177 30	1,133 15 0	113 7 11
COMPARISON.						
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	7,387½	1,231 14 3	123 7 9	13,950 20	406 5 3	40 12 8
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	264	43 15 11	4 8 0	497 21	14 8 0	1 9 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	8,351	1,322 13 0	138 5 7	15,927 0	462 8 0	46 5 0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Health of Up-Country Coolies in Assam.

RESOLUTION.

READ again—

The proceedings of this Government noted below, regarding the causes of the high rate of mortality amongst the laborers in the Rungagora and Doolahat tea gardens, and regarding the system of recruiting and passing coolies for Assam.

Emigration Proceedings, December 1871, No. 70, paragraph 13.

„ „ February 1872, Nos. 38-39B.

„ „ March „ „ 15-18.

Also--

Letters Nos. 41 and 43, dated respectively the 13th and 15th April 1872, from the Superintendent of Labor Transport, Calcutta.

1. THE reports on the Rungagora tea gardens in Upper Assam had shown that the death-rate among the coolies had been extremely high; 22 coolies had died out of a mean strength of 97 in the year 1869, and 35 had died out of a mean strength of 180 coolies in the year 1870—that is to say, from 20 to 25 per cent. of the coolies died off year by year. The Lieutenant-Governor directed that this garden should be at once inspected, and that a special report should be made upon its present condition and the probable causes of the high mortality among its coolies. The Deputy Commissioner, Major Clarke, accordingly inspected the garden on the 12th January. He found the death-rate to be still high, but he reported his inability to account for this mortality, as Rungagora was “one of the nicest gardens he had ever seen, and was apparently well

managed." The Deputy Commissioner remarked, however, that Rungagora garden possessed no hospital. Dr. Partridge, the Inspector of Laborers, inspected the garden on the 18th February; he endorsed the Deputy Commissioner's opinion. He found the treatment of the coolies to be "everything that could be desired, but he observed that almost all the coolies appeared "to be weak and debilitated," and he felt certain that they must have been so before leaving for Assam. Dr. Partridge noted that from 1867 to the present time many deaths had occurred on the Rungagora garden from diseases consequent on a debilitated state of body, and he expressed his opinion that the "excessive deaths for the "past years had been solely due to the state in which the coolies had been "first sent up."

2. In the Doolahat garden of Upper Assam the death-rate for the first six months of 1871 was reported to have been 13 out of 144, or at the rate of about 18 per cent. per annum, during the healthiest part of the year. Report was called for, the garden was inspected; it was found by the Assistant Inspector of Laborers to be well ordered and well appointed. Both the Assistant Inspector and the garden manager attributed the excessive mortality of 1871 to deaths which occurred among an exceptionally bad batch of coolies who came to the garden in the end of 1870.

3. Reference was made to the Superintendent of Labor Transport and to the Medical Inspector of Laborers at Calcutta. In regard to the Rungagora garden, Drs. Grant and Macnamara report generally on the way in which laborers for Assam are examined, on their general state of health when examined, and on the fact that "up-country" coolies, as they are called, cannot bear the climate of many Assam gardens. In regard to the Doolahat garden and the two batches of coolies which are said to have been so bad in the year 1870, Dr. Grant reports specially that both these batches consisted entirely of "up-country" coolies, and he shows that the Medical Inspector's certificates filed in the Calcutta office fully show that the men of these two batches were "in very good health at the time" they were passed in Calcutta.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor considers the explanation afforded by Dr. Macnamara, taken with the fact that out of 13 deaths which occurred in the Rungagora tea garden in 1871, only one laborer had been less than six months in the garden and only four had been less than a year, shows that the mortality on that garden was not mainly due to the weak health of the coolies when they started for Assam.

5. In dealing with these papers His Honor remarks that another grave question forces itself on our consideration, namely, whether the so-called "up-country" coolies, as distinguished from Dhangurs, should or should not be allowed to proceed under contract as laborers to Assam. The Inspector of Laborers, Upper Assam, and the Ex-officio Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Laborers in the districts of Nowgong, Kamroop, and Durrung, and in the sub-divisions of Munglodye, Sooteah, North Luckimpore, Jorhaut, Golaghat, and Seeksangor, should be called upon to take special note of the comparative healthiness of the two classes of coolies at their coming inspections, and they should report at the end of the year whether "up-country" coolies are really less able to resist the climate and the work required of them than Dhangur coolies. There is no doubt whatever in the Lieutenant-Governor's mind that Hindoostanee coolies do not thrive in Assam; almost all the tea planters say they wish they never had a Hindoostanee laborer. The Lieutenant-Governor notes this fact as the result of his personal inquiries on the spot. His Honor would be glad to have the opinion of the Landholders' and Commercial Association, and that of some of the leading firms and gentlemen interested in tea, as to whether it would not be better to stop all coolie emigration to Assam from the Hindoostanee districts above Bhaugulpore to the eastern tea districts.

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution, with the papers "read," be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Extract from a Resolution by the Government of Bengal, dated Calcutta, the 2nd December 1871.

PARA. 13.—Taking the different inspection circles in the order in which

No.	Name of garden.	Jan 1869.	Died	Imported.	Mean of 1870.	Jan 1871.
12	Hatipote	202	18	45	378	27
33	Morianee	42	...	20	135	11
34	Hurwal	57	...	...	110	14
36	Diflo	259	90	...	171	15
48	Sonarri	53	4	37	109	20
57	Hooloongoori	261	40	...	269	34
59	Naphooah	93	7	68	114	21
61	Lawjun	38	1	...	90	10
70	Rungagora	97	...	...	180	35
80	Ginjon	...	...	25	49	7
87	Doomdooma	189	19	...	254	20
83	Elungamoral	166	19	182	189	21
102	Talup	68	10	...	160	16
104	Doolahat	...	...	...	99	31
107	Koolbong	85	11	...	87	9
Total		1,610	213	...	2,380	948

the returns are submitted, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that in Upper Assam the total number of laborers under contract was 20,338, of whom 725 died and 413 deserted and 33 were imprisoned. The increased number of desertions is referred to an increase in the number of importations; desertion, as a rule, occurring among new arrivals. The total importations were 2,385. At the end of the year 17,170 remained under contract. The statement in the margin gives the mortality of fifteen selected gardens in Upper Assam for the two years 1869-70. Hurwal, Sonarri, Hooloongoori, Naphooah, Rungagora, and Doolahat tea gardens, show excessive rates of

mortality, and should be at once inspected and their present state and the cause of the mortality now shown specially reported on. The number of importations in some of these gardens, side by side with the high rate of mortality, is painfully suggestive. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn from the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore that the coolies in the Upper Assam division have been remarkably healthy in the first-half of 1871.

No. 114, dated Gowhaty, the 25th September 1871.

From—COLONEL H. HOPKINSON, Agent to Governor-General and Commr. of Assam.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

In reply to your letter No. 52T of the 24th August last, I have the honor to forward

Received with Luckimpore letter
No. 159, 18th September 1871.

copy of a letter from Captain Phillips, Assistant Commissioner, North Luckimpore, reporting the result of his inspection of the Doolahat tea garden, and to express my concurrence in the

conclusions arrived at by him; and I respectfully solicit the attention of Government to that part of his letter which reflects on the system of recruiting coolies.

No. 372 dated Luckimpore, the 14th September 1871.

From—A. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., Asst. Commr. and Asst. Insptr. of Laborers, North Luckimpore.

To—The Deputy Commr. and Insptr. of Laborers, Debrooghur.

I HAVE the honor to report for your information that I, on the 12th instant, visited the Doolahat factory, in accordance with the instructions conveyed in your memorandum No. 152, dated the 2nd idem, and made a full and careful inquiry into the causes of the high rate of mortality amongst the imported laborers there during the last half-year. Mr. Stewart, the manager, informed me that the coolies who have died belonged almost exclusively to a batch which he received towards the end of last year, and which were exceptionally bad. I saw the remainder of this batch, and having mustered all the imported coolies in the garden, was able to contrast them with other batches. The result quite bore out the manager's opinion as to these particular coolies; and I cannot but record my own in the matter, which is, that the fact of such coolies ever having seen Assam reflects anything but credit on the system under which they were recruited. Judging from their appearance, they could not have lived to an old age in any climate; but to send them to Assam was simply to lessen their chances of living still further. I carefully inspected the lines, and could see nothing to find fault with either in their construction or sanitary condition. The huts are rather out of repair, but this will be seen to, Mr. Stewart says, as soon as the dry season commences. Mr. Stewart has not at present all the medicines that he ought to have, but he tells that he has indented for a fresh supply. The coolies get good drinking water from a stream which runs near the factory, and can buy all the provisions they require from a golah on the spot.

I have seen both the Deobheel and Cinnatolia gardens, in which I believe the death-rates in the last half-year was low; and I certainly think that Doolahat, both as regards its site and sanitary advantages generally, can bear comparison with either. The previous returns

from this garden again do not indicate any thing like exceptional insalubrity. I am of opinion therefore that Mr. Stewart has assigned the true reason for the high rate of mortality which has attracted the notice of Government; and that there is no ground for the appointment of a committee under section 112 of the Coolie Act.

No. 159, dated Debrooghur, the 18th September 1871.

Memo. by—W. S. CLARKE, Esq., Depy. Commr. and Insptr. of Laborers, Debrooghur.
Copy forwarded to the Commissioner of Assam with reference to his No. 436 of the 28th August 1871.

There appears to the undersigned no necessity for calling a Committee under section 112.

No. 3344.

EXTRACT from Captain Phillips' report forwarded to the Superintendent of Labor Transport, Calcutta, for such explanation or remarks as he may wish to offer.

No. 72, dated Gowhatty, the 13th March 1872.

From—COLONEL H. HOPKINSON, Agent to Governor-General and Commr. of Assam.

To—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Judicial Department.

With reference to paragraph 13 of Government resolution dated 2nd December last, on the half-yearly returns of laborers employed in the tea gardens in this division, received with your memorandum No. 3933 of the same date, I have the honor to forward the annexed copy

* No. 50, dated 22nd February 1872. of a letter,* and enclosures, from the Protector of Laborers,

Upper Assam, reporting the result of his inspection of the Rungagora tea garden in the district of Luckimpore, as required by the resolution above quoted.

2. I think it very desirable that more care should be exercised in passing coolies for Assam. It is no use whatever taking sanitary precautions here if we are to receive men constitutionally unfitted to stand the climate of any part of Assam.

No. 50, dated Debrooghur, the 22nd February 1872.

From—DR. T. D'O. PARTRIDGE, Offg. Insptr. of Laborers, Upper Assam, Debrooghur.

To—The Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam.

In accordance with No. 109, dated Gowhatty, 24th January 1872, requesting that I would take steps in the matter of the high death-rate in the Rungagora factory belonging to the Upper Assam Company, and under the management of Mr. Moran, I proceeded there and made a thorough inspection of the garden and lines on 18th February 1872. I beg to entirely endorse the Deputy Commissioner's remark made in his inspection return dated 12th January 1872 as to the appearance of the garden, &c. I mustered the coolies and made a careful inspection of them, and more particularly the last batch received from Calcutta. I can confidently state that to my mind the reason of the excessive mortality is easy of solution, viz. the bad and unfit state in which the coolies were allowed to leave for Assam. Even now they have not by any means a strong and healthy appearance, such as is required for heavy manual labor; they almost all, one with another, appear to be weak and debilitated, and I feel certain were originally so before leaving. They have now been over two months on the estate and been doing but light labor, and the manager informs me that they have to some extent improved in health.

2. On coming up the river they had cholera on board the steamer. Two had to be left behind at Debrooghur ill, and another died before reaching Rungagora; whilst the others, as above stated, arrived in a weak condition. This has not been the first and only time in which coolies have arrived at this factory in such an unfit state, and it is all due, I consider, to their being in the first place recruited, apparently, without a due regard to their state of health on enlistment.

3. Their treatment is every thing that can be desired in the factory, and no complaints of ill-treatment or of insufficiency of food or excessive work have been made. Consequently I beg most positively to state that neither the manager of the tea garden of Rungagora nor the tea garden itself is in my opinion at fault, and that the excessive death-rate for the past years has been solely due to the state in which the coolies have been first sent up.

4. On reference to the list of deaths from 1867 up to this present time, it will be noticed that many have taken place from dropsy and similar anæmic diseases owing to a debilitated state of body, and not, in my opinion, due to any thing connected with malarial poisoning contracted here, though of course a weakened constitution is much more ready to take in malaria than a strong one,—hence these coolies have not had a fair chance of becoming acclimatized. I therefore do not think it necessary "to convene a Committee to pronounce on the fitness or otherwise of this garden," the cause not being due to any thing connected with the garden in question, but to the state of general debility and unfitness for labor that the coolies arrived in; and not only this last batch, but for the past three or four years the manager informing me that he has repeatedly made complaints with regard to the state of health in which the coolies have arrived, though apparently without effect.

Total coolies 235, during the half year 30th June 1871.

RETURN OF DEATHS.

NAME OF DECEASED.	Sex.	Locality from whence imported.	Number in laborers' pass.	Name of estate.	Year of arrival.	Date of death.	Cause of death.	Number of deaths during the last half year.
Dhosea	Man	Nagpore	1	The	1870, August...	8th January	Cholera.	
Burlobi	ditto	Bengal	32	Upper As-	" April ...	14th "	Dysentery.	
Pagorah	ditto	ditto	45	sam Tea	" "	23rd March	Fever, remittent.	
Parbottee	Woman	Nagpore	37	Company	1868, September	12th "	Poisoned.	
Boly	Man	ditto	21	Limited	1870, April ...	18th April	Diarrhea.	

Total coolies 255, during the half-year 31st December 1871.

RETURN OF DEATHS.

NAME OF DECEASED.	Sex.	Locality from whence imported.	Number in laborers' pass.	Name of estates.	Year of arrival.	Date of death.	Cause of death.	Number of deaths during the last half year.
Mongl	Man	Bengal	46	The	1870, April ...	22nd July ...	Dysentery.	
Jogan	Woman	Nagpore	28	Upper	" "	23rd "	Old age.	
Golbahar	ditto	Bengal	12	Assam	1871, March ...	1st October	Syphilis.	
Toolee	ditto	Nagpore	55	Tea Com-	1870, April ...	16th "	Dropsy.	
Bulsee	ditto	ditto	25	pany	" "	25th "	ditto.	
Heeronee	ditto	Bengal	11	Limited.	1871, March ...	20th Nov.	Dysentery.	
Bodhoa	Man	ditto	10	" "	1870, April ...	30th "	ditto.	
Choita	Woman	Nagpore	49	" "	" "	15th Dec. ...	ditto.	

Total coolies 235, during the half-year 30th June 1870.

RETURN OF DEATHS.

NAME OF DECEASED.	Sex.	Locality from whence imported.	Num in lab pas	Name of estate.		Date of death	Cause of death	Number of death during the last half year.
Dockonee	Woman	Bengal	13	The	1868	24th Feb	Syphilis	
Beesomber	Man	ditto	45	Upper	"	19th April	Dropsy.	
Mongeeah	Woman	Nagpore	14	Assam	1870	27th May	Cholera.	
Khedonic	Girl	ditto	12	Tea Com-	"	8th "	Fever	
Kasmoda	Man	Bengal	16	pany	1869	4th June	Dropsy.	14
Lolectah	Girl	ditto	7	Limited	1870	20th "	Fever.	
Ramdial	Man	ditto	52	" "	"	27th "	Dropsy.	

Total coolies 251, during the half-year 31st December 1870.

RETURN OF DEATHS.

NAME OF DECEASED.	Sex.	Locality from whence imported.	Number in laborers' pass.	Name of estate.	Year of arrival.	Date of death.	Cause of death.	Number of deaths during the last half year.
Booram	Man	Bengal	43		1870, April	16th July	Anasarea.	
Soekhre	ditto	ditto	29		1868, June	31st "	Dysentery.	
Madhob	ditto	ditto	27		" "	11th Sept.	Fever, remittent.	
Moniah	Girl	ditto	44		1870, March	18th "	Anasarea.	
Somaree	Woman	Nagpore	16		" April	26th "	Fever, remittent.	
Konjon	Man	Bengal	29		" "	28th "	Dysentery.	
Pestamboo	ditto	ditto	58		1868, June	29th "	Pneumonia.	
Kortah	ditto	ditto	13		1869, February	26th "	Dysentery.	
Beharee	ditto	ditto	22		1870, March	9th October	Hepatitis.	
Heerah	Woman	Nagpore	32		" April	28th "	Debility.	
Chanroo	Man	Bengal	39		" March	19th "	Fever, remittent.	
Heesoor	ditto	ditto	17		1869, February	16th "	Dyspepsia.	
Formessur	ditto	ditto	18	The	" "	9th "	Anasarea.	
Bhumlah	ditto	ditto	30	Upper	1870, April	6th "	Dysentery.	7
Motey	ditto	ditto	47	Assam	" "	13th "	ditto.	
Somon	ditto	ditto	49	Tea Com-	" "	17th Nov.	Diarrhea.	
Soolon	ditto	ditto	44	pany	" "	4th "	Anasarea.	
Ender	ditto	ditto	51	Limited.	" "	24th "	Dysentery.	
Dohin Sing	ditto	Nagpore	24	" "	1869, February	8th "	Anasarea.	
Jhomok	ditto	Bengal	12	" "	1870, March	24th "	Fever.	
Motey	ditto	ditto	.....	" "	" "	14th "	Dysentery.	
Sonjob	Woman	ditto	19	" "	1870, April	28th "	Fever.	
Korimon	Man	ditto	28	" "	" "	4th "	Dropsy.	
Monglee	Woman	ditto	35	" "	1869, February	20th "	Debility.	
Suroon	Man	ditto	23	" "	" "	7th "	Hepatitis.	
Kasee	ditto	ditto	.....	" "	" "	6th July	Dysentery.	
Gorohoe	Woman	ditto	.....	" "	" "	26th October	Diarrhea.	
Jhow	Man	ditto	.....	" "	" "	14th Nov.	Dropsy.	

Total coolies 126, during the half-year 30th June 1869.

RETURN OF DEATHS.

NAME OF DECEASED.	Sex.	District.	Number in Superintendent's Register.	Year of arrival.	Date of death.	Cause of death.
Abdoou	Man	N. W. Provinces	32	1868	14th January	Dropsy.
Doyal	Boy	ditto	34	"	4th April	ditto.
Gopal	Man	ditto	23	"	3rd June	Dysentery.
Moniah	ditto	ditto	5	"	4th "	Cholera.
Ahomod	ditto	ditto	21	"	9th "	Dropsy.
Raj Holla	ditto	ditto	18	"	15th "	Cholera.
Dockon	ditto	ditto	12	1869	23rd "	ditto.
Ramsoron	ditto	ditto	4	"	24th "	ditto.

Total coolies 99, during the half-year 31st December 1869.

RETURN OF DEATHS.

NAME OF DECEASED.	Sex.	Locality from whence imported.	Number in laborer's pass.	Name of estate.	Year of arrival.	Date of death.	Cause of death.	Number of deaths during the last half-year.
Rohonee ...	Man ...	Bengal ...	30	The Upper Assam Tea Company Limited.	1869	6th July ...	Diarrhoea.	8
Monglie ...	Woman ...	ditto ...	8		1868	20th " ...	Fever.	
Ender ...	Man ...	ditto ...	14		1869	18th Sept. ...	Dysentery.	
Demon ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	47		1868	15th Oct. ...	Fever.	
Hordial ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	33		"	4th " ...	Diarrhoea.	
Redai ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	3		1869	5th " ...	Fever.	
Ramtahal ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	22		"	23rd " ...	Dysentery.	
Jonoh ...	Woman ...	ditto ...	15		1868	24th " ...	Anasarca.	
Bockoree ...	Man ...	ditto ...	9		"	24th Nov. ...	Fever.	
Ramharon ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	.....		.....	17th " ...	Dysentery.
Seeroton ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	23		1869	16th " ...	Anasarca.	
Chudra ...	Woman ...	ditto ...	52		1868	5th " ...	Dysentery.	
Subdrah ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	39		"	29th " ...	Cholera.	
Doreah ...	Man ...	ditto ...	8		1869	1st Dec. ...	Anasarca.	

Total coolies 152, during the half-year ending 31st December 1867.

RETURN OF DEATHS.

NAME OF DECEASED.	Sex.	District.	Year of arrival.	Date of death.	Cause of death.
Joree ..	Man	N.-W. Provinces	1865	July 1867 ...	Fever and dropsy,
Nokan ...	ditto	ditto ...			
Heeramon ...	ditto	ditto ...			
Bodhoa ...	ditto	ditto ...			
Soroopta ...	ditto	Madras ...		October 1867	
Holomot ...	ditto	N.-W. Provinces			
Amroo ...	ditto	Madras ...		November 1867	
Taree ...	Woman	N.-W. Provinces			

Total coolies, 140, during the half-year 30th June 1868.

RETURN OF DEATHS.

NAME OF DECEASED.	Sex.	District.	Year of arrival.	Date of death.	Cause of death.
Tetaree	Woman	Bengal ...	1865	January 10th ...	Dropsy.
Gowree	ditto	ditto ...	"	" 14th ...	ditto.
Karlo	ditto	ditto ...	"	March ...	Cholera.
Akbor	Man	ditto ...	"	May ...	Dropsy.
Doteah	Woman	Nagpore ...	"	" ...	ditto.
Jatoo	ditto	ditto ...	"	" ...	Dysentery.
Modha	Man	N.-W. Provinces	"	June ...	Fever.

Total coolies 157, during the half-year ending 31st December 1863.

RETURN OF DEATHS.

NAME OF DECEASED.	Sex.	Districts.	Number in Superintendent's Register.	Year of arrival.	Date of death.*	Cause of death.
Akbor ...	Man ...	N.-W. Provinces	17	1868	4th August ...	Dysentery.
Kassim ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	31	"	20th September ...	Cholera.
Prokass ...	Boy ...	ditto ...	41	"	5th October ...	Fever.
Soekin ...	Woman ...	ditto ...	43	"	5th " ...	Dysentery.
Modona ...	Man ...	ditto ...	37	"	1st November ...	ditto.
Hurooa ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	23	"	10th " ...	ditto.
Surma ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	1	"	1st " ...	ditto.
Sammall ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	36	"	8th December ...	ditto.
Sodapee ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	25	"	" ...	ditto.
Satodobo ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	49	"	9th " ...	Cholera.
Nedraas ...	Woman ...	ditto ...	50	"	4th " ...	Dysentery.

No. 109, dated Gowhaty, the 24th January 1872.

From—J. J. S. DRIBERG, Esq., Offg. Personal Asst. to the Commissioner of Assam.

To—The Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore.

With reference to the remarks regarding the high death-rate at the Rungagora tea factory entered in your mofussil diary of the 11th instant, I am directed by the Commissioner to say that unless you have very good reason to the contrary, it is your duty, in the face of

this high rate of mortality amongst the coolies, to convene a Committee to pronounce on the fitness or otherwise of the garden for human habitation.

2. As Dr. Partridge, the Inspector of Laborers, Upper Assam, has taken charge of his appointment, you should send that officer an extract of the remarks in your diary commented on, and a copy of these orders, with a view to his taking the necessary steps in the matter.

Extract from a diary from MAJOR W. C. S. CLARKE, Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore, dated 11th January 1872.

MARCHED to Rungagora factory. This is the garden on which report is called for owing to high death-rate in first half-year of 1871. I found a high death-rate, 8 per cent., again in the second half-year. I cannot account for this, for it is one of the nicest gardens I have ever seen, and is apparently well managed. This will be subject of report and I need not go into the matter here. I inspected the lines—there was no hospital—the food, water, &c., leaving the coolies till to-morrow, as it was late.

12th January.—I inspected the laborers this morning: things generally satisfactory.

• No. 1283, dated Calcutta, the 27th March 1872.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
in the Judicial Department,

To—The Superintendent of Labor Transport, Calcutta.

I AM directed to forward herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter (No. 72 of the 13th instant), with its annexure, from the Commissioner of Assam, reporting on the Rungagora tea garden in the Luckimpore district; and with reference to the remarks therein made, in respect to the weak and unfit state in which coolies are despatched to Assam, I am to request that you will be good enough to communicate with medical inspectors of laborers here and at Kooshtea on the subject.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor would also wish to know what kind or standard of health is required by these officers before passing the coolies proceeding to Assam for employment as laborers on tea gardens.

3. I am to beg that you will impress on the medical inspectors of laborers the very grave importance of this inquiry, and request that a clear and early report may be submitted by them for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor.

No. 1284, dated Calcutta, the 27th March 1872.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal
in the Judicial Department.

To—The Commissioner of the Assam Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 72 of the 13th instant, submitting a report on the Rungagora tea garden in the Luckimpore district.

2. In reply I am to point out that it appears from the returns submitted by you that out of the thirteen deaths which occurred in 1871, only one laborer had been less than six months on the garden and only four had been less than a year. It is not quite clear therefore to the Lieutenant-Governor that original weakness is the cause of the mortality on this garden.

3. No information has been submitted by you as to what hospital accommodation is available for the coolies in this garden. This information ought not to have been omitted from the special report under notice, and I am to request that the information may be supplied in the next report submitted by you.

4. Your remarks, as well as those of Dr. Partridge, the Officiating Inspector of Laborers, in respect to the weak and unfit state of the coolies despatched to Assam, will be communicated to the medical inspectors of laborers here and at Kooshtea; and I am to ask that any specific information available in Assam, regarding the unhealthiness of laborers on specific steamers (besides the *Punjab* and *Simla*) during the past season, may be forwarded.

5. The special reports required on the Hurwal, Sonarri, Hooloongoori, Naphooah, and Doolahat gardens, should be submitted without delay.

No. 41, dated Calcutta, the 13th April 1872.

From—J. G. GRANT, Esq., Superintendent of Labor Transport.

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

IN compliance with the instructions conveyed in your letter No. 1283 of the 27th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the accompanying copies of reports from the medical inspectors of laborers at Calcutta and Kooshtea, Drs. Macnamara and Ayres. I would add that from all I have experienced and gathered through others on the subject under inquiry, I must concur in what has been urged by Dr. Macnamara respecting the change for the worse that may come over the health and appearance of laborers even during the *voyage* to Assam. I have always understood—and this impression has been confirmed by what I have seen and learnt from others—that, as a general rule, jungly or dhangur coolies suffer most during transit, but do well on the garden; on the other hand, so-called “up-country” coolies may not suffer so seriously on the voyage, but they do not stand the climate of the tea districts so well as coolies of the dhangur or jungly class when they are comfortably settled on the gardens.

Dated the 6th April 1872.

From—F. N. MACNAMARA, Esq., Medical Inspector of Laborers.

To—The Superintendent of Labor Transport.

I HAVE to acknowledge your letter of the 4th April, covering correspondence from the Government of Bengal regarding a report by the Inspector of Laborers, Upper Assam, upon his inspection of laborers at the Rungagora tea garden.

The Inspector of Laborers writes as follows :—“I mustered the coolies and made a careful inspection of them, and more particularly the last batch received from Calcutta. I can confidently state that to my mind the reason of the excessive mortality is easy of solution, viz. the bad and unfit state in which the coolies were allowed to leave for Assam. Even now they have not by any means a strong and healthy appearance, such as is required for heavy manual labor. They almost all, one with another, appear to be weak and debilitated, and I feel certain were originally so before leaving.” It is with reference to this part of the report that the Lieutenant-Governor desires information as to the standard of health required by the medical inspectors at Calcutta and Kooshtea. I carefully examine each cooly who has to pass my inspection, and I unhesitatingly affirm as regards the adult male coolies that not a single one in a bad or unfit state has been passed by me for Assam since my return to duty in February 1871. I do not affirm that all the men are picked men, for if only such were to be taken, emigration would be practically stopped. On this point I hope I may be allowed to refer to paragraph 24 of a minute by the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 21st April 1869. I may, however, say that since that minute was written more precise rules than those which were formerly in force have been laid down for the guidance of the medical inspector; and I unhesitatingly affirm that, as directed by rule 7 of those for the guidance of medical inspectors, I carefully examine each laborer before he or she is placed on contract, and that I reject those who are not in a fit state of health, and not able in point of physical condition to journey to, and work for hire in, the tea districts. I can further state that the great mass of the men are in sound health when they leave for Assam or Cachar.

My experience in examining these coolies is now so great that I should indeed be guilty of wilful blindness if I allowed bad and unfit men to pass. Knowing as I do the gauntlet of inspection which the coolies have to run after they leave me, and the tendency, if not on the part of the officials in Assam, yet at any rate of the managers of gardens, to find fault with the coolies, it would be nothing less than infatuation on my part to be careless in the performance of this duty.

* * * * *

I would point out that the coolies are inspected by the civil surgeons of districts before they reach me; and though, looking to the fact that some time often elapses between their inspection and the arrival of the coolies in Calcutta, and to the possibility of coolies being changed after this inspection, civil surgeons could fairly be held responsible for the fitness of all the laborers who come to Calcutta. Yet the civil surgeons who pass these coolies must also have been guilty of great negligence if Dr. Partridge's charge is a correct one.

The coolies, before being inspected by me, are almost uniformly passed by an agent for the garden. On the part of Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Co., this duty is performed by Mr. Cruikshank, one of their assistants. Mr. Cruikshank has been a long time in Cachar; he is practically well acquainted with the class of men who are needed for work in the tea districts, and that his

examination of the coolies is a most careful one, I am able to testify from the notes which he is in the habit of making on the pass list. I append a letter from Messrs. Begg, Dunlop & Co. upon this point. It is quite impossible that Mr. Cruikshank should have passed men in the bad and unfit state which Dr. Partridge insists on.

It is only of the men that I have affirmed that none but those who are in good health are placed upon the effective list;—I cannot speak so decidedly as regards the women. Many of the women are suckling or pregnant, but they must be allowed to proceed with their husbands. Further, as the women are not put to hard field labour in the tea districts, it does not seem necessary to insist upon the same standard of robust health in their case as in that of the men. Moreover, the medical examination of the women cannot be made so strict as that of the men; they cannot of course be stripped for it as are the men: consequently a weakly woman may accidentally pass me and be placed on the effective list.

The medical inspector is called on to certify to the good state of health of the coolies at the time they pass his inspection, but he is not called upon to give an opinion as to whether the coolies whom he passes are of such a constitution that it may be predicted they will certainly maintain their health in Assam or Cachar.

It is a well-known fact—one which has been recognized and discussed over and over again—that up-country coolies, as they are called by managers of tea gardens (viz., coolies of aryan descent), will not keep their health in the greater number of gardens in Assam. No matter how nice the garden itself may look, and notwithstanding the greatest care for the coolies on the part of the managers in Assam, this class of coolies is speedily attacked with fever, enlargement of the liver and spleen, become bloodless, suffer from diarrhoea, get dropsy, and die. Nor are the three months which elapsed between the arrival of the gang in question at Rungagora and their inspection by Dr. Partridge insufficient for the development of disease amongst such coolies. Three weeks or a month, or even a shorter time than this, will tend to convert a fine healthy body of men into miserable fever-stricken wretches. In some gardens, however, these up-country coolies do very well, as Messrs. Begg, Dunlop & Co. informed me yesterday that much to their surprise some managers were now beginning to ask for coolies of this class.

Dhangur (non-aryan) coolies withstand the evil influences of the Assam climate much better than do up-country coolies, yet even in the case of dhangurs the medical inspector can only say that at the time when he sees them they are in good health; it must be that many of them will fail in Assam. Many of the men are from 30 to 40 years old, and correspond constitutionally with Europeans of 40 to 50 years of age. They have from their birth lived in the highlands of Central India, and have lived upon a diet very dissimilar from that which they take to when they leave for Assam, and which indeed would not be fitted for them in the new circumstances of their life. These men are taken from their homes, they are often in a depressed state of mind, and are sent off by steamer to the jungles of Assam, to a climate totally different to that in which they have been reared from their birth. Many of such men cannot but fail, weak points in their constitution becoming rapidly developed into disease; but I would represent that the Medical Inspector cannot be held responsible for such failures. Even during the voyage to Assam the evil influences of the change of climate may begin to show themselves.

This was fully recognized by Mr. Ainslie's commission in 1867-68. The commission wrote:—"After a long and trying journey, especially where there has been much sickness on board, it is not surprising that the appearance of the emigrants should be altered very much for the worse, and that the description of them, as they were at the time of embarkation, should not apply to their state on arrival."

The last batch of coolies sent to the Upper Assam Company's garden were mixed coolies; it contained so many up-country men that the managers complained of them to Messrs. Begg, Dunlop & Co. It is to these coolies that Dr. Partridge more particularly refers. I regret it did not occur to him to institute a comparison between the sick and death-rates on the company's gardens at Maijan and Rungagora; he would have found that in the case of the latter the rate is considerably higher. Yet these gardens are under the same management, and they are impartially supplied with coolies of the same class; indeed this very batch of coolies was sent up for the Maijan garden, and were only diverted on their arrival in Assam to the other gardens because labor was most wanted there.

Dr. Partridge makes no mention in his report of these coolies being for the most part up-country men,—men who are peculiarly liable to suffer from the climate of Assam. Possibly his limited experience in the district has not as yet enabled him to assure himself of this fact. I think I may venture to predict that after he has had one or two years' experience in Upper Assam he will be more cautious in expressing opinions on this subject. I believe too he will learn that there are many gardens in Assam in which, though the coolies are most carefully looked to, and though the garden may itself be in a high state of cultivation, yet coolies, especially up-country coolies, will fall away in health from the time of their arrival to labor on it; and he will probably come to acquiesce in the opinion of Mr. Ainslie's commission as to the change in the appearance of the coolies, which even the voyage to Assam may bring about. I sincerely hope that longer experience in Assam will at least lead the Inspector of Laborers to credit that a gang of coolies may present a very deplorable appearance at the time of his inspection, though they were conscientiously and carefully inspected by the Medical Inspector of Laborers in Calcutta four months previously.

Dated Calcutta, the 5th April 1872.

From—MESSRS. BEGG, DUNLOP & Co., Agents, Upper Assam Tea Company Limited.
To—F. N. MACNAMARA, Esq., M.D., Medical Inspector of Laborers, Upper Assam.

REFERRING to our conversation with you to-day, regarding the batch of coolies sent up for this company in November last per steamer *Burma*, and forwarded by our Superintendent to the Bungalow garden, we beg to state that these people were examined and passed by us previous to their despatch to Assam, and that we were satisfied at the time with their general appearance and suitability for the work required of laborers on tea gardens in that district.

No. 43, dated Calcutta, the 15th April 1872.

From—J. G. GRANT, Esq., Superintendent of Labor Transport.
To—The Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

IN reply to your memorandum No. 674 of the 19th February last, I have the honor to submit the following report.

The two batches of coolies referred to as having been despatched for Assam, the first at the end of November and the second early in December 1869, have been traced by me.

Both batches consisted of what are usually termed "up-country" coolies, that is, laborers from Arrah, Lucknow, Jounpore, Ghazee-pore, Chupra, Benares, Patna, Hazareebaugh, Cawnpore, Sultanpore, Gya, Behar, Gourruckpore, &c., and not *dhangurs*. Both batches were inspected and passed by Dr. W. J. Palmer when he was officiating for Dr. Macnamara, then on leave.

To the care with which Dr. Palmer examined coolies during the period he officiated, I can bear testimony; and the medical inspector's certificates of health relating to the batches in question, now filed in this office, show that the coolies were in very good health at the time. There were no rejections, only one man being noted as "oldish, selected by planter;" and the absence of cholera is specially remarked by Dr. Ayres on the paper.

After the full reports (marginally noted) bearing on this very subject which have been submitted already, it does not appear necessary to dwell here at length on this question; but I would submit that if the arguments and explanations urged in the medical inspector's reports above quoted are applicable to coolies inspected in Assam only four months after their despatch from Calcutta, they must apply with greatly increased force to coolies inspected and reported on after a very much longer period.

(a) Dr. Macnamara's report, dated 6th April 1872.

(b) Dr. Ayres' report, No. 24, dated 8th April 1872, forming enclosures to this office letter No. 41 of the 13th April 1872.
J. G.

Artizan Classes at the Dacca Normal School.

No. 1505, dated Fort William, the 11th April 1872.

From—W. S. ATKINSON, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction.
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

WITH reference to your No. 519, dated 9th February, calling for a scheme for an artizan school at Dacca, I have the honor to forward copy of the correspondence noted in the margin for the information and orders of Government.

From the Director to Inspector of Schools, South-East Division, No. 724, dated 23rd February.

From the Inspector, South-East Division, to the Director, No. 4017, dated 17th February, received 29th February.

From the Director to the Inspector, South-East Division, No. 877, dated 6th March.

From the Inspector, South-East Division, No. 4379, with enclosure, dated 16th March, received 2nd April.

2. I am of opinion that the scheme recommended by Mr. Clarke and the head-master of the Dacca Normal School is well deserving of a trial, and I accordingly solicit that a grant not exceeding Rs. 900 be sanctioned for the erection of a workshop in the Normal School premises, and the purchase of tools and wood, together with a monthly allowance of Rs. 78 for a foreman, carpenter, and artizan scholarship stipends, as applied for in Mr. Clarke's 11th paragraph.

3. Baboo Dinoo-nath Sen, the head-master of the Normal School, has shewn great interest in the undertaking and an intelligent appreciation of the objects to be attained by it; and I quite agree with Mr. Clarke that the financial control over the artizan work and the general superintendence of the department should be placed entirely in his hands under the general supervision of the Inspector.

No. 724, dated Fort William, the 23rd February 1872.

Memo.—from W. S. ATKINSON, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction.
To—The Inspector of Schools, South-East Division.

REFERS to the Inspector's No. 2280, dated 4th October 1871.

Under orders from Government, the Director requests that the Inspector will be so good as to send up a scheme for an artizan school at Dacca, as promised in his letter referred to above.

No. 4047, dated Dacca, the 17th February 1872.

From—C. B. CLARKE, Esq., M.A., Inspector of Schools, South-East Division,
To—The Director of Public Instruction.

IN continuation of paragraph 4. of my No. 2280 of 4th October 1871.

I have been considering for some time the possibility of starting a small carpenter's shop in connection with the Dacca Normal School. The present head-master, Dinoonath Sen, is desirous to attempt something of the kind, as he is an amateur carpenter himself. Dinoonath Sen also thinks that there is a much better chance of inducing our best educated boys (as the Normal School students are) to abandon strict notions about caste and consent to turn their hands to something practical and remunerative, than there is of persuading ignorant, bigoted youths to venture on such a step.

This is an exceedingly interesting point, and makes the present proposed experiment of Baboo Dinoonath Sen quite a different idea from that on which the previous industrial school schemes have proceeded. Baboo Dinoonath Sen has hopes of inducing some of the Normal School pupils to work with himself at a little carpentering almost as an amusement, and thinks it quite possible that if some of the boys see that as pandits they will never earn Rs. 20 a month, and that as carpenters they can earn much more (as assuredly they can if they become only average good workmen), many of them may definitely go over to carpentering.

I was lately much struck by the fact that in a village I lately visited, where the population was about half Mahomedan half Hindoo, none of the Hindoos appeared to be engaged in productive labor. The actual cultivators, cow-keepers, fishermen and boatmen, were to a man Mahomedans. The Hindoos existed on sub-divided landlord rights, or on the labor of some members of each family employed at a distance as writers, agents, clerks, &c. I doubt whether the Hindoos as a body in this village obtain a better income than the Mahomedans. I think a cultivator earns often his Rs. 10 per month more easily than an educated Hindoo; and I fancy that the case of this village is not an uncommon one in East Bengal.

Baboo Dinoonath Sen now proposes to lay out about Rs. 50 upon tools and Rs. 50 upon wood, and to attempt with the aid of one fixed carpenter to make some ordinary boxes, &c., for bazar sale. He hopes to find that he can at least pay his way. I have advanced him Rs. 100 for this experiment from my circle school fund, and as this is a novel employment of circle fund, I now beg the favor of your sanctioning this advance.

No. 877, dated Fort William, the 5th March 1872.

Memo.—from W. S. ATRINSON, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction,
To—The Inspector of Schools, South-East Division.

REFERS to the Inspector's No. 4047, dated 17th February.

Before passing orders upon the Inspector's proposal to introduce practical carpentering into the Dacca Normal School, the Director will await a reply to his No. 724, dated 23rd February.

No. 4379, dated Dacca, the 16th March 1872.

From—C. B. CLARKE, Esq., M.A., Inspector of Schools, South-East Division,
To—The Director of Public Instruction.

IN reply to your No. 724 of 23rd February 1872, I beg leave to represent that I did not promise in my letter No. 2280 of 4th October 1871 to send up a scheme for an artizan school, but that I did carry out what I did promise, as appears by my No. 4047 of 17th February 1872.

2. I regret not to have yet received your approval of my advance of the Rs. 100, of which sanction was requested in my No. 4047 aforesaid, as it leaves me in doubt whether I am at all on the right tack, or whether I may not have started altogether in a wrong direction.

3. I submit herewith copy of letter No. 12 of the head-master, Dacca Normal School, of 12th March 1872.

4. Yesterday I visited the Dacca Normal School, and I found after regular school hours, i.e., between 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, fifteen young pandits of the Normal School, under the example of their teachers, actively engaged in making articles of native furniture. No coolie is employed, and the pandits were performing the manual labor of every kind necessary themselves.

5. Two young laborers not belonging to the Normal School have for the present also joined in this carpentry work.

6. I think it is a great step gained that young men of this class should have been induced to turn their hands, even for amusement, to any manual labor. I think it will smooth many serious difficulties in starting the proposed "professional class" of the Normal School head-master, and I think further that this successful step in advance speaks well for the valuable influence which the Normal School head-master has among the Bengali youths, and strengthens my original opinion that it would be advisable to start the artizan school under his general superintendence.

7. But it must be distinctly understood that the present carpentering work is merely a variety, and is taken up as amateur work; it necessarily will be thrown aside after a time, and there is no good reason to suppose that any of the young men at present practising carpentering will ever labor as artizans; they will stick to their trade of pandits; though even in this case it may be hoped they will be at least none the worse for having learnt how to handle a saw, chisel, and plane.

8. Since receiving your No. 724, I have therefore talked with the Normal School head-master further concerning the "professional class," and I now propose that Government should grant twenty artizan scholarships of Rs. 3 each, the grant to bind Government only from month to month, but the intention being that they should last three years if the scheme work satisfactorily.

9. Our plan is not to fill up more than half of these at once, and to fill them up from the boys who have lately passed the vernacular scholarship examination successfully, but whose means do not enable them to continue reading in any school. I think I can get some boys of this class at this rate of Rs. 3 per month; but if I cannot (and the head-master, Normal School, thinks it might be as well to offer Rs. 5 at once), we may consider whether Government shall raise its offer, or whether we shall try to attract some other class of boys. Also, if these boys make good advance in skill, it will be necessary to raise their scholarships after the first year to Rs. 10 or more, if we wish to keep them in the school for three years' training.

10. Government will also have to be asked to sanction the Rs. 18 per month for the old foreman, a sum of Rs. 400 (say) to be advanced to spend in material and tools, and a further sum of Rs. 400 to provide a kutchahed for working under. Just at present the work is carried on upon the grass, but in another two months out-of-doors carpentering will become impracticable. It is possible that I may secure a larger house than the present one for the Dacca Normal School, and without increase of rent; if so, one or two rooms in it may be spared for the carpentering, and the outlay of Rs. 400 for a shed saved.

11. The maximum possible cost for the year 1872-73 upon Government of the above scheme would be—

Capital account.			Monthly expenditure.		
		Rs.			Rs.
For workshed	...	400	For foreman carpenter	...	18
For tools and wood	...	400	Twenty artizan scholarships...	...	60
Refunds to my circle fund balance	...	100			
Total		900	Total		78

12. At this early stage I think it best to venture no estimate of the receipts. As working at present, the Normal School head-master calculates that the sale of the articles manufactured in the bazaar will about replace the cost of the material and pay the wages of our foreman. I do not think we can hope to do more than this at starting. The really highly paid work of carpenters is given when a carpenter goes out to work in a gentleman's house in repairing jilmils, roofing, &c. There is not so great a want of carpenters who will do work quietly at home at their own irregular pleasure, and consequently this class of carpentry does not carry so high remuneration.

It is probably unnecessary for me to remark that even when our artizan scholars have become efficient workmen, it will be a very delicate thing to propose that they should go out and work in strangers' houses. I expect it will be a very long time before we can venture upon that; and hence I am not sanguine that our carpentry will be remunerative, unless indeed our success is sufficient on this small proposed scale to justify us another day in obtaining lathes, planing tables, and other improved machinery, when, I believe, financial profit would be attainable.

13. I should hope in short that the net cost of the above scheme to Government would not exceed the artizan scholarships proposed, say Rs. 30 per month at present. Doubtless also, if at any time the scheme is abandoned, we shall succeed in recovering, in the form of rupees, only a moderate percentage of what is now proposed to be sunk on the capital account.

14. I should propose to place the financial control of the school absolutely under the head-master of the Dacca Normal School, as well as the general superintendence.

No. 12, dated Dacca, the 12th March 1872.

From—BABOO DINOONATH SEN, Head-Master of the Normal School,

To—The Inspector of Schools, South-East Division, Dacca.

I beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Rs. 100 from your office for the industrial school opened in connection with the Dacca Normal School.

I take this opportunity to write to you in detail the objects which I think it would be necessary for me always to keep in view with reference to the industrial school, the plan on which I desire to proceed, and the steps I have already taken in the matter.

The purposes which an industrial school established in connection with an educational institution is likely to serve, seem to my mind to be the following:—

1st.—It will turn out professional artizans having some general education and able to use improved European hand and machine tools and work according to improved European methods.

2nd.—The use of such tools in the industrial school will cause them to be widely known, and thus help their introduction to supersede the inferior and primitive tools now in use in the country.

3rd.—Working with them will develop habits of observation and accuracy in the students of the general department, and give a practical matter-of-fact turn to their minds.

Keeping these objects in view, it will be in the first place necessary for me to try to collect gradually as complete a set of hand and machine tools as possible, and to set them in operation in our industrial school. In addition to these, several sets of the most necessary tools will also have to be kept for the ordinary use of the pupils, to be kept sharp and in

No. 4047, dated Dacca, the 17th February 1872.

From—C. B. CLARKE, Esq., Inspector of Schools, South-East Division.
To—The Director of Public Instruction.

In continuation of paragraph 4 of my No. 2280 of 4th October 1871.

I have been considering for some time the possibility of starting a small carpenter's shop in connection with the Dacca Normal School. The present head-master, Dinoonath Sen, is desirous to attempt something of the kind, as he is an amateur carpenter himself. Dinoonath Sen also thinks that there is a much better chance of inducing our best educated boys (as the Normal School students are) to abandon strict notions about caste and consent to turn their hands to something practical and remunerative, than there is of persuading ignorant, bigoted youths to venture on such a step.

This is an exceedingly interesting point, and makes the present proposed experiment of Baboo Dinoonath Sen quite a different idea from that on which the previous industrial school schemes have proceeded. Baboo Dinoonath Sen has hopes of inducing some of the Normal School pupils to work with himself at a little carpentering almost as an amusement, and thinks it quite possible that if some of the boys see that as pandits they will never earn Rs. 20 a month, and that as carpenters they can earn much more (as assuredly they can if they become only average good workmen), many of them may definitely go over to carpentering.

Baboo Dinoonath Sen now proposes to lay out about Rs. 50 upon tools and Rs. 50 upon wood, and to attempt with the aid of one fixed carpenter to make some ordinary boxes, &c., for bazar sale. He hopes to find that he can at least pay his way. I have advanced him Rs. 100 for this experiment from my circle school fund, and as this is a novel employment of circle fund, I now beg the favor of your sanctioning this advance.

No. 877, dated Fort William, the 5th March 1872.

Memo.—from W. S. ATKINSON, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction.
To—The Inspector of Schools, South-East Division.

REFERS to the Inspector's No. 4017, dated 17th February.

BEFORE passing orders upon the Inspector's proposal to introduce practical carpentering into the Dacca Normal School, the Director will await a reply to his No. 724, dated 23rd February.

No. 4379, dated Dacca, the 16th March 1872.

From—C. B. CLARKE, Esq., Inspector of Schools, South-East Division.
To—The Director of Public Instruction.

In reply to your No. 724 of 23rd February 1872, I beg leave to represent that I did not propose in my letter No. 2280 of 4th October 1871 to send up a scheme for an artizan school, but that I did carry out what I did promise, as appears by my No. 4047 of 17th February 1872.

2. I regret not to have yet received your approval of my advance of the Rs. 100, of which sanction was requested in my No. 4047 aforesaid, as it leaves me in doubt whether I am at all on the right tack, or whether I may not have started altogether in a wrong direction.

3. I submit herewith copy of letter No. 12, of the head-master, Dacca Normal School, of 12th March 1872.

4. Yesterday I visited the Dacca Normal School, and I found after regular school hours, i.e., between 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, fifteen young pandits of the Normal School, under the example of their teachers, actively engaged in making articles of native furniture. No coolie is employed, and the pandits were performing the manual labor of every kind necessary themselves.

5. Two young laborers not belonging to the Normal School have for the present also joined in this carpentry work.

6. I think it is a great step gained that young men of this class should have been induced to turn their hands, even for amusement, to any manual labor. I think it will smooth many serious difficulties in starting the proposed "professional class" of the Normal School head-master, and I think further that this successful step in advance speaks well for the valuable influence which the Normal School head-master has among the Bengali youths, and strengthens my original opinion that it would be advisable to start the artizan school under his general superintendence.

7. But it must be distinctly understood that the present carpentering work is merely a variety, and is taken up as amateur work; it necessarily will be thrown aside after a time, and there is no good reason to suppose that any of the young men at present practising carpentering will ever labor as artizans; they will stick to their trade of pandits. Though even in this case it may be hoped they will be at least none the worse for having learnt how to handle a saw, chisel, and plane.

8. Since receiving your No. 724, I have therefore talked with the Normal School head-master further concerning the "professional class," and I now propose that Government should grant twenty artizan scholarships of Rs. 3 each, the grant to bind Government only from month to month, but the intension being that they should last three years if the scheme work satisfactorily.

9. Our plan is not to fill up more than half of these at once, and to fill them up from the boys who have lately passed the vernacular scholarship examination successfully, but whose means do not enable them to continue reading in any school. I think I can get some boys of this class at this rate of Rs. 3 per month; but if I cannot (and the head-master, Normal School, thinks it might be as well to offer Rs. 5 at once), we may consider whether Government shall raise its offer, or whether we shall try to attract some other class of boys. Also, if these boys make good advance in skill, it will be necessary to raise their scholarships after the first year to Rs. 10 or more, if we wish to keep them in the school for three years' training.

10. Government will also have to be asked to sanction the Rs. 18 per month for the old foreman, a sum of Rs. 400 (say) to be advanced to spend in material and tools, and a further sum of Rs. 400 to provide a kutchra shed for working under. Just at present the work is carried on upon the grass, but in another two months out-of-doors carpentering will become impracticable. It is possible that I may secure a larger house than the present one for the Dacca Normal School, and without increase of rent; if so, one or two rooms in it may be spared for the carpentering, and the outlay of Rs. 400 for a shed saved.

11. The maximum possible cost for the year 1872-73 upon Government of the above scheme, would be—

Capital account.				Monthly expenditure.			
Rs.				Rs.			
For workshop	...	...	400	For foreman carpenter	...	...	18
For tools and wood	...	...	400	Twenty artizan scholarships...	...	...	60
Refunds to my circle fund balance	...	...	100				
Total			900	Total			78

12. At this early stage I think it best to venture no estimate of the receipts. As working at present, the Normal School head-master calculates that the sale of the articles manufactured in the bazaar will about replace the cost of the material and pay the wages of our foreman. I do not think we can hope to do more than this at starting. The really highly paid work of carpenters is given when a carpenter goes out to work in a gentleman's house in repairing jilmils, roofing, &c. There is not so great want of carpenters who will do work quietly at home at their own irregular pleasure, and consequently this class of carpentry does not carry so high remuneration.

It is probably unnecessary for me to remark that even when our artizan scholars have become efficient workmen, it will be a very delicate thing to propose that they should go out and work in strangers' houses. I expect it will be a very long time before we can venture upon that; and hence I am not sanguine that our carpentry will be remunerative, unless indeed our success is sufficient on this small proposed scale to justify us another day in obtaining lathes, planing tables, and other improved machinery, which, I believe, financial profit would be attainable.

13. I should hope in short that the net cost of the above scheme to Government would not exceed the artizan scholarships proposed, say Rs. 30 per month at present. Doubtless also, if at any time the scheme is abandoned, we shall succeed in recovering, in the form of rupees, only a moderate percentage of what is now proposed to be sunk on the capital account.

14. I should propose to place the financial control of the school absolutely under the head-master of the Dacca Normal School, as well as the general superintendence.

No. 12, dated Dacca, the 12th March 1872.

From—BABOO DINOONATH SEN, Head-Master of the Normal School.

To—The Inspector of Schools, South-East Division, Dacca.

I beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Rs. 100 from your office for the industrial school opened in connection with the Dacca Normal School.

I take this opportunity to write to you in detail the objects which I think it would be necessary for me always to keep in view with reference to the industrial school, the plan on which I desire to proceed, and the steps I have already taken in the matter.

The purposes which an industrial school established in connection with an educational institution is likely to serve, seem to my mind to be the following:—

1st.—It will turn out professional artizans having some general education and able to use improved European hand and machine tools and work according to improved European methods.

2nd.—The use of such tools in the industrial school will cause them to be widely known, and thus help their introduction to supersede the inferior and primitive tools now in use in the country.

3rd.—Working with them will develop habits of observation and accuracy in the students of the general department, and give a practical matter-of-fact turn to their minds.

Keeping these objects in view, it will be in the first place necessary for me to try to collect gradually as complete a set of hand and machine tools as possible, and to set them in operation in our industrial school. In addition to these, several sets of the most necessary tools will also have to be kept for the ordinary use of the pupils, to be kept sharp and in

No. 20

of 1872



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the week ending Monday, the 6th May 1872.

AND SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXII, 1871, CONSISTING OF 857353 TOLAHS.

RICE, COMMON.			BAJRA.			JOWAR.			GRAM.			SALT.			REMARKS.
Present week ending 6th May 1872.	Past week ending 29th April 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 6th May 1872.	Past week ending 29th April 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 6th May 1872.	Past week ending 29th April 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 6th May 1872.	Past week ending 29th April 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 6th May 1872.	Past week ending 29th April 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	
19.6	20.1	21.4	...	...	...	...	33.5	31.7	31.1	30.7	21.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	
19.8	20	18.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.3	22.3	14.0	6.0	6.0	6.7	
22.3	22.3	21.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.5	18.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	
18	18	21	...	...	...	...	26	26	25	25	14	7	7	7	
18.6	18.6	21.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.8	27.0	23.3	7.1	8.3	7.5	
21.1	22.3	26.8	...	...	...	...	31.8	32.0	41.1	27.06	28.2	21.7	7.6	7.6	7.6
19.5	19.5	16.5	30.3	30.8	4.9	...	30.3	30.3	37.3	24.2	21.2	21.2	7.6	7.6	7.6
25.1	21.2	...	...	...	...	...	41.9	...	...	25.1	25.1	7.6	7.6	7.1	
23.5	24.4	24.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.1	11.1	16.7	7.9	7.9	...	
32.8	32.8	19.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.4	17.4	16.7	7.1	7.1	7.2	
20.1	31.7	33.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.5	20.5	14.0	7.2	7.2	6.4	
23.3	25.1	26.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.5	20.5	20.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	
25.1	26.1	23.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.0	25.0	22.3	8.3	8.3	7.1	
12.3	24.1	22.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.6	18.6	13.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	
22.5	22.1	24.4	25.1	25.1	25.3	32.6	33.1	29.8	16.7	17.2	14.0	8.2	8.2	7.5	
18.6	18.6	17.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.5	19.5	18.6	9.3	9.3	8.3	
19.9	19.9	19.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.0	28.4	22.0	8.5	8.5	7.9	
29.9	20.9	18.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.3	21.3	14.0	8.3	8.3	7.4	
26.1	27	17.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.1	7.1	7.4	
23.3	26.1	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.1	26.1	...	7.4	7.4	7.9	
3.3	20.8	23.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.2	18.6	16.7	8.1	8.1	7.0	
32.6	32.6	21.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.7	17.7	14.0	8.2	8.2	7.8	
21.4	22.3	18.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.1	12.1	9.3	7.1	6.9	6.5	
24.2	2.1	22.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.6	13.0	10.2	7.4	7.4	6.5	
34.9	34.9	23.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.7	16.7	12.1	8.6	8.6	8.1	
42.2	42.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.2	9.2	...	7.8	7.4	...	
27.6	26.1	26.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.3	29	27	8.3	8.3	8.3	
26.1	26.1	31.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.1	12.1	...	8.3	8.3	7.4	
20	26	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	19	21	7	7	7	
22.3	22.3	22.3	27.9	27.9	30.7	27.9	26.1	27.9	20.5	19.5	17.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	
23.3	22.8	24.2	...	...	...	27.9	27.9	33.5	13	13	...	5.5	5.5	5.8	
24.2	24.2	25.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.7	16.7	15.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	
39.1	40.1	37.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.4	21.1	22.3	5.7	5.7	5.8	
16.7	16.7	19.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.3	9.3	...	6.5	6.5	6.5	
16.7	18.6	18.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.5	6.5	6.5	
20.5	20.5	21.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.4	8.3	7.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	
18.6	23.3	18.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.1	12.3	8.3	7.4	7.4	7.1	
16.7	14.9	...	...	...	...	23.3	...	...	11.9	9.3	...	6.5	6.5	...	
13.9	14.9	15.8	...	...	...	37.3	39.6	41.9	9.3	11.1	12.1	6.9	7.2	7.1	
16.2	10.2	12.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.4	7.4	7.4	4.1	4.1	4.1	

districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the week ending Monday, the 13th May 1872.

y 1872, past week ending 6th idem, and corresponding week of 1871.

18.6	18.5	20.6	...	...	...	...	31.2	...	34.1	33.2	24.9	8.3	8.2	...
20.1	26.1	26.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.3	23.3	11.1	6.5	7.4	6.5
19.5	19.5	22.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.6	32.6	26.1	7.8	7.8	8.0
23.3	24.2	25.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.3	22.3	20.7	8.3	8.3	8.5
24.2	26.1	27.9	...	...	...	...	...	31.5	25.1	25.1	20.5	7.8	7.8	7.4
22.3	22.3	23.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.7	16.7	14.9	7.8	8.3	7.8
21.4	21.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.1	24.8	...	8.7	8.7	...
18.6	18.6	18.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.6	18.6	18.6	8.7	8.7	8.3

n defective. | † Return not received.

Published for general information.

T. J. CHICHELFLOWDEN,

Offy. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal

and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government for the week ending Sathe 11th May 1872.

No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
1	Bhaugulpore	1872. May 11th	·3	Cloudy; good storms in the north. Rain 1·10 at Modhupoorah; 54 at Soopool; rain very general, except in the south.	The rain has been of very great benefit to indigo, and crops will soon be put in ground now: sugar-cane very good, so far in the south.	
2	Monghyr	... " 11th	.....	.....	.....	Return defective
3	Purneah	... " 11th	.....	.....	.....	Ditto.
4	Rajmehal	... " 11th	·96	Cloudy, appearance of the rains having already commenced.	Indigo good.	
5	Deoghur	... " 11th	·25	Very stormy on early morning of 11th. Has considerably lessened the temperature.	Good for the sugar-cane, the only crop now on the ground.	
6	Nya Doomka	... " 11th	·9	East winds and gathering clouds the whole week, ending on the 10th with good showers; weather cool and pleasant.	Ploughing will now commence.	
7	Godia	... " 11th	.....	Easterly breeze, cloudy occasionally and hot.	Nothing to report on	Slight storm and rain on Saturday morning.
8	Pakour	... ..	.....	Seasonable	Recent fall of rain has done much good to the sugar-cane.	Return not received.
9	Jamtara	... " 11th	2·0	.....	.....
10	Patna	... " 11th	0·43	Partly cloudy and partly clear on the night of the 10th; high westerly wind attended with a little rain.	Outturn of the crops is good.	
11	Gya	... " 11th	Nil	Very hot; strong easterly winds prevail.	There are no crops on the grounds at present.	
12	Chumparun	... " 11th	.....	Fair; weather east winds.	The rain of yesterday has been very beneficial both to the indigo and cheena; crops; dhan, kuddo, shama, tangnee, &c., are being sown.	Heavy rains Friday night.
13	Sarun	... " 11th	.....	Fair weather generally hot east winds.	The prospects of indigo is favorable; cheena has grown up well. By-sakhi cotton is flowering; sugar-cane; has germinated well sate dhan is being sown in the low lands.	Violent storms from the west, accompanied by rain on the 11th at 1 A.M.
14	Shahabad	... " 11th	.....	Variable: east wind; heat excessive; heavy storm last night, accompanied with hail and rain. Thermometer maximum 108°, minimum 75°. Barometer H. reading 29·760, L. reading 29·440.	Crops nil	Slight rain.
15	Tirhoot	... " 11th	3·	Strong east and west winds; cool from Saturday morning.	Cheena and moong crops are coming on well; rain fell last night in heavy showers, attended with hail-storm, which blew from the north-west, and lasted for about an hour. The rain will do good to indigo and other crops; the storm has caused loss to mangoe crops	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
16	Rajshahye	1872. May 11th	.....	.....	.....	Return defective.
17	Bograh	" 11th	5'70	Had rather a severe thunder-storm on the evening of the 4th, accompanied with heavy rain; week cloudy and cool; healthy.	There has been ample rain, and fine weather is now necessary to enable the ryots to plough.	
18	Dinagepore	" 11th	'03	The whole week has been cloudy with threatening rain, with a great deal of sheet lightning in the evenings and nights. A strong breeze every day from north-east and east; towards the evening south and south-west; two or three light storms on Wednesday and Thursday; Friday rain fell-- Ther. highest ... 89" " lowest ... 70"	There is very little boro dhan grown in this district. The want of rain in October has caused the mustard to be rather scanty; the price has risen from Rs. 4 to 7.	
19	Maldah	" 11th	0'29	Hot and cloudy, with strong easterly wind; rain with hail-storm on evening of Sunday, the 5th instant.	Boro dhan crop requires little rainfall; more prospects good.	
20	Moorshedabad	" 11th	0'23	Rain on Sunday and Monday, cloudy, breezy, and tolerably cool.	Spring sowings going on; prospects good.	
21	Pubna	" 11th	2'38	Weather stormy, with frequent heavy showers; cool.	Fair.	
22	Rungpore	" 11th	1'73	Stormy	The paddy is being transplanted; rain was much wanted, and the crops are now doing well.	
23	Burdwan	" 13th	Nil	Hot and sultry	Summer crops good, but require more rain.	
24	Bancoorah	" 10th	1'56	Heavy rain on the 3rd, otherwise dry.	The heavy showers of rain that fell on the 3rd instant has done much good.	
25	Beerbhoom	" 11th	1	Weather variable. A good deal of wind from different quarters cooler than before.	The rain which has fallen will enable ploughing to be done.	
26	Hooghly	" 11th	1'20	Clear and cloudy; high wind and hot; there were several showers of rain during the week.	Mangoes are getting ripe in greater quantities; boro dhan is being reaped; sugar-cane plantation is fast progressing; vegetable crops are doing well. Ploughing is also rapidly going on; sowing of aus and aman dhan has been commenced. Indigo, cotton, and til in the west have been endangered by the drought, but the amount of injury is not known.	
27	Howrah	" 11th	0'56	Very hot in the first part of the week; cool since the rain.	The aman dhan crop, which is much more extensively grown than the aus, is being sown; sugar-cane and hemp healthy and promise well. More rain wanted.	This fall occurred on Friday, the 10th instant. Dengue fever still raging.
28	Midnapore	" 11th	0'27	Generally hot.	The rain which has fallen has done no good. It is very much wanted to enable the ryots to plough their rice-fields.	

District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
29 Nuddea	1872. May 11th	0.76	Rain has fallen in most parts.	The rain has fallen just in time. The rice had been sown extensively on dry ground.	
30 Jessore	" 11th	1.95	The weather has been very changeable during the last week, and some rain has fallen. The average temperature has been 84°; average barometrical height 29.626; general direction of wind, south.	Good rain has also fallen in the north-west of the district and done good.	
31 24-Pergunnahs	" 11th	1.18	Hot; slight fall of rain in the east.	Few vegetables only on ground. Lands are being ploughed for our rice cultivation; rain wanted.	
32 Dacca	" 11th	5.70	Cloudy and rainy	Prospects of crops good. The Collector has heard of no damage as yet except to jute in some low places. If this continues, the rice too will rot, but yet it is safe.	
33 Backergunge	" "	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
34 Furreedpore	" 11th	4.03	There have been several severe storms accompanied by heavy rain. Temperature cool.	Fair	Health of the district continues good.
35 Mymensingh	" 6th	0.80	Cool and pleasant	Satisfactory.	
36 Sylhet	" 4th	10.43	Delightfully cool:— Maximum temperature of week 88° Minimum ditto 67° Range 210° Mean of highest readings of thermometer 83.6 Mean of lowest readings of thermometer 69.9 Apprxte. mean 76.7	Sowings progressing favorably. The heavy rains lately have done no harm; but a little dry weather, which appears to have set in since Thursday, will be necessary to prevent the early crop from being washed away.	The river rose 27 inches, but it has fallen 9 inches during the last 2 days. Altogether the river has risen 15 feet 6 inches. Friday night the 28th April.
37 Cachar	" 4th	6.53	Cloudy and rainy	Prospects satisfactory at present.	
38 Chittagong	" 4th	3.64	Seasonable	Nothing special to note since last return.	
39 Noakhally or Bulloah	" 4th	2.14	Owing to several showers of rain the weather has been cooler last week.	In some parts of the district mung, chillies and linseed partially reaped; in those parts where these crops remained unripe, a very good return is expected. Owing to the late rains the our dhan has been sown in some parts of the district, and in other the sowing is still progressing.	
40 Tipperah	" 4th	1.46	Occasional showers here; wet in the north.	Some considerable damage caused by hail-storm of 21st April.	
41 Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	" 4th	4	Sunny and rainy	Good.	
42 Cuttack	" 11th	Nil	High winds	Rain greatly wanted.	
43 Balasore	" 11th	A slight shower fell yesterday.	Very hot and close	Ploughing cannot proceed on for want of sufficient rain.	
44 Pooree	" 4th	.....	Very hot in the interior	No crops on the ground	A shower of rain on the morning of the 2nd.
45 Hazareebaugh	" 11th	Nil	Seasonable	Nothing on the ground.	
46 Lohardugga	" 11th	Nil	Hot	Nothing on the ground.	
47 Maunbhoom	" 11th	.....	Stormy and cool	Sugar-cane is being planted out. Mango crop very bad.	Rainfall return defective.
48 Singbhoom	" 4th	Nil	Seasonable	No crops standing.	
49 Durrung	" 4th	2.73	Changeable	Ploughing going on. One tea planter reports that much tea is being made, and another says that little is being done on account of the cold.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Padder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	Prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
1872.						
50	Nowgong	May 4th	2.03	Weather rainy and changeable with north-west storms at intervals	Spring crops doing well. Tea ditto ditto.	
51	Seebaugor	4th	5.54	The weather during the week was damp and unhealthy and characterized by cloudy days and frequent showers of rain.	The reports received of the dhan crop are satisfactory, and the heavy rain we have had appears to have stopped, which is favorable for tea.	
52	Kamroop	" 4th	2.36	Hot and dry, excepting 28th April and 1st and 4th May.	Reports of crops and tea favorable.	
53	Luckimpore	" 4th	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	" 4th	0.5	There has been a good deal of seasonable rain in the district.	The prospect of the crops is good.	
55	Naga Hills	Apl. 27th	0.60	The weather has been much the same as last week, though with less rain and very much more wind.	Satisfactory in all respects.	
56	Julpigoree	May 11th	2.19	Cloudy and cool; heavy squalls and showers.	Good	Cattle disease has broken out in some villages.
57	Gowalparah	" 4th	1.35	Misty, rain, passing showers, thunder, lightning, and visibility of objects.	The rains in last week have greatly improved the state of crops.	
58	Garo Hills	" 4th	1.56	Heavy showers.	Crops sown.	The cholera is still severe in some parts of the Terrai—the south-west principally. In other places it has abated. It is believed to have originated in the Nepaul Terrai, & the theory is that the germs of the disease were carried on a strong wind which blew from the direction of Nepaul Terrai just before the disease appeared in our Terrai; up to date at least 250 deaths have occurred. The disease has also appeared in sporadic forms in the hills.
59	Darjeeling	" 11th	0.30	.....	Crops in the hills and in the plains are much the same as reported last week.	
60	Cooch Behar	" 4th	0.22	Variable	Nothing particular to report.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th May 1872.T. J. CHICHELE PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological
Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 22nd to 28th April 1872.	Rain from 28th April to 5th May 1872.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
CUTTACK.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	0.20	Nil	0.60	5th May 1872.	
	Cuttack { Jail ...	0.52	ditto	1.28	ditto.	
	False Point ...	Nil	Not received	2.40	28th April 1872.	
	Jajipore ...	0.20	ditto	2.27	ditto.	
	Kendraparah ...	Nil	Nil	0.95	5th May 1872.	
	Jugutsingapore ...	ditto	ditto	1.30	ditto.	
	Sunmulpore ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	14th April 1872.	
	Bainsore ...	Nil	Nil	3.47	5th May 1872	
	Blindcruck ...	0.08	ditto	3.26	ditto	Not received 25th to 31st Mar.
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Poorce ...	Nil	0.03	0.18	ditto.	
	Khoordah ...	Not received	Not received	0.40	21st April 1872.	
	Huzareebaukh { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	2.11	5th May 1872.	
	Huzareebaukh { Dispensary ...	ditto	ditto	2.08	ditto.	
	Burhee ...	ditto	ditto	3.53	ditto.	
	Puchumba ...	ditto	ditto	1.57	ditto.	
	Kanonee ...	ditto	0.40	3.35	ditto.	
	Palamow ...	ditto	Not received	2.99	28th April 1872.	
	Purnia ...	ditto	0.56	2.82	5th May 1873.	
PATNA.	Gobindpore ...	ditto	0.22	2.17	ditto.	
	Chyeonah ...	ditto	0.06	2.32	ditto.	
	Patna (Bankipore) ...	ditto	Nil	2.89	ditto	Not received 11th to 17th March.
	Dinapore { Jail ...	Not received	Not received	2.86	14th April 1872.	
	Dinapore { Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	3.43	5th May 1872.	
	Behar ...	ditto	Not received	2.60	28th April 1872.	
	Barn ...	ditto	Nil	2.70	5th May 1872.	
	Gya ...	ditto	ditto	2.99	ditto.	
	Sherghotty ...	ditto	ditto	2.87	ditto.	
BRAHMAPUTRA.	Nowadah ...	ditto	ditto	2.70	ditto.	
	Arungabad ...	ditto	ditto	3.68	ditto.	
	Chumpran ...	ditto	ditto	1.01	ditto.	
	Bettiah ...	ditto	Not received	1.60	28th April 1872.	
	Chuprah ...	ditto	Nil	2.87	5th May 1872.	
	Sewau ...	ditto	ditto	1.23	ditto	Not received 1st to 21st April.
	Mozufferpore ...	ditto	ditto	2.82	ditto.	
	Durbhangah ...	ditto	ditto	1.16	ditto	
	Sootamaree ...	ditto	Not received	4.05	28th April 1872.	
BRAHMAPUTRA.	Tajpore ...	ditto	Nil	3.72	5th May 1872.	
	Mudhuban ...	ditto	ditto	3.12	ditto.	
	Hajipore ...	ditto	ditto	3.32	ditto.	
	Arrah ...	ditto	ditto	2.79	ditto.	
	Buxar ...	ditto	ditto	3.21	ditto.	
	Sasaram ...	ditto	ditto	2.06	ditto.	
	Bhubanah ...	Not received	Not received	2.40	21st April 1872.	
	Benares ...	Nil	Nil	1.95	5th May 1872.	
	Bhaugupore ...	ditto	ditto	2.26	ditto	Not received 11th to 31st March
BRAHMAPUTRA.	Mudheypoorah ...	ditto	1.10	2.30	ditto.	
	Bauka ...	ditto	Nil	2.36	ditto.	
	Soopool ...	ditto	0.54	1.53	ditto.	
	Monghyr ...	ditto	Nil	2.56	ditto.	
	Jamonee ...	ditto	ditto	3.60	ditto	Not recorded 29th January to 3rd February.
	Begosera ...	ditto	ditto	3.46	ditto.	
	Deoghar ...	ditto	ditto	2.81	ditto.	
	Jamtara ...	ditto	ditto	2.17	ditto.	
	Rajmehal ...	Not received	Not received	0.40	4th Feb. 1872.	
RAJSHAHY.	Pakour ...	Nil	1.06	2.93	5th May 1872.	
	Nya-Doomka ...	ditto	0.26	3.58	ditto.	
	Purneah ...	ditto	0.60	3.26	ditto.	
	Kishengunge ...	ditto	Not received	1.65	28th April 1872.	
	Arrareah ...	ditto	Nil	Nil	5th May 1872.	Not recorded 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Rampore Beaulah ...	ditto	0.40	3.83	ditto.	
	Nattore ...	ditto	3.31	6.10	ditto.	
	Hograh ...	ditto	0.34	8.18	ditto.	
	Dumgepore ...	ditto	0.03	1.88	ditto.	
RAJSHAHY.	Maldah ...	ditto	0.71	2.65	ditto.	
	Berhampore ...	ditto	0.80	4.42	ditto.	
	Jungipore ...	ditto	1.49	5.73	ditto.	
	Laulbungh ...	ditto	1.00	5.59	ditto.	
	Jamookakundi ...	ditto	0.38	2.15	ditto.	
	Pubna ...	0.35	2.38	6.93	ditto.	
	Serajgunge ...	1.09	3.08	6.54	ditto.	
	Rangpore ...	0.68	1.53	3.97	ditto.	
	Bhowanigunge ...	2.42	Not received	4.40	28th April 1872.	
BURDWAN.	Titalya ...	0.30	2.55	5.32	5th May 1872.	
	Buridwan ...	Nil	0.65	2.62	ditto.	
	Cutwa ...	ditto	Not received	2.25	28th April 1872.	
	Culna ...	0.09	ditto	0.90	ditto.	
	Bood-Bood ...	Nil	ditto	1.60	ditto.	
	Baicoorah ...	ditto	1.30	4.16	5th May 1872.	
	Rauesgunge ...	ditto	0.39	3.06	ditto.	
	Sooree ...	ditto	1.12	5.00	ditto.	
	Hoochly ...	ditto	1.75	6.38	ditto.	
BURDWAN.	Soranpore ...	0.57	1.33	7.85	ditto.	
	Jehanabad ...	0.01	1.15	5.59	ditto.	
	Hovrah ...	0.55	1.13	5.5	ditto.	
	Midnapore ...	Nil	0.27	1.21	ditto.	
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	ditto	Nil	2.55	ditto.	
	Contai { Exa. Engr.'s Office ...	ditto	ditto	2.10	ditto.	
	Gurbetta ...	0.11	0.05	3.16	ditto.	
	Tumlook ...	1.67	Nil	4.75	ditto.	

DIVISION.	STATIONS.	Rain from 22nd to 26th April 1872.	Rain from 29th April to 6th May 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
PRESIDENCY.	Krisnaghar	Nil	Nil	2.25	5th May 1872.	
	Bongong	0.19	0.80	2.20	ditto.	
	Ranaghat	0.16	Nil	2.51	ditto.	
	Meherpore	Nil	2.74	6.44	ditto.	
	Chooudangah	0.10	1.40	3.70	ditto.	
	Kooshtea	Nil	0.29	2.31	ditto.	
	Jessore	0.02	0.34	12.04	ditto.	
	Khoolnah	3.30	0.20	4.08	ditto.	
	Jenidah	0.73	Not received	4.00	28th April 1872.	
	Nurail	5.14	ditto	0.00	ditto.	
	Magoorah	3.60	ditto	3.80	ditto.	
	Bagirha	2.70	ditto	6.17	ditto.	
	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	1.02	5th May 1872.	
	Calcutta	0.33	0.73	5.08	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital	0.17	0.47	4.18	ditto.	
	{ Jail	0.20	0.45	3.86	ditto.	
	Barrackpore	0.01	1.22	7.47	ditto.	
	Dum-Dum	0.63	1.38	5.31	ditto.	
	Baraset	0.61	0.90	4.77	ditto.	
	Satkherah	2.08	0.74	6.02	ditto.	
DACCA.	Bunseerhant	1.62	0.65	5.41	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour	0.03	Nil	2.02	ditto.	
	Barripore	0.30	0.15	2.10	ditto.	
	Dacca { Telegraph Office	2.28	2.70	10.16	ditto.	
	{ Jail	1.80	1.70	4.15	ditto.	
	Burrisaul	3.84	0.75	7.55	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan	2.65	2.55	7.15	ditto.	
	Perceppore	1.50	Nil	5.55	ditto.	
	Madaripore	4.30	ditto	10.72	ditto.	
	Furzedpore	1.78	1.00	3.99	ditto.	
	Goalundo	1.70	1.20	5.11	ditto.	
	Mymensing	1.10	0.81	5.71	ditto.	
	Jannalpor	Nil	0.65	3.65	ditto	Not received 15th to 21st April.
	Atteah	1.30	3.10	6.67	ditto.	
	Kishoregunge	0.28	1.03	7.50	ditto.	
CHITTAGONG.	Sylhet	10.27	5.79	30.55	ditto.	
	Cachar	0.80	3.31	28.72	ditto.	
	Hylakandy	11.19	Not received	22.37	28th April 1872.	
	Koyah	18.63	ditto	21.04	ditto.	
	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	1.50	2.70	4.80	5th May 1872.	
	{ Jail	1.09	2.86	5.09	ditto.	
	ox's Bazar	1.27	Not received	2.43	28th April 1872	
	Ranganates Hill	2.56	4.00	8.04	5th May 1872.	
	Noakhully	3.27	2.14	7.37	ditto.	
	Tipperah	2.75	1.39	10.88	ditto.	
COCH BEHAR.	Brahmanbariah	1.32	2.13	7.31	ditto.	
	Akyab	0.20	2.50	2.80	ditto.	
	Cooch Behar	3.41	3.88	13.80	ditto.	
	Buxa	4.41	2.08	12.29	ditto.	
	Goonparah	Not received	Not received	3.73	21st April 1872	Not received 8th to 14th April.
	Dhobree	Nil	4.30	10.05	5th May 1872	
	Tura (Garo Hills)	1.74	4.88	8.60	ditto.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not received	Not received	3.81	15th April 1872.	
	{ Hospital	1.38	0.58	6.04	5th May 1872	
	Runghee	Not received	Not received	1.20	20th Feb. 1872.	
ASSAM.	Julpigoree	2.18	3.01	12.38	5th May 1872	
	Boda	0.55	0.30	3.23	ditto.	
	Tezpor	1.53	Not received	6.75	28th April 1872.	
	Nowgong	2.90	6.43	31.05	5th May 1872.	
	Mungledye	3.35	Not received	7.09	28th April 1872	Not received 1st to 7th April.
	Burpettah	3.47	ditto	7.02	ditto.	
	Gowhaty	0.53	2.80	9.40	5th May 1872	
	Soehangor	6.22	Not received	23.31	28th April 1872	
	Jorahat	1.91	ditto	14.70	ditto	Not received 15th to 21st April.
	Golaghat	1.06	ditto	12.38	ditto.	
	Nazeerah	2.04	ditto	13.63	ditto.	
	Debrooghar	6.22	ditto	21.60	ditto.	
	Suddya	6.63	ditto	20.00	ditto.	
	Shillong	0.44	0.60	2.87	5th May 1872	
	Cherrapunjee	21.60	8.27	46.11	ditto	
	Jaowai	1.43	Not received	8.01	28th April 1872.	
	Samooogooding	Not received	ditto	2.23	14th April 1872.	

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th May 1872.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 5th to 11th May 1872.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	May											
	5th	10	29.778	29.704	90.5	81.5	66	S by W	...	...	K	
		16	29.694	29.622	95.7	80.5	40	S by W	...	...	S	scuds
	6th	10	29.687	29.705	90.8	82.7	70	S W	...	...	K	
		16	29.550	29.571	94.0	83.5	62	S	...	...	CS	scuds
	7th	10	29.649	29.617	90.0	83.5	74	S	...	...		b
		16	29.477	29.515	94.7	84.0	61	S by W	...	...		scuds
	8th	10	29.597	29.615	91.0	83.2	70	S by W	...	...	S	
		16	29.478	29.496	94.7	83.8	61	S	...	...	K	
	9th	10	29.599	29.617	84.0	83.5	61	E S E	...	...	S	
		16	29.491	29.509	91.2	82.3	69	E by N	...	...
	10th	10	29.592	29.610	75.5	71.5	81	W	...	0.58	C, CK	
SAUGOR ISLAND.		16	29.511	29.529	80.5	78.2	88	E	...	...	C	
	11th	10	29.580	29.657	83.0	77.5	76	E by S	...	...	C	
		16	29.577	29.595	90.2	82.0	69	S E	...	...
	5th	10	29.811	29.817	90	82	69	S W	18.1*	...	K	b, m, scuds
		16	29.640	29.640	89	82	73	S	21.0*	...	N	b, m, u, scuds
	6th	10	29.719	29.725	89	82	73	S S W	18.4*	...	N	m, scuds
		16	29.579	29.585	89	83	76	S S W	21.5*	...	N	m, scuds
	7th	10	29.605	29.701	90	81	76	S	20.5*	...	N	m
		16	29.539	29.536	89	83	67	S S W	24.5*	...	CK	m, scuds
	8th	10	29.623	29.629	89	83	76	S S W	22.8*	...	N	m, scuds
		16	29.508	29.514	89	83	76	S S W	21.5*	...	N	m
	9th	10	29.692	29.608	91	81	73	S W	13.0*	...	N	m
CHITTAGONG.		16	29.491	29.497	91	81	73	S S E	0.9*	...		
	10th	10	29.541	29.547	89	83	76	S S W	10.0*	...	N	m
		16	29.471	29.477	92	83	67	S S W	9.7*	...	N	m
	11th	10	29.651	29.657	88	80	69	E	7.9*	...	K	b, m
		16	29.573	29.579	93	85	70	S E	9.8*	...	N	m
	5th	10	29.775	29.806	90	82	60	S W	2.9*	...	K	b
		16	29.640	29.731	88	81	72	S W	11.9*	...	K	b
	6th	10	29.725	29.810	89	82	73	S	4.8*	...		b, g
		16	29.600	29.691	89	82	73	S W	17.1*	...		u, g
	7th	10	29.686	29.778	80	74	74	E S E	8.8*	...	KS	b
		16	29.603	29.694	90	77	53	S	10.8*	0.20	CK	b, v
	8th	10	29.671	29.763	85	77	64	E S E	7.8*	...	KS	b, u, t
MADRAS.		16	29.590	29.684	73	72	95	N W	14.4*	...	N	u, m
	9th	10	29.608	29.701	82	76	74	E N E	5.1*	0.70	KS	u, t
		16	29.515	29.608	79	76	88	N N E	0.5*	...	KS	v, l, g
	10th	10	29.557	29.649	84	79	79	S	4.7*	0.50	KS	r, u, q
		16	29.500	29.595	70	69	94	W	18.2*	0.00	N	u, m
	11th	10	29.618	29.710	84	79	79	E by N	6.8*	0.00	KS	d, u, t
		16	29.497	29.591	75	72	85	N E	15.4*	0.30	N	
	5th	10	29.886	29.926	89	78	59	W S W	10*	...		c
		16	29.740	29.770	80	70	58	S E by S	11*	...		c
	6th	10	29.832	29.862	91	76	47	W S W	9*	...		b, g
		16	29.694	29.724	90	78	56	S S E	13*	...		b
CUTTACK.	7th	10	29.814	29.844	90	77	53	S W	10*	...		b
		16	29.694	29.724	88	78	62	S E by S	13*	...		b
	8th	10	29.822	29.852	94	80	63	W S W	10*	...		b
		16	29.693	29.723	90	79	59	S E by S	9*	...		b
	9th	10	29.709	29.799	96	80	47	W S W	11*	...		b
		16	29.655	29.685	92	80	57	S E by S	10*	...		b
	10th	10	29.733	29.793	97	88	08	W by N	19*	...		b
		16	29.605	29.635	94	80	52	E S E	7*	...		b
	11th	10	29.746	29.776	90	78	42	W S W	12*	...		b
		16	29.633	29.663	93	78	48	E S E	8*	...		
	5th	10	29.703	29.784	95	81	52	S W	0.0*	...	N	fair
		16	29.549	29.630	92	81	60	S S W	8.7*	...		fair
AKYAB.	6th	10	29.653	29.734	94	82	58	S S W	8.0*	...		cloudy
		16	29.516	29.597	100	82	41	S	8.0*	...		fair
	7th	10	29.693	29.774	94	81	55	S W	1.0*	...		cloudy
		16	29.496	29.577	102	81	37	S S W	1.0*	...		fair
	8th	10	29.550	29.631	96	82	53	S W	12.2*	...		fair
		16	29.406	29.487	105	82	35	S W	7.0*	...		fair
	9th	10	29.514	29.595	95	81	52	N N E	5.0*	...		fair
		16	29.348	29.427	119	91	42	N W	0.1*	...		fair
	10th	10	29.471	29.552	95	81	52	E N E	3.1*	...		fair
		16	29.318	29.399	114	79	18	W N W	5.5*	...		fair
	11th	10	29.500	29.641	94	82	58	N E	0.8*	...		fair
		16	29.396	29.547	103	82	39	E N E	8.8*	...		
AKYAB.	5th	10	29.836	29.857	89	80	60	W N W	1	...		b
		16	29.788	29.809	87	80	72	W	2	...		b
	6th	10	29.791	29.812	86	80	69	W S W	1	...		b
		16	29.672	29.693	83	81	91	W	1	...		b
	7th	10	29.818	29.831	90	82	69	S W	1	...		b
		16	29.674	29.695	87	78	63	N E	1	...		b
	8th	10	29.701	29.782	84	77	71	E S E	1	2.30		b
		16	29.657	29.678	85	80	79	S S E	1	...		b
	9th	10	29.715	29.736	81	72	78	S E	1	1.30		b
		16	29.634	29.655	74	72	90	S E	2	1.00		b
	10th	10	29.689	29.690	82	77	78	S S E	1	0.50		b
		16	29.590	29.611	85	80	79	S E	1	...		g
AKYAB.	11th	10	29.740	29.762	82	78	82	S E	1	...		g, p
		16	29.662	29.683	84	82	91	S	2	...		g, d

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th May 1872.HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th May 1872.

Month.	Inches.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Dew-point.	Humidity.	Wind.	Daily velocity.	Rain.	GENERAL REMARKS.
		Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Solar radiation.								
		°	°	°	°	°	°			Miles.	In.	
May	1st	89.751	95.0	81.0	146.8	86.8	79.9	75.8	0.71 S by W, S S W & S	0.9	277.9	Chiefly cumuli. Brisk wind from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.
	2nd	755	95.0	79.5	144.5	86.4	79.3	75.3	70 S & S by W		207.8	Cirri and cirrostrati, cumuli and clear. Lightning on N. W. at 8 P.M.
	3rd	764	95.8	80.4	149.5	86.9	80.8	76.3	72 S by W & S	0.8	140.6	Cirri and cumuli. Brisk wind from 2 to 5 P.M. Lightning from 7½ to 9 P.M.
	4th	767	95.4	82.0	149.9	87.6	80.5	76.2	70 S, S S W & S by W	0.5	195.9	Cumulostrati and clear. Brisk wind from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
	5th	700	96.5	82.3	143.0	88.0	80.3	76.5	70 S by W & S S W	1.9	253.1	Cumuli and strati. Brisk wind from 8 A.M. to 6½ P.M.
	6th	680	95.3	82.3	141.0	87.6	81.2	77.4	73 S & S by W	2.0	312.2	Scuds and overcast. Brisk wind from 8 A.M. to 7 P.M. Thunder from 5½ to 7 P.M. Lightning on E. from 7 to 9 P.M. Drizzled at 6½ P.M.
	7th	591	96.3	79.5	143.8	87.7	81.2	77.5	72 S & S by W	3.3	338.8	Strati, scuds from S and clear. Strong wind nearly the whole day. Lightning at 2 & 3 A.M. Drizzled at 8½ P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four-hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer, 70 feet, 10 inches, above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	17.0
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	96.5
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	94.8
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.71
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.74

The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th	...	by lower rain gauge	...	Nil
	...	by anemometer gauge	...	Nil
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...		...	1.18
Ditto between the 1st January and the 7th May	...		...	5.08
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...		...	6.54

CALCUTTA,
The 16th May 1872.

GOPIKANTH SEN,
Charge of the Observatory.

No. 20

of 1872



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the week ending Monday, the 6th May 1872.

SEE AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI 1871, CONSISTING OF 85.7353 TOLAHS.

RICE, COMMON.			RICE, WHITE.			JOWAR.			GRAM.			SALT.			REMARKS.
Past week ending 29th April 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 6th May 1872.	Past week ending 29th April 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 6th May 1872.	Past week ending 29th April 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 6th May 1872.	Past week ending 29th April 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 6th May 1872.	Past week ending 29th April 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 6th May 1872.	
20.1	21.4	...	...	...	...	33.5	31.7	31.1	30.7	24.2	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	
20	18.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.3	22.3	14.9	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.7	
22.3	21.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.5	19.5	18.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	
18	21	...	...	...	...	26	26	25	25	14	7	7	7	7	
18.6	21.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.8	27.9	23.3	7.4	8.3	7.8	7.8	
22.3	25.8	...	...	...	...	31.8	32.9	41.1	27.06	28.2	24.7	7.6	7.6	7.6	
19.5	20.5	30.3	30.3	4.9	30.3	30.3	37.3	24.2	21.2	24.2	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	
24.2	...	...	...	...	41.9	...	...	25.1	25.1	...	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.4	
24.4	24.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.1	11.1	16.7	7.0	7.0	...	...
32.8	29.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.4	17.4	16.7	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.2	
31.7	33.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.5	20.5	14.9	7.2	7.2	6.4	6.4	
25	25.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.5	20.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	
20	23.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.9	28.9	22.3	8.3	8.3	7.4	7.4	
24.1	22.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.6	18.6	13.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	
22.1	14.4	25.1	25.1	25.3	32.6	33.1	29.8	16.7	17.2	14.6	8.2	8.2	7.5	7.5	
18.6	17.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.5	19.5	18.6	9.3	9.3	8.3	8.3	
19.9	18.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.0	28.4	22.9	8.5	8.5	7.9	7.9	
20.9	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.3	21.3	14.9	8.3	8.3	7.4	7.4	
27	17.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	
26.1	26.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.1	26.1	...	7.4	7.4	7.9	7.9	
20.8	23.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.2	18.6	16.7	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.9	
32.6	21.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.7	17.7	14.9	8.3	8.2	7.8	7.8	
22.3	18.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.1	12.1	9.3	7.4	6.9	6.5	6.5	
2.1	22.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.6	13.6	10.2	7.4	7.4	6.5	6.5	
34.9	23.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.7	16.7	12.1	8.8	8.6	8.1	8.1	
42.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.2	9.2	...	7.8	7.4	...	...
28.1	26.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.3	29	27	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	
26.1	31.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.1	12.1	...	8.3	8.3	7.4	7.4	
26	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	19	21	7	7	7	7	
22.3	22.3	27.9	27.9	30.7	27.9	26.1	27.9	20.5	19.5	17.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	
22.8	24.2	...	...	...	27.9	27.9	33.5	13	13	...	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.8	
24.2	25.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.7	16.7	15.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	
30.1	37.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.4	21.4	22.3	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	
16.7	19.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.3	9.3	...	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	
18.6	18.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	
20.5	24.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.4	8.3	7.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	
23.3	18.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.1	12.3	8.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	
14.9	...	...	...	...	23.3	...	...	11.9	9.3	...	6.5	6.5	...	...
14.9	15.8	...	...	...	37.3	39.6	41.9	9.3	11.1	12.1	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.4	
10.2	12.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.4	7.4	7.4	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	

of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the week ending Monday, the 13th May 1872.

past week ending 6th idem, and corresponding week of 1871.

18.6	20.6	...	...	...	...	34.2	...	34.1	33.2	24.9	8.3	8.2	...
26.1	26.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.3	23.3	11.1	6.5	7.4	6.5
19.5	23.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.6	32.6	26.1	7.8	7.8	8.0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.3	22.3	20.7	8.3	8.3	8.5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34.5	25.1	25.1	20.5	7.8	7.8	7.4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.7	16.7	14.9	7.8	8.3	7.8
1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.4	21.4	...	8.7	8.7	...
8.6	18.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.6	18.6	18.6	8.7	8.7	8.3

e. | † Return not received.

Published for general information.

T. J. CHICHELE PLOWDEN,

Offy. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government for the week ending Sathe 11th May 1872.

No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
1	Bhaugulpore	1872. May 11th	3	Cloudy; good storms in the north. Rain 1.10 at Modhupoorah; 5.4 at Soopool; rain very general, except in the south.	The rain has been of great benefit to indigo, and crops will soon be put in ground now; sugar-cane very good, so far in the south.	
2	Monghyr	.. " 11th	.....	.....	.....	Return defective
3	Purneah	.. " 11th	.....	.....	.....	Ditto.
4	Rajmehal	.. " 11th	96	Cloudy, appearance of the rains having already commenced.	Indigo good.	
5	Deoghur	.. " 11th	25	Very stormy on early morning of 11th. Has considerably lessened the temperature.	Good for the sugar-cane, the only crop now on the ground.	
6	Nya Doomka	.. " 11th	9	East winds and gathering clouds the whole week, ending on the 10th with good showers; weather cool and pleasant.	Ploughing will now commence.	
7	Godda	.. " 11th	.....	Easterly breeze, cloudy occasionally and hot.	Nothing to report on	Slight storm and rain on Saturday morning.
8	Pakour	.. " 11th	2.0	Seasonable	Recent fall of rain has done much good to the sugar-cane.	Return not received.
9	Jamtara	.. " 11th	0.43	Partly cloudy and partly clear on the night of the 10th; high westerly wind attended with a little rain.	Outturn of the crops is good.	
11	Gya	.. " 11th	Nil	Very hot; strong easterly winds prevail.	There are no crops on the grounds at present.	
12	Chunparan	.. " 11th	.....	Fair; weather east winds.	The rain of yesterday has been very beneficial both to the indigo and cheena; crops; dhan, kuddo, shama, tanguce, &c., are being sown.	Heavy rains Friday night.
13	Sarun	.. " 11th	.....	Fair weather generally hot east winds.	The prospects of indigo is favorable; cheena has grown up well. By-sakhi cotton is flowering; sugar-cane; has germinated well sate dhan is being sown in the low lands.	Violent storms from the west, accompanied by rain on the 11th at 1 A.M.
14	Shahabad	.. " 11th	.....	Variable: east wind; heat excessive; heavy storm last night, accompanied with hail and rain. Thermometer maximum 108°, minimum 75°. Barometer H. reading 29.760, L. reading 29.440.	Crops nil	Slight rain.
15	Tirhoot	.. " 11th	3	Strong east and west winds; cool from Saturday morning.	Cheena and moong crops are coming on well; rain fell last night in heavy showers, attended with hail-storm, which blew from the north-west, and lasted for about an hour. The rain will do good to indigo and other crops; the storm has caused loss to mangoe crops.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district, far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
16	Rajshahye	1872. May 11th	...	.....	.....	Return defective.
17	Bograh	" 11th	0.70	Had rather a severe thunder-storm on the evening of the 4th, accompanied with heavy rain; week cloudy and cool; healthy.	There has been ample rain, and fine weather is now necessary to enable the ryots to plough.	
18	Dinagapore	" 11th	0.03	The whole week has been cloudy with threatening rain, with a great deal of sheet lightning in the evenings and nights. A strong breeze every day from north-east and east; towards the evening south and south-west; two or three light storms on Wednesday and Thursday, Friday rain fell— Ther. highest ... 89° " lowest ... 70°	There is very little boro dhan grown in this district. The want of rain in October has caused the mustard to be rather scanty; the price has risen from Rs. 4 to 7.	
19	Maldah	" 11th	0.29	Hot and cloudy, with strong easterly wind; rain with hail-storm on evening of Sunday, the 5th instant.	Boro dhan crop requires little rainfall; more prospects good.	
20	Moorshedabad	" 11th	0.23	Rain on Sunday and Monday, cloudy, breezy, and tolerably cool.	Spring sowings going on; prospects good.	
21	Pubna	" 11th	2.38	Weather stormy, with frequent heavy showers; cool.	Fair.	
22	Rungpore	" 11th	1.73	Stormy	The paddy is being transplanted; rain was much wanted, and the crops are now doing well.	
23	Burdwan	" 13th	Nil	Hot and sultry	Summer crops good, but require more rain.	
24	Raneoorah	" 10th	1.56	Heavy rain on the 3rd, otherwise dry.	The heavy showers of rain that fell on the 3rd instant has done much good.	
25	Beerbhoom	" 11th	1	Weather variable. A good deal of wind from different quarters cooler than before.	The rain which has fallen will enable ploughing to be done.	
26	Hodghly	" 11th	1.20	Clear and cloudy; high wind and hot; there were several showers of rain during the week.	Mangoes are getting ripe in greater quantities; boro dhan is being reaped; sugar-cane plantation is fast progressing; vegetable crops are doing well. Ploughing is also rapidly going on; sowing of ous and amun dhan has been commenced. Indigo, cotton, and til in the west have been endangered by the drought, but the amount of injury is not known.	
27	Howrah	" 11th	0.56	Very hot in the first part of the week; cool since the rain.	The amun dhan crop, which is much more extensively grown than the ous, is being sown; sugar-cane and hemp healthy and promise well. More rain wanted.	This fall occurred on Friday 10th inst. in Beugue still rugin
28	Midnapore	" 11th	0.27	Generally hot.	The rain which has fallen has done no good. It is very much wanted to enable the ryots to plough their rice-fields.	

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MAY 15, 1872.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
29	Nuddea	1872. May 11th	0.76	Rain has fallen in most parts.	The rain has fallen just in time. The rice had been sown extensively on dry ground.	
30	Jessore	" 11th	1.95	The weather has been very changeable during the last week, and some rain has fallen. The average temperature has been 81°; average barometrical height 29.626; general direction of wind, south.	Good rain has also fallen in the north-west of the district and done good.	
31	24-Pergunnahs	" 11th	1.18	Hot; slight fall of rain in the east.	Few vegetables only on ground. Lands are being ploughed for our rice cultivation; rain wanted.	
32	Dacca	" 11th	5.70	Cloudy and rainy	Prospects of crops good. The Collector has heard of no damage as yet except to jute in some low places. If this continues, the rice too will rot, but yet it is safe.	
33	Backergunge	" 11th	.....	.....	Fair	Return of health of district good.
34	Furreedpore	" 11th	4.03	There have been several severe storms accompanied by heavy rain. Temperature cool.		
35	Mymensingh	" 6th	0.80	Cool and pleasant	Satisfactory.	
36	Sylhet	" 4th	10.43	Delightfully cool:— Maximum temperature of week 88° Minimum ditto 67° Range 21° Mean of highest readings of thermometer 83.6 Mean of lowest readings of thermometer 69.9 Approx. mean 76.7	Sowings progressing favorably. The heavy rains lately have done no harm; but a little dry weather, which appears to have set in since Thursday, will be necessary to prevent the early crop from being washed away.	The rice has fallen during 2 days; weather has risen 6 inch day on 20th.
37	Cachar	" 4th	6.53	Cloudy and rainy	Prospects satisfactory at present.	
38	Chittagong	" 4th	3.64	Seasonable	Nothing special to note since last return.	
39	Noakhally or Bullooh	" 4th	2.14	Owing to several showers of rain the weather has been cooler last week.	In some parts of the district moong, chillies and linseed partially reaped in those parts where the crops remained unripe a very good return is expected. Owing to the late rains the our dha has been sown in some parts of the district, and in other the sowing is still progressing.	
40	Tipperah	" 4th	1.46	Occasional showers here; wet in the north.	Some considerable damage caused by hail-storm of 21st April.	
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	" 4th	4	Sunny and rainy	Good.	
42	Cuttack	" 11th	Nil	High winds	Rain greatly wanted.	
43	Balasore	" 11th	A slight shower fell yesterday.	Very hot and close	Ploughing cannot proceed on for want of sufficient rain.	
44	Pooree	" 4th	.....	Very hot in the interior	No crops on the ground	A shower on the 5th of the 5th.
45	Hazareebaugh	" 11th	Nil	Seasonable	Nothing on the ground.	
46	Lohardugga	" 11th	Nil	Hot	Nothing on the ground.	
47	Maunbhoom	" 11th	.....	Stormy and cool	Sugar-cane is being planted out. Mango crop very bad.	Rainfall defect
48	Singbhoom	" 4th	Nil	Seasonable	No crops standing.	
49	Durrung	" 4th	2.73	Changeable	Ploughing going on. One tea planter reports that much tea is being made, and another says that little is being done on account of the cold.	

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MAY 13, 1872.

District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at rudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district, as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
Nowgong	1872. ... May 4th	4.03	Weather rainy and changeable with north-west storms at intervals	Spring crops doing well. Tea ditto ditto.	
Seebaugor	... 4th	5.54	The weather during the week was damp and unhealthy and characterized by cloudy days and frequent showers of rain.	The reports received of the dhan crop are satisfactory, and the heavy rain we have had appears to have stopped, which is favorable for tea.	
Kamroop	... „ 4th	2.36	Hot and dry, excepting 28th April and 1st and 4th May.	Reports of crops and tea favorable.	
Luckimpore	... „ 4th	0.5	There has been a good deal of seasonable rain in the district.	The prospect of the crops is good.	Return not received.
Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	... „ 4th	0.5			
Naga Hills	... Apl. 27th	0.60	The weather has been much the same as last week, though with less rain and very much more wind.	Satisfactory in all respects.	
Julpigoree	... May 11th	2.19	Cloudy and cool; heavy squalls and showers.	Good	Cattle disease has broken out in some villages.
Gowalparah	... „ 4th	1.35	Misty, rain, passing showers, thunder, lightning, and visibility of objects.	The rains in last week have greatly improved the state of crops.	
Garohills	... „ 4th	1.56	Heavy showers.	Crops sown.	
Darjeeling	... „ 11th	0.30	.....	Crops in the hills and in the plains are much the same as reported last week.	The cholera is still severe in some parts of the Terai - the south-west principally. In other places it has abated. It is believed to have originated in the Nepal Terai, & the theory is that the germs of the disease were carried on a strong wind which blew from the direction of Nepal Terai just before the disease appeared in our Terai; up to date at least 250 deaths have occurred. The disease has also appeared in sporadic forms in the hills.
Cooch Behar	... „ 4th	0.22	Variable	Nothing particular to report.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
the 14th May 1872.

T. J. CHICHELE PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 22nd to 28th April 1872.	Rain from 29th April to 5th May 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
CUTTACK.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Inches 0.20	Inches Nil	0.60	5th May 1872.	
	{ Jail ...	0.52	ditto	1.28	ditto.	
	Kales Point ...	Nil	Not received	2.40	28th April 1872.	
	Jajipore ...	0.20	ditto	2.27	ditto.	
	Kendraparah ...	Nil	Nil	0.95	5th May 1872.	
	Jugutsainapore ...	ditto	ditto	1.30	ditto.	
	Balasore ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	14th April 1872.	
	Bhudhruck ...	0.08	ditto	3.47	5th May 1872.	Not received 25th to 31st Mar.
	Pooree ...	Nil	0.08	3.26	ditto.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Khoordah ...	Not received	Not received	0.18	ditto.	
	{ Jail ...	Nil	Nil	0.40	21st April 1872.	
	{ Dispensary ...	ditto	ditto	2.11	5th May 1872.	
	Burhee ...	ditto	ditto	2.08	ditto.	
	Puchumba ...	ditto	ditto	8.63	ditto.	
	Banchee ...	ditto	ditto	1.57	ditto.	
	Palamow ...	ditto	0.40	3.35	ditto.	
	Purulia ...	ditto	Not received	2.99	28th April 1872.	
	Gobindpore ...	ditto	0.56	2.82	5th May 1872.	
PATNA.	Chyebassa ...	ditto	0.22	2.17	ditto.	
	{ Jail ...	ditto	0.06	2.32	ditto.	
	{ Cantonment ...	ditto	Nil	2.89	ditto.	Not received 11th to 17th March
	Dinapore ...	Not received	Not received	2.86	14th April 1872.	
	Behar ...	Nil	Nil	3.43	5th May 1872.	
	Barh ...	ditto	Not received	2.60	28th April 1872.	
	Gya ...	ditto	Nil	2.70	5th May 1872.	
	Sherghotty ...	ditto	ditto	2.99	ditto.	
	Nowadah ...	ditto	ditto	2.87	ditto.	
BRAHMAPUTRA.	Arungabad ...	ditto	ditto	2.70	ditto.	
	Chumpran ...	ditto	ditto	3.48	ditto.	
	Bettiah ...	ditto	ditto	1.01	ditto.	
	Chuprah ...	ditto	Not received	1.60	28th April 1872.	
	Sewan ...	ditto	Nil	2.87	5th May 1872.	
	Mozufferpore ...	ditto	ditto	1.23	ditto.	Not received 1st to 21st April.
	Durbhangah ...	ditto	ditto	2.82	ditto.	
	Seetamarce ...	ditto	ditto	1.16	ditto.	
	Tajpore ...	Not received	Not received	4.95	28th April 1872.	
BRAHMAPUTRA.	Mudhubani ...	ditto	Nil	3.72	5th May 1872.	
	Hajipore ...	ditto	ditto	3.12	ditto.	
	Arrah ...	ditto	ditto	3.32	ditto.	
	Buxar ...	ditto	ditto	2.79	ditto.	
	Sasaram ...	ditto	ditto	3.21	ditto.	
	Bhuboah ...	ditto	ditto	2.06	ditto.	
	Benare ...	Not received	Not received	2.49	21st April 1872.	
	Bhaugulpore ...	Nil	Nil	1.95	5th May 1872.	Not received 11th to 31st 1
	Mudheypoorah ...	ditto	ditto	2.28	ditto.	
BRAHMAPUTRA.	Banka ...	ditto	1.10	2.30	ditto.	
	Soopool ...	ditto	Nil	2.38	ditto.	
	Monghyr ...	ditto	0.54	1.53	ditto.	
	Jamnoie ...	ditto	Nil	2.56	ditto.	
	Begoeserai ...	ditto	ditto	3.60	ditto.	Not recorded 29th January February.
	Jooghur ...	ditto	ditto	3.45	ditto.	
	Jamtara ...	ditto	ditto	2.81	ditto.	
	Rajmehal ...	ditto	ditto	2.17	ditto.	
	Pakour ...	Not received	Not received	0.40	4th Feb. 1872.	
BRAHMAPUTRA.	Nya-Doomka ...	Nil	1.05	2.93	5th May 1872.	
	Purneah ...	ditto	0.26	3.58	ditto.	
	Kishengunge ...	ditto	0.60	3.26	ditto.	
	Arrareah ...	ditto	Not received	1.65	28th April 1872.	Not recorded 22nd to 26th
	{ Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	ditto	Nil	Nil	5th May 1872.	
	{ Exe. Engr.'s Office ...	ditto	Nil	Nil	5th May 1872.	
	Gurbetta ...	ditto	Nil	Nil	5th May 1872.	
	Tamlook ...	1.67	Nil	Nil	5th May 1872.	
	{ Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	ditto	Nil	Nil	5th May 1872.	
BRAHMAPUTRA.	{ Exe. Engr.'s Office ...	ditto	Nil	Nil	5th May 1872.	
	{ Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	ditto	Nil	Nil	5th May 1872.	
	{ Exe. Engr.'s Office ...	ditto	Nil	Nil	5th May 1872.	
	{ Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	ditto	Nil	Nil	5th May 1872.	
	{ Exe. Engr.'s Office ...	ditto	Nil	Nil	5th May 1872.	
	{ Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	ditto	Nil	Nil	5th May 1872.	
	{ Exe. Engr.'s Office ...	ditto	Nil	Nil	5th May 1872.	
	{ Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	ditto	Nil	Nil	5th May 1872.	
	{ Exe. Engr.'s Office ...	ditto	Nil	Nil	5th May 1872.	

Divisions.	STATIONS.	Rain from 23rd to 28th April 1872.	Rain from 29th April to 5th May 1872.	Rain from 1st JANUARY 1872.	REMARKS.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches. Up to date.	
PERSIA.	Krisnaghur	Nil	Nil	2.95	5th May 1872.
	Bongung	0.19	0.60	2.20	ditto.
	Ranaghat	0.16	Nil	2.54	ditto.
	Meherpore	Nil	2.74	6.44	ditto.
	Choodangah	0.10	1.40	3.70	ditto.
	Knooshta	Nil	0.29	2.31	ditto.
	Jessore	9.63	0.34	12.94	ditto.
	Khoolnah	3.30	0.20	4.98	ditto.
	Jenidah	0.72	Not received	4.99	28th April 1872.
	Nyagorah	5.14	ditto	9.00	ditto.
	Bagoorah	3.60	ditto	3.86	ditto.
	Bagirhaut	2.76	ditto	6.17	ditto.
	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	1.02	5th May 1872.
	Calcutta	0.33	0.73	5.08	ditto.
	Alipore { Hospital	0.17	0.47	4.18	ditto.
	Jail	0.20	0.45	3.88	ditto.
	Barrackpore	0.91	1.23	7.47	ditto.
	Dum-Dum	0.63	1.36	5.31	ditto.
Baraset	0.61	0.90	4.77	ditto.	
Sakherab	2.08	0.74	6.02	ditto.	
Busseerhaut	1.02	0.65	5.41	ditto.	
Diamond Harbour	0.03	Nil	2.02	ditto.	
Barrapore	0.30	0.15	2.10	ditto.	
Dacca.	Dacca { Telegraph Office	2.28	2.70	10.46	ditto.
	Jail	1.90	1.70	8.15	ditto.
	Harriani	3.84	0.75	7.55	ditto.
	Dowlat Khan	2.65	2.55	7.95	ditto.
	Peroaspore	1.50	Nil	5.55	ditto.
	Madaripore	4.30	ditto	10.72	ditto.
	Furzedpore	1.78	1.00	3.99	ditto.
	Goalundo	1.79	1.26	5.11	ditto.
	Mymensing	1.10	0.80	5.71	ditto.
	Jamalpore	Nil	0.55	3.65	ditto.
	Atteah	1.30	3.40	6.67	ditto.
	Kishoregunge	0.28	1.03	7.50	ditto.
Sylhet	10.27	5.79	30.55	ditto.	
Cachar	9.86	3.31	28.73	ditto.	
Hylakandy	11.19	Not received	22.37	28th April 1872.	
Koyah	13.63	ditto	24.04	ditto.	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	1.50	2.70	4.80	5th May 1872.
	Jail	1.99	2.86	5.69	ditto.
	Or's Bazar	1.27	Not received	2.43	28th April 1872.
	Ranganatee Hill	2.56	4.00	9.04	5th May 1872.
	Noakhally	3.27	2.14	7.37	ditto.
	Tipperah	2.75	1.39	10.88	ditto.
	Brahmanbariah	1.32	2.13	7.31	ditto.
	Akyab	0.20	2.50	2.80	ditto.
	Cooch Behar	3.41	3.88	13.89	ditto.
	Buxa	4.41	2.08	12.29	ditto.
COOCH BEHAR.	Goalparah	Not received	Not received	3.73	21st April 1872
	Dhaobree	Nil	4.30	10.05	5th May 1872.
	Tura (Garo Hills)	1.74	4.88	8.60	ditto.
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not received	Not received	3.81	15th April 1872.
	Hospital	1.38	0.68	6.94	5th May 1872
	Rangbar	Not received	Not received	1.20	29th Feb. 1872.
	Julpigoree	2.18	3.94	12.38	5th May 1872.
	Boda	0.55	0.30	3.28	ditto.
	Teapore	1.55	Not received	6.75	28th April 1872.
	Nowgoar	2.90	6.43	31.65	5th May 1872.
ASSAM.	Munziedye	3.35	Not received	7.69	28th April 1872
	Burpettah	3.47	ditto	7.92	ditto.
	Nowhatti	0.53	2.80	9.40	5th May 1872
	Soneimgor	6.2	Not received	23.31	28th April 1872
	Jorehaut	1.91	ditto	14.76	ditto
	Golaghat	1.06	ditto	11.38	ditto.
	Nazeerah	2.04	ditto	13.63	ditto.
	Debrooghur	6.22	ditto	21.50	ditto.
	Suddya	6.63	ditto	20.06	ditto.
	Shillong	0.44	0.60	2.87	5th May 1872.
Cherrapunjee	21.60	8.27	46.11	ditto	
Jaowai	1.43	Not received	8.91	28th April 1872.	
Samnagooding	Not received	ditto	2.23	14th April 1872.	

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th May 1872.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 5th to 11th May 1872.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	May											
	5th	10	29.774	29.704	90.5	81.5	66	S by W	...	...	K	scuds
	16	16	29.604	29.629	95.7	80.5	49	S by W	...	...	K	scuds
	6th	10	29.687	29.705	90.8	82.7	70	S W	...	...	K	scuds
	16	16	29.558	29.574	94.0	83.5	62	S	...	...	K	scuds
	7th	10	29.640	29.607	90.0	83.6	74	S	...	...	K	scuds
	16	16	29.447	29.515	94.7	84.0	61	S by W	...	...	K	scuds
	8th	10	29.597	29.615	91.0	83.2	70	S by W	...	...	K	scuds
	16	16	29.478	29.494	94.7	83.8	61	S	...	...	K	scuds
	9th	10	29.599	29.617	84.0	83.5	81	E S E	...	...	K	scuds
	16	16	29.491	29.509	91.2	82.3	68	E by N	...	...	K	scuds
	10th	10	29.592	29.610	75.5	71.5	81	W	...	0.58	C, CK	o, t, r
	16	16	29.511	29.529	80.5	78.2	68	E	...	...	C, CK	o, t, r
	11th	10	29.089	29.057	83.0	77.5	76	E by S	...	...	C	o, t, r
	16	16	29.577	29.595	90.2	82.0	69	S E	...	...	C	o, t, r
SAGOR ISLAND.	5th	10	29.811	29.817	90	82	69	S W	18.1*	...	K	b, m, scuds
	16	16	29.640	29.646	89	82	73	S	21.0*	...	N	b, m, scuds
	6th	10	29.719	29.725	89	82	73	S S W	18.4*	...	N	m, scuds
	16	16	29.579	29.585	89	83	76	S S W	21.5*	...	N	m, scuds
	7th	10	29.695	29.701	90	84	76	S	20.5*	...	N	m, scuds
	16	16	29.530	29.536	89	83	67	S S W	21.5*	...	CK	m, scuds
	8th	10	29.623	29.629	89	83	76	S S W	22.8*	...	N	m, scuds
	16	16	29.508	29.514	89	83	76	S S W	24.5*	...	N	m, scuds
	9th	10	29.602	29.608	91	84	73	S W	18.0*	...	N	m, scuds
	16	16	29.491	29.497	91	84	73	S S E	9.0*	...	N	m, scuds
	10th	10	29.541	29.547	89	83	78	S S W	10.0*	...	N	m, scuds
	16	16	29.471	29.477	92	83	67	S S W	9.7*	...	N	m, scuds
CHITTAGONG.	5th	10	29.651	29.657	88	80	69	E	7.0*	...	K	b, m
	16	16	29.573	29.579	93	85	70	S E	9.8*	...	N	m
	6th	10	29.775	29.780	90	82	69	S W	2.9*	...	K	b
	16	16	29.640	29.646	88	81	72	S W	11.9*	...	K	b
	7th	10	29.725	29.731	89	82	73	S	4.8*	...	K	b, g
	16	16	29.600	29.606	89	82	73	S W	17.1*	...	K	b, g
	8th	10	29.805	29.811	90	74	74	E S E	8.8*	...	KS	b, e
	16	16	29.603	29.609	90	77	63	S	10.8*	...	CK	b, e
	9th	10	29.671	29.677	85	77	64	E S E	7.8*	0.20	N	b, e, t
	16	16	29.590	29.596	73	72	95	N W	14.4*	...	KS	m, m
	10th	10	29.608	29.614	82	76*	78	E N E	5.1*	0.70	KS	m, t
	16	16	29.515	29.521	79	76	84	N N E	6.5*	0.50	KS	m, t, g
MADEIRA.	5th	10	29.557	29.563	84	70	79	W	4.7*	0.90	KS	r, t, g
	16	16	29.500	29.506	70	69	94	W	16.2*	0.90	N	m, m
	6th	10	29.618	29.624	84	79	79	E by N	5.8*	0.90	KS	d, m, t
	16	16	29.497	29.503	75	72	85	N E	15.4*	0.30	N	d, m, t
	7th	10	29.896	29.902	89	78	59	W S W	10*	...	...	c
	16	16	29.740	29.746	80	70	69	S E by S	11*	...	...	c
	8th	10	29.832	29.838	91	76	47	W S W	9*	...	...	b, b
	16	16	29.694	29.700	90	78	56	S S E	13*	...	...	b, b
	9th	10	29.814	29.820	91	78	56	S W	10*	...	...	b, b
	16	16	29.694	29.700	88	78	62	S E by S	13*	...	...	b, b
	10th	10	29.722	29.728	94	80	52	W S W	10*	...	...	b, b
	16	16	29.592	29.598	90	79	59	S E by N	9*	...	...	b, b
CUTTACK.	5th	10	29.693	29.699	96	80	47	W S W	11*	...	...	b, b
	16	16	29.555	29.561	92	80	57	S E by S	10*	...	...	b, b
	6th	10	29.733	29.739	97	88	68	W by N	19*	...	...	b, b
	16	16	29.605	29.611	94	80	52	E S E	7*	...	...	b, b
	7th	10	29.746	29.752	98	78	42	W S W	12*	...	...	b, b
	16	16	29.633	29.639	93	78	48	E S E	8*	...	...	b, b
	8th	10	29.703	29.709	95	81	52	S W	9.0*	...	N	fair
	16	16	29.549	29.555	92	81	60	S S W	8.7*	...	...	fair
	9th	10	29.653	29.659	94	82	44	S	8.6*	...	...	cloudy
	16	16	29.516	29.522	100	82	44	S	8.9*	...	...	cloudy
	10th	10	29.623	29.629	94	81	55	W S W	10.7*	...	...	cloudy
	16	16	29.496	29.502	102	81	37	S S W	1.9*	...	...	fair
ARAB.	5th	10	29.550	29.556	96	82	53	S W	7.9*	...	...	fair
	16	16	29.406	29.412	105	82	35	S W	7.9*	...	...	fair
	6th	10	29.514	29.520	95	81	52	N N E	5.6*	...	...	fair
	16	16	29.346	29.352	112	91	42	N W	6.1*	...	...	fair
	7th	10	29.471	29.477	95	81	52	E N E	8.1*	...	...	fair
	16	16	29.318	29.324	114	79	18	W N W	5.5*	...	...	fair
	8th	10	29.500	29.506	94	82	58	N E	0.8*	...	...	fair
	16	16	29.466	29.472	103	82	38	E N E	8.8*	...	...	fair
	9th	10	29.636	29.642	89	80	66	W N W	1	...	...	b
	16	16	29.788	29.794	87	80	79	W	2	...	...	b
	10th	10	29.791	29.797	88	80	69	W S W	1	...	...	b
	16	16	29.679	29.685	83	81	91	W	1	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA.
The 11th Mo. 1872.HENRY F. BLANFORD.
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th May 1872.

Month.	Date.	THERMOMETER.					WIND.			GENERAL REMARKS.
		Mean reduce. aneroid.	Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed humidity.	Prevailing direction.	
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°			
May	1st	29.751	95.0	81.0	146.8	86.8	79.9	75.8	0.71 S by W & S S W & S	Chiefly cumuli. Brisk wind from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.
	2nd	755	95.0	79.5	144.5	86.4	79.9	75.3	70 S & S by W	Cirri and cirrostrati, cumuli and clear. Lightning on N. W. at 8 P.M.
	3rd	764	95.8	80.4	149.5	88.9	80.3	76.3	72 S by W & S	Cirri and cumuli. Brisk wind from 3 to 5½ P.M. Lightning from 7½ to 9 P.M.
	4th	767	95.4	82.0	149.0	87.6	80.5	76.2	70 N. S S W & S by W	Cumulostrati and clear. Brisk wind from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
	5th	700	96.5	82.2	142.0	88.0	80.8	76.5	70 S by W & S S W	Cumuli and strati. Brisk wind from 8 A.M. to 5½ P.M.
	6th	630	95.3	82.3	141.0	87.6	81.2	77.4	73 S & S by W	Sends and overcast. Brisk wind from 8 A.M. to 7 P.M. Thunder from 5½ to 7 P.M. Lightning on E. from 7 to 9 P.M. Drizzled at 6½ P.M.
	7th	591	96.3	79.5	143.8	87.7	81.2	77.3	72 S & S by W	Strati, sends from 8 and clear. Strong wind nearly the whole day. Lightning at 2 & 3 A.M. Drizzled at 6½ P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four-hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer, 70 feet, 10 inches, above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	17.0
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	96.5
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	94.8
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.71
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.74
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th	by lower rain gauge	Nil
	by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...	1.18
Ditto between the 1st January and the 7th May	...	5.08
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...	6.54

CALCUTTA,
The 10th May 1872.

GOPENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th April 1872, on 1,281 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total traffic receipts.				
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.								
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.		Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.						
Total traffic for the week	116,913	1,09,206	6 1	15,510	11 9	650,795	10	3,29,909	4 6	30,232	3 7	45,752	5 4
Or per mile of railway	...	132	1 5	12	2 2	...	...	257	8 3	23	12 4	35	14 4
For previous 16 weeks of half-year...	1,662,844	26,82,133	5	245,892	4 5	11,430,593	10	65,49,821	12 3	600,400	6 7	940,262	11 6
Total for 17 weeks	1,779,757	28,51,339	11 3	261,372	16 2	12,081,388	20	68,79,731	0 3	630,642	0 8	892,014	1 5
COMPARISON.													
Total for corresponding week of previous year	109,388	1,36,419	4 1	12,505	2 0	651,422	10	3,03,045	3 6	33,279	2 10	45,784	4 10
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	106	9 11	9	15 6	.....	.....	283	11 10	26	0 2	35	15 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,841,386	27,70,178	13 10	253,933	1 3	11,151,412	30	66,61,283	4 0	610,018	1 9	864,551	3 0

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th April 1872, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	5,445	13,476 7 11	1,231 13 7	77,731 20	22,446 6 9	2,057 10 0	3,289 3 7
Or per mile of railway ...	...	60 0 10	5 10 1	...	100 5 0	9 3 11	14 14 0
For previous 16 weeks of half-year...	85,761	2,68,271 10 11	24,591 11 5	1,100,636 30	3,20,731 9 9	29,400 7 11	53,991 19 4
Total for 17 weeks ...	91,196	2,81,708 2 10	25,823 5 0	1,184,368 10	3,43,177 0 6	31,427 17 11	57,281 2 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,440	11,279 15 0	1,033 10 11	62,391 20	18,356 13 7	1,682 14 2	2,712 14 1
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	50 9 4	4 12 9	...	82 5 1	7 10 11	12 3 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	80,610½	2,80,333 10 3	26,247 5 0	974,216 20	2,89,404 3 5	26,528 14 4	52,755 19 4

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th April 1872, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	41,132½	19,903 7 9	1,824 9 9	169,652 0	34,283 9 10	3,142 13	4,967 3 0
Or per mile of railway ...	263	127 2 10	11 13 2	1,064 0	219 1 0	20 1	31 14 9
For previous 16 weeks of half-year...	509,270	3,35,223 15 0	30,729 6 10	2,008,612 23	4,25,776 11 10	39,029 10 4	69,758 17 4
Total for 17 weeks ...	547,402½	3,55,132 6 9	32,553 16 7	2,178,264 23	4,60,060 5 8	42,172 3 1	74,726 0 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	37,066½	18,997 7 7	1,741 8 8	141,077 31	31,413 7 4	2,580 0	4,621 9 2
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	237	121 6 2	11 2 7	905 0	200 12 1	18 8 0	29 10 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	528,140½	3,16,841 12 5	29,969 9 8	2,269,690 25	4,67,892 12 7	42,890 3 8	72,850 13 4

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th April 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	7,276½	1,104 6 3	110 8 9	13,942 30	307 12 0	39 15 6	150 4 3
Or per mile of railway ...	259	39 7 1	3 18 11	497 34	14 3 3	1 8 5	5 7 4
For previous 3 weeks of half-year...	19,950½	3,008 12 0	300 19 6	54,431 30	1,592 12 6	159 5 7	490 5 1
Total for 4 weeks ...	27,237	4,114 2 3	411 8 3	67,374 20	1,990 8 6	199 1 1	610 9 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	7,158½	1,113 11 6	111 7 5	8,739 0	308 7 9	30 17 0	142 4 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	256	39 12 5	3 19 7	313 0	11 0 3	1 2 6	5 1 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	23,069	3,691 5 0	369 2 7	35,081 0	1,080 2 0	108 18 3	478 0 10



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Budget Estimate for "Petty Repairs."

(RESOLUTION.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

FINANCIAL.

Calcutta, the 18th May 1872.

READ the following extract from the Accountant-General's letter No. 52C, dated 26th April 1872 :—

"**PARA. 3.**—The budget estimate of the Public Works Department for 1872-73 makes no provision for petty construction and repairs of departments outside "Provincial Services," which were transferred under Financial resolution No. 1659, dated 20th March 1871. The amount required on that account is Rs. 78,998, against Rs. 70,724 sanctioned for 1871-72. A memorandum showing the distribution of the amount amongst the several departments, with an explanation of the increase, will be found amongst the enclosures."

The Lieutenant-Governor finds that when the provincial budget was framed no estimates of the requirements of imperial services for "petty repairs" were before the Government. The estimates now presented by the Accountant-General show that Rs. 79,000 will be wanted for the "petty repairs" of the several imperial services in Bengal during the year 1872-73. The budget estimate for last year under this head came to Rs. 70,700, while the actuals of the year 1870-71 were Rs. 62,700. The sum allotted to Bengal for these "petty repairs" by the supplementary decentralization orders of the 20th March 1871 was only Rs. 65,080.

Reorganization of the Sanskrit College.

No. 1632, dated Calcutta, the 17th May 1872.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

To—The Director of Public Instruction.

IN continuation of former correspondence on the subject of reorganising and reducing the staff of the Sanskrit College, I am directed to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor having, as you are aware, at an early stage of the discussion, expressed his willingness to consider this matter with reference to the wishes of many members of the Hindoo community, has had interviews with Pandit Issur Chunder Vidyasagar and the Principal of the College, and has taken opportunity of otherwise discussing the matter. He finds the suggestions of the gentlemen whom he has named, and of other competent persons, to be so moderate and reasonable that he has much pleasure in being able substantially to comply with their wishes pending further trial of the arrangements now to be made. I am accordingly desired to communicate the Lieutenant-Governor's present views and instructions.

2 The term 'abolition' has been erroneously used in regard to the chair of Hindoo Law. The Lieutenant-Governor only sanctioned in ordinary official course the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to take the opportunity of the retirement of one of the Sanskrit Professors to redistribute the duties and reduce their numbers. It was, and is intended that the teaching of Hindoo Law shall be fully maintained. There will still remain three Professors and one Assistant Professor for the instruction in the higher Sanskrit learning of students numbering no more than twenty-nine in the past and twenty-three in the present year, and who devote only a portion of their time to Sanskrit, since they receive at the same time a high English education in several branches. The Lieutenant-Governor does not understand that the gentlemen whom he has consulted seriously object to this arrangement. The Sonatun Dharma Sabha, in a communication addressed to His Honor, seem fully to accept it. The only question is as regards an increase to the salary of Professor Mohesh Chandra, looking to the distinguished character and position of that eminent Professor, the Lieutenant-Governor is willing again to consider the question of his salary; His Honor learns from the Principal that the subject of Smriti or Hindoo Law is now taught in a most satisfactory manner by the Professor in addition to some other duties. He accordingly sanctions a personal allowance of Rs. 50 per annum as an addition to the Professor's salary, subject to any eventual re-arrangement of the staff when we have experience of the working of present changes. The arrangement in regard to the reduction in the number of Sanskrit professorships and redistribution of the duties has been carried out, and His Honor is very glad to know that it is working in so satisfactory a manner.

3. The really strong feeling on the part of the native gentlemen interested in the Sanskrit College, the Lieutenant-Governor finds to be in favor of the retention of some English classes in that institution. On that subject too the learned Principal, and the other gentlemen whom His Honor has consulted, have shown the utmost willingness to make reasonable concessions, and His Honor is quite disposed to meet their views as far as he can. It is generally conceded that the retention in the Sanskrit College of the two higher classes of English literature cannot be justified, and that students desirous of going in for the B.A. degree in English may properly attend the English classes of the Presidency College, which are in fact under the same roof as those of the Sanskrit College, a special arrangement, however, will have to be made in regard to fees. But there is a strong desire to maintain the two first College classes teaching up to the First Arts standard. The Lieutenant-Governor has had much doubt whether the number of students in these classes, only sixteen at present, is sufficient to justify this course. But looking to the considerations urged by the Principal and others, to the fact that the Presidency College classes are already very full, and to the fact that, though the two Colleges

are so near together, the fees at the Presidency College are much higher, —looking also to the evidently strong feeling of the Hindoo community on the subject, the Lieutenant-Governor has been induced to sanction the arrangement experimentally, on the understanding that everything that is possible will be done to throw the doors of these classes as wide open as possible, and to obtain a larger number of students; no persons of Hindoo race and good moral character being rejected on any class or religious ground. The Lieutenant-Governor has accordingly arranged with the Principal to re-call to the College Baboo Syama Churn Gangoolie, and his place at Maldah should be otherwise filled. This will enable the Principal to carry on the two College classes to the First Arts standard, and the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions for the present that arrangement.

4. His Honor hopes that the reorganization of the Sanskrit College will be thus arranged in a manner which will content those who are interested in the well-being of the College, while some legitimate saving of an excessive expenditure is at the same time effected. He desires again especially to acknowledge the fair and moderate spirit in which he has been met by the gentlemen interested in the College whom he has consulted.

Prices Current of Food-grains and Salt on Monday, the 13th May 1872.

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER						REMARKS.			
	WHEAT.			BARLEY.		SALT.				
	Present week ending 13th May 1872.	Past week ending 6th May 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 13th May 1872.	Past week ending 6th May 1872.					
1	Patna	20.0	23.5	23.3	30.7	29.8	7.4	7.4	7.4	
2	Gya	19.8	20.5	20.9	33.2	33.5	6.9	6.9	6.7	
3	Champaran	12.5	20.3	23.1	37.5	40.1	7.7	7.7	7.7	
4	Surin	16	16	19	24	24	7.4	8.3	7.8	
5	Shahabad	18.6	18.6	22.1	27.9	28.9	7.6	7.6	7.6	
6	Tirhoot	†								
7	Bhagalpore	19.0	19.0	25.8	31.2	37.0	7.4	7.6	7.4	
8	Beghlar	18.6	18.6	19.5						
9	Godda	†					7.9	7.9		
10	Rajshahye	15.7	15.7	20.9	45.3	45.3	7.4	7.4	7.2	
11	Begrah	18.1	18.1	13.9			6.9	7.2	6.9	
12	Dinagapore	11.0	11.1	17.7	20.9	11.8	7.0	7.6	7.6	
13	Malda	20.9	20.9	21.7	16.6	15.6	6.9	6.9	6.9	
14	Rangpore	18.6	20.9	2.8			8.2	8.2	7.5	
15	Bancoorah	13.9	15.3	19.3	18.9	18.9	9.3	9.3	8.3	
16	Howrah	17.7	17.7	13.4	24.2	21.2	8.3	8.3	7.1	
17	Dacca	18.7	16.5	16.8	20.9	33.1				
18	Backergunge	*					7.4	7.4	7.9	
19	Ferozepore	21.2	21.2	20.5	32.6	32.6	8.1	8.1	7.9	
20	Mymensing	11.9	13.0	15.8			8.1	8.2	7.8	
21	Sylhet	12.5	12.5	17.9			7.8	7.8	7.5	
22	Cachar	19.6	11.1	10.6			7.4	7.4	7.4	
23	Chittagong	13.5	12.1	12.1			7.4	7.4	6.5	
24	Nonkhally or Bulloah						8.6	8.6	8.1	
25	Tipperah	12.1	12.1	13.9			7.8	7.8		
26	Hail Tipperah	10.5	10.5				8.3	8.3	8.3	
27	Cuttack	14.6	15.2	12.1			8.3	8.3	7.4	
28	Balaore	11.9	13.9	11.9	7.1		7	7	7	
29	Pooree	15	16	9			6.7	6.5	6.5	
30	Hazarechaugh	19.5	20.5	19.5	27.9	29.8	5.5	5.5	5.1	
31	Lohardaga	11.9	11.9	11.9	24.2	26.1	6.9	6.9	6.9	
32	Manbhoom	11.9	11.9	15.3	22.3	22.1	5.7	5.7	5.8	
33	Singhbhoom	23.3	23.3	20.5	37.3	37.1				
34	Durrung	*					6.5	6.5	6.5	
35	Noxong						5.6	5.6	5.5	
36	Soesaugur	12.1	12.1	12.1	11.9	11.9	7.4	7.4	7.4	
37	Kamroop	18.6	18.6	18.6	37	37				
38	Lakhimpore	†					7.5	6.5		
39	Julpigoree	10.2	9.3		14.9	14.9	6.9	6.9	7.4	
40	Gawalparah	26.1	27.0	27.9			4.1	4.1	4.1	
41	Darjeeling	7.1	6.5	7.1	9.3	9				

Monday, the 20th May 1872.

Prices Current of Food-grains and Salt

					Pr				
1 Monghyr ...	23.3	23.3	19.5	37.3	37.3	7.1	7.1	7.4	
2 Purneah ...	19.5	19.5	21.9	37.3	37.3	7.1	7.1	7.4	
3 Rajmehul ...	14.7	11.1	19.5	...	...	7.1	8.3	7.4	
4 Nya-Dootka ...	20.5	23.1	27.0	27.9	29.8	7.8	7.4	7.6	
5 Moershedabad ...	18.6	18.6	20.9	23.3	24.7	8.8	8.4	8.8	
6 Pubna ...	18.6	18.6	12.1	...	...	7.4	7.8	7.8	
7 Burdwan ...	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.9	13.9	8.3	8.4	7.8	
8 Beerbhoom ...	10.4	10.4	21.3	29.8	29.8	8.3	8.1	7.0	
9 Hooghly ...	18.6	22.9	16.7	29.4	29.4	8.5	8.7	8.1	
10 Midnapore ...	16.5	17.6	16.5	23.0	23.0	...	...	...
11 Nuddea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Jessore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 24-Pergunnahs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CALCUTTA.
The 21st May 1872.

T. J. CHICHELE PLOWDEN,
Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MAY 22, 1872.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government for the week ending May 1872.

District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	R&M.
Patna	1872. May 18th	0.58	Sultry at the close of evening. Thursday night high south-westerly wind attended with heavy rain.	Crops nil.	
Baran	" 18th	Nil	Very hot	There are no crops on the ground at present.	
Chumbarun	" 18th	.....	Cloudy; east winds	The late rain has been very beneficial both to the indigo and cheena crops. Dhan, kuddo, shama, tangnee, &c., are being sown.	Heavy of rain day at day.
Chumbarun	" 18th	1.31	Fair weather & comparatively cool; east winds.	The prospects of indigo are favorable; "cheena"—the early sowings are being cut. "Bysakhi cotton"—the pods are being picked. Sugarcane has germinated well. The rain has been beneficial to indigo, sugarcane, and sati dhan, and will also to some extent admit of "makai" (indian corn) being sown on lands bordering along the Gunduck side.	
Chabad	" 18th	.75	Variable east wind; heavy storms on the night of Friday, accompanied with hail and rain. Thermometer— Maximum ... 103° Minimum ... 70° Barometer— Highest reading 29.760 Lowest ditto 29.420	Crops nil.	
Choot	" 18th	1.82	Cloudy; stormy on the midnight of the 15th instant.	The recent fall of rain has been of very great benefit to indigo, moong, dhan, and cheena crops. Prospects of indigo are far better than during the last two years in the southern part of the district. Its prospects are also fair in the northern part. Cotton looking tolerably full and strong in the Tajpore sub-division.	
Chugulpore	" 18th	0.45	Strong easterly winds and rain since last report Sooopool ... 2.51 Mudhoopoorah ... 1.68 Banka ... 2.4	In Sooopool the recent rain has been all that could have been desired for bhadoi crops and general cultivation purposes. The rainfall at sudder sub-division is hardly sufficient; ploughing has commenced.	
Chyhr	" 18th	0.50	Stormy with strong east wind, and a little rain, and in Jamoore fair and hot.	No crops on ground except indigo; prospects very good.	
Chah	" 18th	.....	.....

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sadler Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
10	Rajmehal	1872. May 18th	22	Cloudy and threatening weather; rain fell in northern part of district; on the south little or none has fallen.	Indigo crop promises well, and lands are ploughed and much sown in the northern part; but in the south scarcely anything has been done for want of sufficient rain.	
11	Deoghur	" 18th	79	Cool and stormy	Satisfactory.	
12	Nya Doomka	" 18th	93	Cool and generally fine.	Ploughing commenced.	
13	Godda	" 18th	.....	A storm from the north-west on Wednesday morning accompanied with rain. Very hot before the rain; cooler since; appearances of more rain coming.	The ploughing has commenced for the ensuing crops.	
14	Pakour	" .....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
15	Jamtara	" 18th	0.50	Seasonable	Sugarcane, the only crop, is doing well.	
16	Rajshahye	" 17th	.....	.....	.....	Return defective
17	Bograh	" 18th	2.47	Cloudy, windy, and damp, with occasional thunder-storms.	The rainfall has been ample, and our rice is being sown.	
18	Dinagepore	" 18th	3.67	Cloudy, with showers every day. On Friday there was a storm of short duration with a fall of nearly two inches of rain. Thermometer— Highest ... 88° Lowest ... 75°	There is very little boro dhan grown in this district; the rain has benefited what crops there is.	
19	Maldah	" 18th	0.82	Cloudy; rain on 4 days of the week; strong easterly wind	Prospects good. Much benefit has been done to the crops by rainfall during the week.	
20	Moorshedabad	" 18th	1.91	Rainy and stormy towards end of week. Temperature cooler.	Spring sowings commenced in some parts. Prospects good.	
21	Pubna	" 18th	2.54	Highly favorable; frequent showers with occasional heavy rains and storms with thunder and lightning.	Fair.	
22	Rungpore	" 18th	4.93	Stormy and rainy. A fierce gale blew yesterday morning at about 6 A. M.	Good. The indigo only suffering a little from the abundance of rain.	
23	Burdwan	" .....	.....	.....	.....	N
24	Bancoorah.	" 18th	0.57	Generally cloudy; storm with rain on the 12th instant.	Rain is still wanted.	
25	Beerbhoom	" 18th	3.47	Unsettled; sky overcast; rain occasionally very heavy; rain on the night of the 14th.	Lands being prepared for sowing.	
26	Hooghly	" 18th	Nil	Clear and cloudy	Mangoe crop good; boro dhan are reaped; sugarcane being planted; our crops sown; ploughing for amun crop commenced; teel, cotton, and indigo, in the west dying for want of rain.	It d for on M.
27	Howrah	" 18th	Nil	Rain fell in the Pagnan, Amtah, Sankrail, Domjeor, Juggut-bullupore, and Ooloberiah jurisdictions to a slight extent only. Wind chiefly easterly; very strong at times.	Crops on the ground doing fairly well, though more rain is wanted. The amun dhan is springing up in some parts of the district.	Dongue for continued in Howrah.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
28	Midnapore	1872. May 18th	0.65	Generally hot and close; slight fall of rain in 2 days of the week.	Rain is very much wanted for the rice and indigo crops.	
29	Nuddea	" 18th	1.34	Rain has fallen every where.	The people are busy in sowing rice, for which the weather has been favorable. * Fear regarding late sowings of indigo is entertained, lest weeds should spring up and choke the young plants.	
30	Jessore	" 18th	1.60	The weather has been uncertain last week, rain having fallen on five days during that time. The general direction of the wind has been south and south-east, occasionally west and south-west. On the night of the 14th there was a heavy storm of thunder and lightning, on the 13th and 15th also at night, but not so violent. Average height of barometer ... 29.695 Average temperature ... 83.20	From some parts of the district come complaints of excessive rain, but on the whole the prospects of the crops are good. If rain continues, much of the blue land will be thrown out of cultivation and indigo injured.	A case of Dengue fever reported.
31	24-Pergunnahs	" 18th	Nil	Hot; mean temperature 86° with strong south-west wind. Rain has threatened several times at Alipore but has not fallen. In the north and east there has been a good rainfall.	More rain wanted in centre and south of district. No crops on the ground except a few vegetables; but to the north and east ploughing of land is going on briskly, and some sown sowings have commenced.	
32	Dacca	" 18th	2.70	Cloudy and rainy	Prospects of crops good.	
33	Backergunge	" 11th	3.24	Hot and rainy; there were several severe gales.	Good.	
34	Furraddipore	" 18th	2.36	Weather cloudy and atmosphere damp. A large amount of rain has fallen and some remarkably heavy showers.	Fair	General health continues satisfactory.
35	Mymensingh	" 11th	1.94	Cloudy, cool, showery	Cultivation active; prospects of crops satisfactory.	
36	Sylhet	" 11th	5.49	Cool and showery. Maximum temperature 86°; minimum 68°; mean of highest reading 82.4; mean of lowest 71.70. Approximate of week 770.	A little dry weather is necessary, or else the year's crop now sown will suffer.	
37	Cachar	" 11th	1.47	Cloudy and rainy	Prospects favorable.	
38	Chittagong	" 11th	1.05	Rainy and windy	The late rain has been favorable to early sowings.	
39	Noakhally or Bulloah	" 11th	5.97	Rainy weather during past week.	Chillies reaped and linseed partially reaped; our dhan still being sown; the seedling our crops progressing favorably.	
40	Tipperah	" 18th	1.80	Heavy rain in the interior.	Growing crops still satisfactory, but likely to be injured if the incessant rain continues.	More sunshine wanted; the rainy season appears to have commenced.
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	" 11th	5.85	Rainy and cloudy	Good.	

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MAY 22, 1872.

	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Rum
42	Cuttack	1872. May 18th	0.10	There have been slight showers in parts of the district, but the fall has been very partial.	Rain greatly wanted. Jajpore is the only subdivision in which the ground has been to any extent prepared for the next rice crops. In the rest of the district, owing to the absence of rain, no progress has been made. Along the coast the people are said to be suffering from a deficiency in the supply of water. The whole country is parched and burnt up.	
43	Balasore	" 18th	0.80	Cloudy and close. Slight rain at Bhudruck.	Ploughing in full swing; the rain that has fallen has been very timely.	
44	Pooree	" 11th	Nil	Very hot	Want of rain still complained of.	
45	Hazareebaugh	" 18th	0.32	Seasonable	Nothing on the ground.	
46	Lohardugga	" 18th	0.64	Close and cloudy	In some parts the very low lands have been sown with dhan.	
47	Maunbhoom	" 18th	0.6	Showery; winds variable; cool.	Sugarcane has been planted out and land under preparation for early broadcast crop of rice.	
48	Singbhoom	" 11th	Nil	Seasonable, but hot	Sowing about to begin.	
49	Purruing	" 11th	3.07	Changeable	Ploughing going on. Prospects as to tea contradictory.	
50	Nowgong	" 11th	8.42	Weather rainy and unsettled with squalls	Spring crops doing well. Tea prospects excellent up to date.	
51	Seelsaugor	" 11th	1.60	The weather during the week was warm, damp, and unhealthy.	Prospects of the dhan crops good. The tea prospects not quite so good as at the commencement of the season owing to heavy rain.	
52	Kamroop	" 11th	4.48	Rainy, excepting 9th and 10th.	Reports of the crops and tea favorable.	
53	Luckimpore	" 11th	1.38	Weather throughout the week warm and seasonable. Thermometer— Maximum ... 90° Minimum ... 75°	Satisfactory.	
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	" 11th	1.68	There have been heavy squalls and some rain, but weather not unseasonable.	Sowing going on.	
55	Naga Hills.	" 4th	Nil	Weather much as usual; heavy showers of rain and high wind.	Satisfactory in all respects.	
56	Julpigoree	" 18th	2.74	Cool and pleasant	Good.	
57	Gowalparah	" 11th	5.20	Misty, rain, passing showers, drizzling rain, thunder, lightning and visibility of objects.	State of the crops is the same as reported last week.	
58	Garohills	" 11th	4.13	Rainy	Crops coming up.	
59	Darjeeling	" 18th	2.11	.....	In the hills phaphur, chota dhan, chota bhoota, and potatoes are prospering; in the terai jute and leantee dhan are being sown, and jenuera and bhadoi have been sown.	Cholera & some malarious affections are attacking plantations. This day have been received, led the J. Commis fear that means been at
60	Cooch Behar	" 11th	4.95	Showery; cool after the showers, and at other times hot.	Nothing particular to report.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st May 1872.

T. J. CHICHELE PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Ben

**Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological
Reporter's Office.**

DIVISIONS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 26th April to 5th May 1872.	Rain from 6th May to 12th May 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
CUTTACK.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	0.00	12th May 1872.	
	Cuttack { Jail ...	ditto	ditto	1.28	ditto.	
	False Point ...	ditto	ditto	2.10	ditto.	
	Jajipore ...	Not received	ditto	2.27	ditto	Not received 29th April to 6th May
	Kendraparah ...	Nil	ditto	0.95	ditto.	
	Jungtsingpore ...	ditto	ditto	1.30	ditto.	
	Sambulpore ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	14th April 1872.	
	Bainsore ...	Nil	0.39	3.88	12th May 1872.	
	Blundiruck ...	ditto	Nil	3.26	ditto	Not received 25th to 31st March.
	Poorce ...	0.03	ditto	0.18	ditto.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Khoordah ...	Not received	Not received	0.40	21st April 1872.	
	Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	Nil	0.34	2.45	12th May 1872	
	Hazareebaugh { Dispensary ...	ditto	0.27	2.35	ditto.	
	Burhee ...	ditto	Not received	3.53	5th May 1872.	
	Fuchumba ...	ditto	0.77	2.34	12th May 1872.	
	Rauciee ...	0.40	6.14	3.49	ditto.	
	Palamow ...	Nil	Nil	5.99	ditto.	
	Purnia ...	0.68	0.68	3.40	ditto.	
	Gobindpore ...	0.22	0.25	2.42	ditto.	
	Chyeinssa ...	0.06	0.80	3.12	ditto.	
PATNA.	Patna (Bankipore) ...	Nil	0.43	3.32	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Jail ...	Not received	Not received	2.80	14th April 1872.	
	Dinapore { Cantonment ...	Nil	0.45	3.88	12th May 1872.	
	Behar ...	Not received	Not received	2.00	23th April 1872.	
	Barh ...	Nil	0.64	3.34	12th May 1872.	
	Gya ...	ditto	Nil	2.99	ditto.	
	Sherghotty ...	ditto	ditto	2.87	ditto.	
	Nowadah ...	ditto	0.52	3.22	ditto.	
	Arungabad ...	ditto	Nil	3.08	ditto.	
	Chumparau ...	ditto	Not received	1.01	5th May 1872.	
BRACHUPPORE.	Bettiah ...	ditto	ditto	1.60	ditto.	
	Chuprah ...	ditto	0.57	3.44	12th May 1872	
	Sewan ...	ditto	0.54	1.82	ditto.	
	Mozufferpore ...	ditto	3.00	5.82	ditto.	
	Durbhangah ...	ditto	0.15	1.31	12th May 1872.	
	Sectanaree ...	Not received	0.30	6.25	ditto	Not received 29th April to 5th May.
	Tajpore ...	Nil	1.00	5.72	ditto.	
	Mudhubani ...	ditto	0.50	3.62	ditto.	
	Hajipore ...	ditto	0.52	3.84	ditto.	
	Arrah ...	ditto	0.30	3.09	ditto.	
RAJAHMUNDRY.	Buxar ...	ditto	0.29	3.44	ditto.	
	Sasseram ...	ditto	Nil	2.06	ditto.	
	Bhuboah ...	Not received	ditto	2.49	ditto	Not received 22nd April to 5th May.
	Benares ...	Nil	Nil	1.95	12th May 1872.	
	Bhargulpore ...	ditto	Not received	2.25	5th May 1872.	Not received 11th to 31st March.
	Mudheypoorah ...	1.10	0.90	3.20	12th May 1872.	
	Banka ...	Nil	2.40	4.76	ditto.	
	Soopool ...	0.51	1.72	3.25	ditto.	
	Monpkyr ...	Nil	0.03	2.59	ditto.	
	Jannoie ...	ditto	0.00	4.40	ditto	Not recorded 29th January to 3rd February.
BURNWAN.	Begoonerai ...	ditto	0.70	4.16	ditto.	
	Deoghur ...	ditto	Not received	2.81	5th May 1872.	
	Jamtara ...	ditto	2.00	4.17	12th May 1872.	
	Rajpahal ...	Not received	Not received	0.40	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Pakour ...	1.05	0.60	3.62	12th May 1872.	
	Nya-Doomka ...	0.26	0.90	4.68	ditto.	
	Purneah ...	0.00	0.55	3.59	ditto.	
	Kishengunge ...	Nil	0.06	2.31	ditto.	
	Arracah ...	ditto	5.29	6.29	ditto	Not recorded 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Rampore Beaulah... ..	0.10	0.06	3.69	ditto.	
BURNWAN.	Nattore ...	3.31	0.51	3.81	ditto.	
	Bograh ...	6.34	1.57	9.75	ditto.	
	Dinapore ...	0.03	0.03	1.01	ditto.	
	Maldah ...	0.71	0.41	3.06	ditto.	
	Berhampore ...	0.80	0.03	4.45	ditto.	
	Jangipore ...	1.49	0.22	5.05	ditto.	
	Laulbaugh ...	1.90	Nil	5.49	ditto.	
	Jamookakandi ...	0.38	ditto	2.16	ditto.	
	Pubna ...	2.38	2.44	8.47	ditto.	
	Seraingunge ...	3.08	1.73	8.27	ditto.	
BURNWAN.	Bungpore ...	1.53	1.73	5.70	ditto.	
	Bhowanigunge ...	Not received	Not received	4.40	28th April 1872.	
	Titalya ...	2.66	1.76	7.07	12th May 1872.	
	Burdwan ...	0.65	Not received	2.62	5th May 1872.	
	Cutwa ...	0.06	1.59	8.90	12th May 1872.	
	Onna ...	0.02	1.22	2.14	ditto.	
	Blood-Blood ...	0.23	0.65	2.38	ditto.	
	Bancoorah ...	1.36	Nil	4.40	ditto.	
	Baneengunge ...	0.39	0.05	3.11	ditto.	
	Soore ...	1.12	0.75	5.76	ditto.	
BURNWAN.	Hooghly ...	1.76	1.20	7.58	ditto.	
	Seranipore ...	1.33	1.08	9.53	ditto.	
	Jehanabad ...	1.15	Not received	5.59	5th May 1872	
	Bowrah ...	1.13	0.66	5.91	12th May 1872.	
	Mianpore ...	0.27	Not received	1.21	5th May 1872.	
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office..	Nil	0.05	2.60	12th May 1872	
	Contai { Exa. Engr.'s Office	ditto	Nil	2.00	ditto.	
	Gurbetta ...	0.05	ditto	3.16	ditto.	
	Tamlook ...	Nil	ditto	4.75	ditto.	

DIVISION.	STATIONS.	Rain from 29th April to 5th May 1872.	Rain from 6th to 12th May 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
PRESIDENT.	Krisnaghur ...	Nil	0.73	3.04	12th May 1872.	
	Bongong ...	0.60	1.20	3.40	ditto.	
	Banughat ...	Nil	0.40	2.01	ditto.	
	Mcherpore ...	2.74	1.51	7.95	ditto.	
	Choudangah ...	1.40	2.00	5.70	ditto.	
	Koolitea ...	0.20	1.98	4.29	ditto.	
	Jessore ...	0.34	2.13	15.07	ditto.	
	Khoolnah ...	0.20	3.25	8.23	ditto.	
	Jenidah ...	1.11	2.76	8.86	ditto.	
	Nurail ...	1.45	2.83	13.28	ditto.	
	Magorah ...	1.10	0.73	5.69	ditto.	
	Bagirhaut ...	Nil	2.44	8.61	ditto.	
	Sangor Island ...	ditto.	0.10	1.12	ditto.	
	Calcutta ...	0.73	0.58	5.66	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital ...	0.47	1.18	5.36	ditto.	
	{ Jail ...	0.45	1.18	5.01	ditto.	
	Barrackpore ...	1.22	1.82	9.29	ditto.	
	Dum-Dum ...	1.36	0.52	5.83	ditto.	
	Baraset ...	0.90	1.90	6.07	ditto.	
	Satkerah ...	0.74	1.38	7.40	ditto.	
	Buaccerhaut ...	0.65	1.47	7.21	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour ...	Nil	0.03	2.05	ditto.	
	Barripore ...	0.15	1.82	3.92	ditto.	
Dacca.	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	2.70	4.99	15.45	ditto.	
	{ Jail ...	1.70	6.10	14.25	ditto.	
	Burrisaul ...	2.75	4.71	12.26	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan ...	2.55	3.52	11.47	ditto.	
	Persepore ...	Nil	1.03	7.48	ditto.	
	Madariপুর ...	ditto.	6.53	17.25	ditto.	
	Furzedpore ...	1.00	4.07	8.06	ditto.	
	Golundo ...	1.26	2.98	8.07	ditto.	
	Mymensing ...	0.81	3.30	9.01	ditto.	
	Jamulpore ...	0.55	1.50	6.05	ditto.	
	Ateah ...	3.10	1.62	8.29	ditto.	
	Kishoregunge ...	1.03	7.34	14.84	ditto.	
	Sylhet ...	5.70	6.72	37.27	ditto.	
	Cachar ...	3.31	Not received	28.72	5th May 1872.	
CHITTAGONG.	Hylakandy ...	4.73	ditto	20.10	ditto.	
	Kojah ...	7.80	ditto	31.81	ditto.	
	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	2.70	3.70	8.50	12th May 1872.	
	{ Jail ...	2.86	3.35	9.04	ditto.	
	Cox's Bazar ...	1.12	Not received	3.55	5th May 1872.	
	Rangamatee Hill ...	4.00	7.03	16.07	12th May 1872.	
	Naikhal ...	2.14	6.79	14.16	ditto.	
	Tipperah ...	1.39	5.40	16.37	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah ...	2.13	Not received	3.71	5th May 1872.	
	Akyab ...	2.50	5.60	4.80	12th May 1872.	
COCH BEHAR.	Cooch Behar ...	3.88	1.41	15.30	ditto.	
	Duxa ...	2.08	1.08	13.37	ditto.	
	Gomparah ...	Not received	Not received	3.73	21st April 1872.	Not received 8th to 14th April.
	Dhootree ...	4.30	3.85	13.90	12th May 1872.	
	Tura (Garo Hills) ...	4.88	3.33	11.93	ditto.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ...	Not received	Not received	3.81	15th April 1872.	
	{ Hospital ...	0.58	0.46	7.40	12th May 1872.	
	Rungbee ...	Not received	Not received	1.20	20th Feb. 1872.	
	Julpigoree ...	3.94	0.84	13.23	12th May 1872.	
	Roda ...	0.30	Nil	3.28	ditto.	
ASSAM.	Tezporo ...	4.10	2.11	12.94	ditto.	
	Nowgong ...	6.43	10.03	41.88	ditto.	
	Mungledye ...	4.06	Not received	12.37	5th May 1872.	
	Burpettau ...	5.34	ditto	12.23	ditto.	
	Gowhaty ...	2.80	3.77	13.17	12th May 1872.	
	Seebansor ...	3.32	Not received	20.03	5th May 1872.	
	Jorehaut ...	4.04	ditto	20.53	ditto.	
	Golaghat ...	2.97	ditto	14.35	ditto.	
	Nazeerah ...	3.11	ditto	16.74	ditto.	
	Debrooghur ...	3.31	ditto	24.81	ditto.	
	Suddya ...	1.75	ditto	21.81	ditto.	
	Shillong ...	0.60	2.88	5.75	12th May 1872.	
	Cherrapoonjee ...	8.27	13.18	60.31	ditto.	
	Jowai ...	2.46	Not received	11.37	5th May 1872.	
	Sainuogooding ...	Not received	ditto	2.23	14th April 1872.	

W. G. WILLSON,

CALCUTTA,
18th May 1872.

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 12th to 18th May 1872.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	May											
	12th	10	29.743	29.761	89.5	82.0	71	S S W	...	...	CS	
	12th	16	29.643	29.661	95.0	81.5	63	S S W	...	...	CS	
	13th	10	29.837	29.855	90.8	83.3	71	S by W	...	...	K	
	13th	16	29.741	29.759	95.6	82.2	53	S S W	...	...	K	
	14th	10	29.801	29.821	96.6	80.5	71	S S W	...	...	CK	
	14th	16	29.650	29.674	90.7	80.0	45	S S W	...	...		b
	15th	10	29.716	29.734	92.8	81.4	64	S S W	...	...	K, CS	
	15th	16	29.577	29.595	95.1	83.5	59	S by W	...	...	C, CK	
	16th	10	29.685	29.703	90.6	82.0	68	S S W	...	...	S	
	16th	16	29.555	29.571	92.7	82.6	63	S	...	...	C	
	17th	10	29.729	29.746	85.4	81.5	72	N W	...	...	K, CS	
SAIGOR ISLAND.	17th	16	29.608	29.626	83.3	74.5	63	E	...	...		o, d
	18th	10	29.760	29.774	83.3	79.4	83	S S W	...	...		o
	18th	16	29.657	29.675	90.2	81.7	69	S by W	...	...	C	
	12th	10	29.711	29.720	91	84	73	S	6.3*	0.10	N	m
	12th	16	29.650	29.662	90	81	73	S	11.4*		N	m
	13th	10	29.845	29.851	90	81	76	S S W	18.7*	0.40	N	b, m, scuds
	13th	16	29.741	29.750	90	83	71	S S W	14.0*		N	b
	14th	10	29.835	29.841	91	81	63	S S W	15.0*		C	b
	14th	16	29.694	29.700	92	81	60	S S W	16.5*		C	b
	15th	10	29.734	29.710	81	83	78	S S W	1.0*		C	b, m
	15th	16	29.591	29.597	90	82	69	S S W	12.9*			m
	16th	10	29.708	29.714	90	82	69	S S W	1.5*		C	b, m
CHITTAGONG.	16th	16	29.699	29.705	89	82	73	S S W	12.7*			m
	17th	10	29.701	29.707	89	83	60	S W	15.0*		N	o, m
	17th	16	29.611	29.617	89	83	70	S S W	17.5*		N	m, scuds
	18th	10	29.705	29.711	83	78	78	S S W	2.4*	1.00	N	o, m
	18th	16	29.655	29.661	87	80	72	S S W	17.6*		C	b
	12th	10	29.711	29.713	83	74	74	E	4.4*	0.20	K, CK	b, e
	12th	16	29.675	29.677	86	81	83	W	17.2*		K	b, m
	13th	10	29.832	29.824	86	80	75	S	4.7*		K, C	b
	13th	16	29.751	29.814	87	83	79	S W	11.1*			b
	14th	10	29.746	29.878	87	82	79	S W	4.2*		K	b, m
	14th	16	29.715	29.807	87	82	79	W	14.0*		K, Ks	m
	16th	10	29.759	29.851	86	80	75	S W	4.9*	0.10	K	b, e
MADRAS.	16th	16	29.658	29.751	81	76	82	S	4.2*		K, KS	b
	16th	10	29.733	29.825	86	81	79	S	1.8*	0.20	K, KS	b, e
	16th	16	29.656	29.740	80	75	78	S	9.5*		KS	u, g
	17th	10	29.710	29.802	86	81	79	S W	5.3*		CK	b
	17th	16	29.737	29.832	71	70	94	E S E	10.1*	1.00	N	d, m, b
	18th	10	29.745	29.837	86	80	75	S W	5.1*	0.10	C, S, CK	b, m
	18th	16	29.616	29.740	86	81	79	W S W	16.3*		C	b, m
	12th	10	29.780	29.810	93	79	61	S S W	10*			b
	12th	16	29.681	29.711	89	80	66	S E by S	12*			b
	13th	10	29.826	29.850	93	80	64	S S W	13*			b
	13th	16	29.736	29.766	84	80	66	S S E	15*			b
	14th	10	29.809	29.829	92	78	61	S by W	11*			b
CUTTACK.	14th	16	29.750	29.780	87	79	68	S E by S	11*			b
	15th	10	29.682	29.692	92	76	45	S W	11*			b
	15th	16	29.735	29.765	87	80	72	S E by S	16*			b
	16th	10	29.818	29.849	94	79	49	S W	13*			b
	16th	16	29.679	29.709	90	79	50	S E by S	11*			b
	17th	10	29.798	29.828	92	77	48	S W by S	12*			b
	17th	16	29.693	29.723	88	79	65	S S E	14*			b
	18th	10	29.827	29.859	92	78	61	S W by S	12*			b
	12th	10	29.647	29.738	96	82	53	S S W	4.2*			fair
	12th	16	29.575	29.656	94	81	55	S W	10.1*			fair
	13th	10	29.723	29.804	91	80	60	S	4.8*		N	a
	13th	16	29.723	29.804	91	80	60	S S E	1.1*			cloudy
ARYAB.	14th	10	29.770	29.853	92	79	87	W	3.1*			cloudy
	14th	16	29.640	29.721	94	77	43	S S W	12.5*			fair
	15th	10	29.710	29.791	95	77	41	S W	8.9*		C	fair
	15th	16	29.597	29.648	100	78	34	S	6.9*			fair
	16th	10	29.655	29.706	93	81	57	S	1.0*			fair
	16th	16	29.598	29.599	94	81	55	S	12.4*			fair
	17th	10	29.620	29.701	94	80	52	S	3.8*			fair
	17th	16	29.495	29.576	101	90	63	S	7.3*			fair
	18th	10	29.683	29.764	92	81	60	S S W	3.1*			fair
	12th	10	29.806	29.827	86	83	87	S E	1	0.50	C	b
	12th	16	29.753	29.774	83	82	95	S	1			b
	13th	10	29.881	29.905	84	78	75	E S E	1	0.00		b
	13th	16	29.813	29.834	87	81	70	S	1			b
	14th	10	29.886	29.907	87	83	83	E	1			b
	14th	16	29.750	29.771	88	82	76	S S W	1			b
	15th	10	29.872	29.894	81	77	82	N N E	0.0*	0.60		b
	15th	16	29.739	29.760	86	78	68	S	0.9*			b
	16th	10	29.818	29.839	86	80	75	S E	0.1*	0.10		b
	16th	16	29.715	29.737	81	78	86	W	0.2*			b
	17th	10	29.811	29.832	85	79	75	S E	0.2*	2.00		b
	17th	16	29.732	29.753	84	80	83	S	1.3*			b, g
	18th	10	29.816	29.837	84	76	67	S E	1.6*	0.60		b
	18th	16	29.727	29.748	87	81	76	S	0.3*			b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th Ma. 1872.W. G. WILLSON,
Offr. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th May 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.		
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb.	Miles.	h.	
May	8th	29.573	94.7	78.0	140.7	86.5	80.3	70.6	73	S S E. S by W & S	0.5	406.7	...	Clear and clouds of different kinds. Brisk wind from 4 to 10½ A.M. Thunder from 5½ to 7 P.M. Drizzled from 8 P.M. Drizzled at 1 and 7 P.M.
	9th	29.581	95.5	78.2	141.5	85.2	79.9	70.2	75	E by S & E	...	102.8	...	Stratoni, cumuli & clear. Thunder between 2½ & 3 P.M.
	10th	29.544	88.0	74.8	122.2	80.5	77.5	75.4	85	E	0.3	103.5	...	Clear, overcast & cirri. Strong wind from 8½ to 9½ A.M. Thunder and rain from 9½ to 11 A.M. and at 3 P.M.
	11th	29.617	90.2	75.0	136.2	82.1	78.2	75.5	81	S E & variable.	2.0	115.7	...	Clear, stratoni and cirri. Brisk wind from 8½ to 8½ A.M. Lightning from 8 to 11 P.M.
	12th	29.691	96.0	78.5	141.5	86.6	80.5	76.8	73	E S E & S S W	3.6	6.9	...	Clear, cirrocumuli and overcast. Brisk wind & light rain at 8½ P.M. Lightning at midnight and from 8 to 10 P.M.
	13th	29.770	96.7	78.5	148.0	86.8	79.8	75.6	70	S W & S S W	5	167.2	...	Chiefly cumuli. Lightning from 8 to 10 P.M.
	14th	29.755	97.8	78.5	149.0	87.2	79.8	75.4	69	S S W & S by W	8	174.3	...	Overcast, cirrocumuli & clear. Lightning at midnight, 1 and 3 A.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four-hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 14 feet, and that of the anemometer, 70 feet, 10 inches, above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	2.3
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	97.8
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	91.8
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.75
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	8.0
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th	... { by lower rain gauge	5.8
	... { by anemometer gauge	4.6
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...	1.23
Ditto between the 1st January and the 14th May	...	5.66
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...	7.77

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

Calcutta,
The 20th May 1872.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation Branch.
Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal up to 31st March 1872.

Circles.	Canal.	WATER SUPPLIED DURING 1871-72.				APPROXIMATE IRRIGATED DURING 1871-72.				RAINFALL.				NAVIGATION RETURNS.				CHIEF IRRIGATION.		REMARKS.	
		Full supply depth.	Continued full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average depth throughout the month.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	District.	Area actually receiving water during the month in acres.	Of column 8 area receiving water for the first time during current year.	Total of column 9 for all previous months of current year.	Total area irrigated up to date during the current year.	Inches during the month.	Inches up to date during the year.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Nature of traffic.	Number of boats.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Approximate value of goods.	Per column 8.		Per columns 8 & 9.
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Orissa	High-Level	8	676	5.21	345	Cuttack	...	...	10,721	10,721	...	49.87	59.19	{ Private ... Govt. ... }	63	212	3,076	6,025 0 0 1,267 0 0	Cotton	Cotton.	
	Kendrapara	7	1,289	5.00	726.67	Ditto	1,083	171	16,013	16,184	...	50.03	58.23	{ Local ... Through ... Private ... }	178	1,089	19,855	87,803 0 0 3,24,734 0 0	Cotton, Dalwa rice, Sugar, cane, &c.	Cotton, Dalwa rice, Sugar, cane, &c.	
	Taldanda	8	1,100	6.25	37.50	Ditto	25	8	1,379	1,387	...	50.03	58.23	{ Local ... Through ... Private ... }	176	2,137	32,315	3,528 0 0 2,706 0 0 8,206 0 0	Cotton, Dalwa rice, Sugar, cane, &c.	Cotton, Dalwa rice, Sugar, cane, &c.	
South-Western	Machong	5	650	4.00	16.65	Ditto	19	11	312	323	...	50.03	58.23	{ Private ... Govt. ... }	2,083	9,181	82,135	20 0 0 4,09,497 0 0	Cotton, Dalwa rice, Sugar, cane, &c.	Cotton, Dalwa rice, Sugar, cane, &c.	
	Midnapore	8	876	...	...	Howrah	947	...	7,054	7,054	...	64.27 63.55	76.41 Not available.	{ Private ... Govt. ... }	32	111	1,000	2,048 0 0 27,241 0 0	Boro Paddy	Boro Paddy	
	Panchkoar	6	240	4.19	132.71	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Govt. ... Private ... }	295	2,450	64,706	...	...	...
	Tidal	...	...	...	...	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa	Mar. 1871.	...	...	...	...	Total	2,074	190	35,179	35,623	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	High Level	...	...	...	...	Cuttack	...	...	22,036	22,036	...	48.92	58.23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kendrapara	...	...	...	...	Ditto	2,636	308	6,362	69,879	...	48.92	58.23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South-Western	Taldanda	...	...	...	...	Midnapore	...	...	22,150	22,150	...	48.92	58.23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	Midnapore	...	...	29,114	29,114	...	50.45	58.23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Panchkoar	...	...	...	...	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

• Average of 5 previous years, and not of 10.

F. T. HAIG, Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,
Offg. Joint-Secy., Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

The 30th April 1872.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

OKISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Keokuk-Iraq Canal during the month of March 1872.

DISTANCE FROM CUTBACK TO TERMINAL LOCK AT TIDE WATER, 42 MILES.

[illegible]

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Mahanuddy Division, Taldundah Canal during the month of March 1872.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 25 MILES

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.				
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE.		TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE.		TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	The tonnage shown in that of the boats and not of the cargo.		
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.					Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.											
8	Paddy	Mds.	Rs.	1,569	...	...	Rs. As. P.	83	Lateite	...	1,083	60,567	...	40,713	293	6	...	...	...	...	Rs. As. P.	...
2	Cotton	...	750	435	...	...	2 10 11	11	Lime	...	85	6,276	...	6,376	31	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Banna grass	...	13	278	...	...	0 11 2	19	Rubble	...	264	9,272	...	8,276	46	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	Metal	...	744	28,663	...	...	74 2 6	2	Lock gates	...	6,000	1,491	...	3,131	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	Empty	...	...	8,253	...	...	21 15 8	110	Empty	...	...	31,407	...	26,574	151	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Timber	...	306	...	...	...	20 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Bamboos	...	340	...	...	...	37 6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Demurrage	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167		...	2,705	40,198	1,435	7,279	165 7 8	225		...	8,205	108,613	3,678	91,299	530	7	3	...	10,810	5,314	92,573	695 14 11		

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Brahmines Division, High Level Canal, during the month of March 1872.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 37 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.									
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE.		Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE.		TONNAGE.		Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Ton mileage.	Ton.	Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Ton.								
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.					Maunds.	Tons.																				
17	Jaggery	Mds.	Rs. As.	Rs. As. P.	...	1	Rails and Wagons.	Mds.	500	1,003	...	...	Rs. As. P.	63	Local	4,917	8,025 4	242	3,075	...	Rs. As. P.						
3	Firewood	389	23 0	2 3 11	...	3	Tyres	547	67	5,124	...	...	15 0 0	10	Iron works	3,947	1,267 0	150	3,141	...	41 12 2						
7	Straw	895	68 4	4 3 1	...	2	Firewood	1,810	50	1,730 4	...	...	2 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39 3 6
1	Cotton	50	100 0	0 8 0	...	1	Partials	800	600	862 4	...	...	8 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Lime	340	5 0	0 4 9	...	1	Craneboat.	40	50	42 3	...	...	12 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Rice, Salt, &c.	22	3 0	1 8 0	...	1	Paint	...	...	50	...	...	0 3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Houses, furniture.	90	15 0	8 10 4	...	2	Empty	...	...	50	...	...	0 6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Empty	...	...	1 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Passenger	...	...	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Palkee	...	...	3 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Bamboos	...	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Bamboos in No.	4,917	6,025 4	41 12 2	242	10	...	3,447	1,267	4,207 4	150	3,141	39 3 6	73	...	8,564	7,292 4	392	6,216	...	80 15 8								

The tonnage shown is that of the cargo.

The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Mahanuddy Division, Machgong Canal, during the month of March 1872.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 15 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										ABSTRACT.										REMARKS.
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE.		TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.		Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.		Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.				
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.		Rs.	As. P.				Rs.	As. P.			Rs.	As. P.			
...	Bamboos	...	20	Rs.	As. P.	...	Local	20	Rs.	As. P.		
...		...	20	1	10	8	20	1	10	8	

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

SOUTH WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal during the month of March 1872.
LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 24 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.				
Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	REMARKS.		
				Mds.	Rs.							Mds.	Rs.											
38	Coal	13,120	8,970	23,025	112 14 0	8	Glueing	775	329	1,221	2,033	Local	74,136	4,09,487	82,135	1,398 7	The tonnage shown is that of the boats and not of the cargo.		
10	Cotton	759	17,330	2,575	...	...	11 6 0	2	Iron	210	950	350	...	...	...	32	Irri. works	1,795	2,048	1,000	22 9
7	Firewood	310	93	854	...	...	3 14 0	2	Stores	180	500	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Grain and horns...	4,220	6,122	10,875	...	...	42 4 0	2	Coal	65	19	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Hides and sugar	2,332	49,757	6,000	...	...	38 15 6	5	Stones	565	250	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Jaggery and sugar	3,557	20,285	7,825	...	...	31 4 0	13	Empty boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Metal	1,030	23,325	2,375	...	...	210 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
251	Miscellaneous	10,998	83,555	45,875	...	...	83 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Oil and oilseeds...	10,849	27,404	15,600	...	...	23 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Paddy and rice	9,157	3,216	5,500	...	...	36 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Ricegoods	8,400	7,100	1,430	...	...	5 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Garden produce	461	1,778	1,430	...	...	28 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Pottery	1,728	1,119	7,800	...	...	87 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Salt	7,340	30,776	16,325	...	...	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Silk and indigo	154	21,400	1,850	...	...	6 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	June	715	3,307	1,775	...	...	10 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Straw	996	364	2,720	...	...	33 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Tobacco	2,510	16,421	6,850	...	...	3 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Tiles	290	78	800	...	...	13 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Shooting	1,410	324	2,375	...	...	13 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Money	5	16,000	1,500	...	...	0 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Sand	1,401	80	2,825	...	...	1 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bricks	1,401	10	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Rope	75	320	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Rafia of timbers,	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Rafia of bamboo,	...	380	...	...	...	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	logs 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	logs 155	...	24	...	...	...	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
283	Empty boats	...	...	82,750	...	...	480 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
967	Passengers No. 9,038	...	...	...	...	...	84 11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Mis. revenue	...	...	...	...	...	21 2 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Police boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2083		74,136	4,09,487	2,66,527	1,161	82,135	1,398 7 0	32		1,795	2,018	3,950	141	1,000	23 9 0	2,065		75,831	4,11,536	83,135	1,421 0			

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgelee Tidal Canal during the month of March 1872.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 26 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.								ABSTRACT.						
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE.		TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mauuds.	Tons.									
			Rs.				Rs. As. P.				Rs.			Rs. As. P.
8	Coal ...	2,800	648	3,850	...	...	19 4 0	295	Local	19,891	27,241	2488-75	64707-5	665 0 3
2	Stone Lime ...	500	475	825	...	...	4 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Mustard ...	400	1,500	1,100	...	...	5 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Gurrun Wood ...	100	24	450	...	...	2 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Tobacco ...	325	2,430	1,225	...	...	10 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Iron ...	65	300	550	...	...	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Cloth ...	75	200	150	...	...	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Flour ...	25	90	300	...	...	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Salt with 2 timbers	275	1,020	475	...	...	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Furnitures ...	45	500	180	...	...	0 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Plates ...	12	500	70	...	...	0 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Jaggery ...	80	250	225	...	...	1 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Sugar ...	100	800	375	...	...	1 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Thread ...	20	400	50	...	...	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Spices ...	25	1,000	175	...	...	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Firewood ...	510	130	850	...	...	4 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106	Paddy ...	8,683	7,580	35,550	...	...	451 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Pottery ...	170	44	525	...	...	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Straw ...	321	80	1,080	...	...	5 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Bamboos ...	362	16	265	...	...	1 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Soondree Piles ...	23	18	425	...	...	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Cows ...	345	1,150	825	...	...	4 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Passengers ...	...	...	100	...	...	0 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
102	Empty boats ...	...	...	11,980	...	...	96 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Rice ...	4,005	8,037	7,130	...	...	37 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Mats ...	600	2,000	950	...	...	4 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Hantal Wood ...	215	45	325	...	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
295		19,891	27,241	09,685	2488-75	64707-5	065 0 3	295		19,891	27,241	2488-75	64707-5	665 0 3

Canal reopened to Traffic on the 25th March

CALCUTTA,
The 17th May 1872.

(Sd.) A. J. HUGHES, C. E.,
Asst. to Chief Engr., & Jt.-Secy., P. W. D.,
Irrign. Branch, Benga'.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

SOUTH WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal during the month of March 1872.
LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 24 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.			
Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.		
				Mds.	Rs.							Mds.	Tons.										
38	Coal	13,120	8,970	23,025	...	...	112 14 0	8	Chooching	775	329	1,225	...	...	8 0 0	2,033	Local	74,136	4,09,487	82,135	1,398 7
10	Cotton	759	17,380	2,575	...	...	11 6 0	2	Iron	210	154	351	...	...	1 6 6	32	Irri. works	1,793	2,048	1,000	22 9
7	Pine wood	310	82	560	...	...	3 14 0	2	Stores	180	940	225	...	...	2 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Grain	4,220	6,422	1,375	...	...	42 4 0	2	Coal	65	18	125	...	...	1 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Hides and horns...	2,332	48,767	6,000	...	...	39 15 8	5	Stones	565	250	800	...	...	5 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Jaggery and sugar	3,567	20,285	7,853	...	...	31 4 0	6	Empty boats	...	...	...	...	...	4 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Metal	1,030	23,325	2,875	...	...	21 13 6	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
251	Miscellaneous	16,028	83,555	45,875	...	...	210 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Oil and oleseeds...	10,949	27,404	15,600	...	...	62 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Paddy and rice	2,127	3,215	5,500	...	...	33 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Ricegoods	2,272	74,040	8,900	...	...	36 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Garden produce	481	1,778	1,42	...	...	5 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Pottery	1,726	1,519	7,600	...	...	28 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Salt	7,340	30,778	15,255	...	...	87 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Silk and indigo	164	24,400	1,854	...	...	6 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	June	715	3,507	1,775	...	...	10 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Straw	896	364	2,725	...	...	33 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Tobacco	2,510	15,421	6,330	...	...	10 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Tiles	240	78	800	...	...	3 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Shooting	1,410	324	2,775	...	...	13 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Money	6	16,000	154	...	...	1 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Sand	1,400	89	2,825	...	...	13 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bricks	10	10	10	...	...	0 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Rope	75	380	125	...	...	1 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Rafts of timbers, logs 12	...	390	...	...	...	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Rafts of bamboos, logs 155	...	24	...	...	...	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
283	Empty boats	...	...	62,750	...	...	400 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
967	Assengers No.9,083	...	...	...	...	...	84 11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Mis. revenue	...	...	...	...	...	21 2 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Police boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2035		74,136	4,09,457	2,56,525	9,161	82,135	1,309 7 0	32		1,795	2,048	3,950	14	1,000	22 9 0	2,065		75,931	4,11,536	83,135	1,421 0		

The tonnage shown is that of boats and not of the cargo.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgelee Tidal Canal during the month of March 1872.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 26 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.							ABSTRACT.							REMARKS.	
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE.		TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.		Tollage.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maudd.	Tons.										
			Rs.				Rs. As. P.				Rs.			Rs. As. P.	
8	Coal	2,800	646	3,850	19 4 0	295	Local	19,891	27,241	2488 75	64707 5	665 0 3	Canal reopened to Traffic on the 25th March
2	Stone Lime	500	475	525	...	...	4 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Mustard	400	1,500	1,100	...	...	5 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Gurrun Wood	100	24	450	...	...	2 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Tobacco	825	2,460	1,325	...	...	10 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Iron	65	300	550	...	...	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Cloth	75	900	150	...	...	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Flour	25	80	300	...	...	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Salt with 2timbers	275	1,090	475	...	...	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Furnitures	45	500	160	...	...	0 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Plates	12	500	70	...	...	0 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Jaggery	90	250	225	...	...	1 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Sugar	100	800	375	...	...	1 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Thread	20	400	50	...	...	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Spices	25	1,000	175	...	...	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Firewood	510	130	850	...	...	4 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106	Paddy	8,688	7,560	35,550	...	...	451 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Pottery	170	44	525	...	...	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Straw	321	88	1,080	...	...	5 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Bamboos	362	16	255	...	...	1 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Soondree Piles	23	18	425	...	...	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Cows	345	1,150	825	...	...	4 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Passengers	...	...	100	...	...	0 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
102	Empty boats	...	...	11,980	...	...	98 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Rice	4,005	6,037	7,180	...	...	37 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Mats	600	2,000	950	...	...	4 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Hautil Wood	215	45	325	...	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
295		19,891	27,241	69,685	2488 75	64707 5	665 0 3	295		19,891	27,241	2488 75	64707 5	665 0 3	

CALCUTTA,
The 17th May 1872.

(Sd.) A. J. HUGHES, C. E.,
Asst. to Chief Engr., & Jt.-Secy., P. W. D.,
Irrign. Branch, Bengal.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Educating Girls in Dacca.

No. 155, dated Dacca, the 16th April 1872.

From—C. B. CLARKE, Esq., Inspector of Schools, South-East Division.
To—The Director of Public Instruction.

IN reply to your memorandum No. 1371, dated 9th April 1872.

I have issued notice to all the parties interested that the Dacca Female Normal School will be finally closed on 31st July 1872.

The opportunities for education for girls in Dacca are—

(1)—The Bangla Bazar Girls' School (forty-one girls on the rolls), which is one of the best girls' schools in East Bengal. The Secretary is W. B. Livingstone, Esq., but the school is conducted without any missionary objects or efforts. There is a head pundit, one mistress, and a third pundit. The girls leave as usual at ten to twelve years of age, but by that time they can read and write well. Grant-in-aid, Rs. 30-8.

(2)—The Lalbagh Girls' School (twenty-five girls on the rolls), which is a branch of the Bangla Bazar Girls' School, held at the north end of the town, because girls will not walk far from home to attend school. The educational standard of this school is very low. No grant-in-aid.

(3)—The Naraindia Circle Girls' School (twenty-five girls on the rolls), a branch school of the Naraindia Circle, kept in the suburb east of the town for the girls who will not walk so far as Bangla Bazar. This is virtually a Government girls' school costing Rs. 8 per month.

(4).—Several girls attend the various town patshalas. I have before noticed that so long as girls are infants (and these are the only girls who as yet come to any schools) the people have no insuperable objection to their reading in school with the boys. Yesterday I found in the Bangla Bazar circle patshala two girls sitting, who read there in preference to walking two hundred yards further to the Bangla Bazar Girls' School.

(5).—There is on foot a scheme for an adult female *school* (not a zenana teaching) in Dacca, promoted by the progressive Brahmo Somaj men. As this party really carry out their rule that no women shall be married under sixteen, nor rigidly imprisoned afterwards, there is a better chance of a genuine development of female education here than in any other direction so far as I can see.

(6).—There is also a private girls' school of about fifteen girls, promoted chiefly by orthodox Brahmo Somaj men, kept in the Dail Bazar.

No. 1740, dated Calcutta, the 27th May 1872.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

To—The Officiating Director of Public Instruction.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Atkinson's endorsement No. 1770, dated 7th instant, forwarding copy of a letter from Mr. C. B. Clarke, Inspector of Schools, South-East Division, reporting on the condition of female education at Dacca and the opportunities for such education outside the Government Female Normal School.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor considers this by far the most gratifying account of female education which he has yet received; it shows a clear disposition on the part of the people voluntarily to educate their girls. His Honor will gladly give any reasonable aid towards the improvement and expansion of these schools which the Inspector can recommend, and he will be ready to aid the Brahmo Female School if the proposal for opening adult classes, at which teachers can be trained, is carried out. The funds saved from the Government Normal School which has been unsuccessful will be available for these purposes.

3. His Honor desires that Mr. Clarke will make it his special care that the Christian girls, hitherto educated in the Normal School are cared for somewhere. There was indeed, as shown by Mr. Clarke, no justification for going to the expense of a fictitious Normal School in the expectation that these girls would become qualified teachers; but still His Honor would be very sorry that they should be without education, and he would give some extra assistance on their account to any missionary or other school that will take them in and care for them.

Educational Census in the Baraset Sub-Division.

No. 128, dated Calcutta, the 13th April 1872.

From—H. Woodrow, Esq., Inspector of Schools, Central Division.

To—The Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs.

I HAVE the honor to submit for your information the statistics of the educational census of 103 villages in the Basirhat sub-division of Baraset. The census was made in January, with the assistance of the police and the census enumerators, but the computation of the returns took a much longer time than was anticipated, and when it was completed I was travelling rapidly in the wild parts of Chyebassa and Chota Nagpore, and had no convenient opportunity to take up the subject. The portion of country selected for the purpose extends westward for 7 or 8 miles from the Ichamati river, and about 1 mile north and about 4 miles south of the Baraset road. It lies about 60 miles distant in a straight line from Diamond Harbour, where the first educational census was made, and it was selected with a view to take a class of the community

not entirely agricultural. Before the enumeration, it was known that this portion of the country contained a good many Mussulmans, but I believe it was not known that they formed a majority of the community. The separate families or houses are thus classed—

Mussulmans	...	...	...	...	3,447 houses.
Hindoos	...	...	...	...	2,861 „
Christian	...	...	...	...	1 house.
Unknown, being women who have become prostitutes	...				25 houses.
Total					6,334 „

Here the Mussulmans are to the Hindoos in the proportion of 5 to 4; at Diamond Harbour they were as 81 to 364: hence the Mussulmans near Basirhat are, as respects Hindoos, ten times more numerous than they are at Diamond Harbour. The 103 selected villages lie about 10 miles south of Narkelberia, where in 1831 the Mussulman *emete* raised by Titu Mir was suppressed in a battle.

It may not be altogether foreign to the subject of a letter about education to mention a circumstance told me on the spot, and illustrative of the ignorance and credulity of the people in these parts. Titu Mir persuaded his followers that by the special favor of God the balls fired at them would not hurt them. The Brigadier commanding the Hon'ble Company's troops, anxious at first not to kill unnecessarily, gave orders to his men to fire over the heads of the rioters. This was done, and since no one fell, the poor people were confirmed in their belief that bullets could not hurt them, and rushed on with fancied impunity to destroy the British force. It then became necessary to undeceive them, and a volley was fired at close quarters with deadly effect on the deluded fanatics.

Narkelberia is near the small village and indigo factory of Hooghly on the Ichamati river. The accurate Marshman in his History of India confounds this little village with the large town of Hooghly on the Ganges, 30 miles distant. The 103 villages contain 6,334 houses with 34,818 inhabitants. This gives on the average 61·5 houses to a village and 5·5 persons to a house. The largest villages are Ghoraras and Mirzapore. Ghoraras has 247 families, of whom 184 are Mussulmans and 63 Hindoos; Mirzapore has 232 families, of whom 29 are Mussulmans and 203 Hindoos. These numbers indicate that both Mussulmans and Hindoos have a tendency to keep separate one from the other; and the inference is strongly confirmed by the fact that in the 103 villages, 13 villages contain no Mussulman families whatever, and 17 villages contain no Hindoo families. Thirteen other villages have less than one-tenth of the number of their families Hindoo, all the rest being Mussulmans; while in Hindoo villages if Mussulmans enter at all, they enter in a larger proportion than one-tenth, for among the Hindoo villages which admit Mussulmans, only two have less than a tenth part of that creed. Hence of the 103 villages 30 are either purely Mussulman or have more than nine-tenths of their inhabitants of that creed, and 15 are either purely Hindoo or have more than nine-tenths of their families Hindoos. These facts seem to indicate that Mussulmans are more rigid in their exclusiveness than Hindoos, for in 30 villages out of 103, either the whole or more than nine-tenths of the families are Mussulman, while in only 15 villages are the families either exclusively or more than nine-tenths Hindoos.

In the 103 villages 34,818 persons were enumerated, of whom 17,501 were males and 17,317 females. The males are more numerous than the females by 184, or by 1 in a 100; hence the census gives nearly an equality of the sexes. When, however, we come to consider the numbers of males and females with reference to age, this equality of the sexes vanishes. Of those above twelve years of age, there are 11,017 males and 12,280 females, or the women exceed the men by 1,263. On the other hand, of those under twelve years of age, the boys number 6,484 and the girls only 5,037, or the boys exceed the girls by 1,447. Hence in every 100 of the population there, are excluding fractions, 31 men, 19 boys, 36 women, and 14 girls, being 50 males and 50 females. In every 100 children under twelve years of age, there are 58 boys and 42 girls. At Diamond Harbour, where the females were more numerous than the males, it was still found that the boys exceeded the girls in number. In every 100 males there are 68 above twelve years of age and 32 below, while in every 100 females there are 71 above that age and 29 below. We may vary the calculation and say that for every 100 boys under twelve years we have 170 men; while for every 100 girls under twelve years of age we have 246 women. This shews that the life of a woman above twelve years of age is half as good again as the life of a man in spite of all the dangers from child-birth, &c.

These results may follow from one or other of several causes—

1st.—More males may be born than females; this is not in the usual course of nature.

2nd.—More females, when young, may die than males, either from neglect or other causes. This is the case in parts of Rajpootana.

3rd.—Parents may object to speak about their marriageable daughters, and may not give correctly their number.

4th.—Women may live longer than men. This supposition receives some support from the native proverb that “widows never die.”

If there were good grounds for the first or second hypothesis, then we should have to give great importance also to the fourth. But taking the balance of probabilities, I am inclined to give most weight to the third reason, and to think that native parents do feel a delicacy in speaking about their daughters who are arriving at the age of puberty, and so have omitted to mention their existence. This supposition would give us several more females to be added to our list, and would probably bring the females to exceed the males in number.

From the statistics of the 30 Mussulman or nearly Mussulman villages, and those of the 15 Hindoo or nearly Hindoo villages, we obtain the following results:—

In the 30 Mussulman villages—

			Percentage on total population.
2,156 males above twelve years	..	...	28
1,658 „ below ditto ...	...	...	21
3,814			49
2,686 females above twelve years	...	...	36
1,167 „ below ditto...	...	...	15
3,853	Total females ...		51
			100

In the 15 Hindoo villages there are—

1,195 males above twelve years	...	...	34
552 „ below ditto ...	...	...	15
1,747	Total males ...		49
1,328 females above twelve years	...	...	39
458 „ below ditto...	...	...	12
1,786	Total females ...		51
			100

By comparing these numbers with one another, and with the results deduced from the total population, we see that they are the two extremes, and the total result is nearly their mean. We see also that the Hindoo villages have only 27 children under twelve years of age, while the Mussulman villages have 37. Hence either the Hindoos overstate and the Mussulman understate their age, or more children, both boys and girls, die among the Hindoos than among the Mussulmans. The Mussulman year is shorter by 11 days than the Hindoo year, and therefore in 12 years it would fall 132 days short of the Hindoo year. This consideration, however aggravates the difficulty. It is very desirable that the question should be thoroughly investigated why we find that girls under twelve years of age are less numerous than boys, while women are more numerous than men. In every hundred of the population the Hindoo villages have 12 girls to 15 boys, but 39 women to 34 men.

Occupations.—Not less than 159 different occupations were mentioned as followed by the 6,334 heads of families. Fifty different occupations were followed by men of the middle grades of society, and 109 by men of the lower grades. Among the middle grades were a few Government servants, several men dependent on realized property, among whom the gantidars were distinguished as following two or more callings, such as sugar manufacturers, shop-keepers, and merchants,—professional men were numerous. Some priests not only discharged their religious functions, but were entered also as lakhirajdars, shop-keepers, and money-lenders. The most

numerous of the professional men were the clerks and lawyers under a great variety of appellation. Not less than 25 callings of a professional character, and eight different trades, were named. Among the callings of the lower classes there were mentioned 16 different kinds of menial service, one of which was entered as a milliner's shop-keeper; there were also 29 different sorts of shops, 15 kinds of handicraft, 13 kinds of skilled labor, 4 kinds of common labor, and 7 callings of a disreputable character.

The agriculturists were very numerous, and several of them followed other callings besides tillage. They were also money-lenders, goldsmiths, silversmiths, carpenters, barbers, milkmen, washermen, &c. Among the artisans, were masons, potters, carpenters, house-builders, boat-builders, goldsmiths, blacksmiths, braziers, weavers, shell-cutters, &c. Several midwives exercised their callings in conjunction with other trades. I have partly prepared tables to discuss the question of occupation fully, but they are too voluminous, and therefore I think it better to refrain from entering further on the subject in the present letter.

I simply mention that the physical and spiritual wants of a community of 6,834 families are supplied by men in 159 different callings, among whom the following are the most numerous. I notice that there is one family of priests for every hundred families.

	Families.
Agriculturist	2,332
Day-laborer	1,573
Weaver	303
Fisherman	187
Betei-seller	108
Palki-bearer	106
Gantidar	97
Beggar	96
Goldsmith	80
Oilman	67
Priest	64
Shop-keeper, petty	63
Gantidar and agriculturist	58
Barber	53
There are only—	
Potter	48
Blacksmith	45
Carpenters	14

The caste of the people is to some degree known from their occupation.

Caste.

The 2,861 Hindoo families are distributed among forty different caste. The following are the castes represented by more than 100 families:—

	Families.
Brahmins	211
Kayasthas	232
Goala	123
Kaibarta	189
Chasadhopa	569
Kowra	192
Muchi	246
Chandal	166

The castes numbering between 50 and 100 families are the kamar (blacksmith), kumar (potter), napit (barber), barui (pan cultivators), jugi (weavers), and bagdi.

Educational attainments.—As to educational attainments, the Educational Department not being provided with powers summarily to examine the people in reading, writing, and arithmetic, it was necessary to accept the opinion that they entertained of their own knowledge or that their neighbours entertained about it. The classification of attainments is under three heads—

I.—Those who can read, write, and count, whether little or much.

II.—Those who can read or write or count ever so little; to be able to sign his name, admits a man to this class.

III.—Those who could neither read, nor write, nor count.

This classification is in accordance with the tenor of the wish of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to know how many of the people could read, write, and count, both fairly and imperfectly. The division of those who can read or write, so far as to sign their name or count, was intended to shew the extent of the imperfect knowledge, but it has been found in practice too indefinite, and consequently very difficult to manage. The scope of the term "count" is very uncertain. Few can be found so ignorant as not to be able, in the English sense of the word, even to count up to ten or twenty, while in the more extended sense of the word as used in Scotland, many people innocent of reading and writing could still manage by the light of nature and practice to make out simple questions of wages and bazar purchases, and were consequently considered able to count. I feel therefore that it might lead us into error to put much stress on the amount of imperfect knowledge. For example, in the Diamond Harbour village the percentage of those who could read, write, and count, on the total population of 1,951 was 4.76. In the Basirhat villages, on a population of 34,818, the similar percentage was 3.1. With regard to imperfect knowledge, the percentages were 7.1 at Diamond Harbour and 4.5 at Basirhat. If two kinds of attainments be added together, their percentage at Diamond Harbour was 11.86 and at Basirhat 7.6, and if females were to be excluded altogether from consideration, the above percentages taken on the male population only would appear 24.4 and 14.9 respectively.

The question now arises; how is it that Diamond Harbour, which is barren of schools, is so much in advance of Basirhat, where there was formerly an English school, and where still a few vernacular schools exist? The answer is found in the fact that at Basirhat the Mussulmans are ten times more numerous than they are at Diamond Harbour, and Mussulmans in the lower orders of society do not care for education. At Diamond Harbour Mussulmans were to the Hindoos as the days of a month to the days of a year, but in Basirhat they form a decided majority of the population. By reference to the comparative amount of knowledge in Hindoo and Mussulman villages, it is shown that in the 13 Hindoo villages 14.8 per cent. of the inhabitants can read or write or count, while in the 17 Mussulman villages only 3.64 per cent. have similar knowledge. If we take in also the 13 villages almost entirely Mussulman and the two villages almost entirely Hindoo, the percentages for the 30 Mussulman and 15 Hindoo villages are 3.85 and 13.59 respectively. These results show conclusively that the increase of the Mussulman element in the populations lowers the amount of education, while the increase of the Hindoo element raises it.

Only six out of the 17,407 females enumerated in the census knew anything of the three R's, and five of the six were in the same village of Dandirhat, and were by caste Kayasthas. The relatives of three were clerks, and of the other two traders. The sixth lady was at Mirzapore. Mirzapore and Dandirhat in the number of inhabitants stand second and third in the list, and their people are chiefly Hindoos. No Mussulman female can either read, write, or count. No girl below twelve years of age, whether Hindoo or Mussulman, has any educational attainments whatever.

Of the 11,017 males above twelve years of age, 1,051, or 9.53 per cent. of the number, can read, write, and count; 1,023, or 9.28 per cent., can read, write, and count imperfectly. Hence 2,074, or 18.82 per cent., have received some education, and 8,943, or 88.17 per cent., are utterly untaught. Of the 6,484 males under twelve years of age, only 27, or .41, of the boys can read, write, and count, and 520, or 8.01, can do so imperfectly. This result was so surprising to me that I had to make special inquiry about it. Basirhat once had an English school at the station. It was closed a year ago because the Deputy Magistrate and amlas, who came from a distance, complained that the people of the place threw on them the whole burden of supporting the school, and they would not stand it any longer. There is an English aided school at Dandirhat, a vernacular aided school at Tantra, and indigenous schools at six of the villages enumerated. These eight schools contain 300 pupils, of whom 49 in the two aided schools, and 43 in the six indigenous schools, are able to read, write, and count. But out of these 92 pupils only 25 are below the age of twelve years; and of these 25, there are 14 in the two aided schools and 9 in the six indigenous schools. In the mofussil boys do not begin their schooling so early as near Calcutta. A Brahmin at Basirhat does not think of sending his son to school till seven years of age, and the other castes are a year or two later. Then in the indigenous schools much time is spent in tracing out letters and in learning the multiplication tables. Hence in his first twelve years a Basirhat boy has only about three years at school, and this explains why the percentage is so small. I am inclined also to think that boys were dealt with more strictly than men were. The slow progress apparently made in these three years will be the subject of further inquiry. Out of the 17,501 males in the population, 2,621 only, or 15 per cent. of the males, or 7.6 per cent. of the total population, have received any education whatever.

The facts mentioned in this letter may be thus summed up :—

There are 61.4 families in each rural village, 5.5 persons in each house or homestead. Mussulman villages have 5.9 persons to a house, while Hindoo villages have only 4.9 persons, or

exactly the same as in the Hindoo villages at Diamond Harbour. Hence, in estimating the population from the number of houses, we should give 5 for Hindoo villages, and about 5·5 for mixed Hindoo and Mussulman villages.

Only 3·11 per cent on the total population can read, write, and count to a useful extent, though 7·55 per cent have received some education. Women in the mofussil are without education. Hindoos are more favorable to education than Mussulmans in the proportion of 3½ to 1.

Enquiry must be made why education cannot commence at an earlier age than it seems to begin, and why the number of girls under twelve years of age is considerably lower than the number of boys.

POPULATION OF 103 VILLAGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		Total.	Percentage of total on population.
	Above 12.	Below 12.	Above 12.	Below 12.		
Able to read, write, and count	1,051	27	2	.....	1,080	3·11
Able to read or write or count a little	1,123	529	4	.....	1,517	4·44
Not able to read, write, or count	8,943	5,937	12,274	5,037	32,191	92·45
Total	11,017	6,484	12,280	5,037	31,818	100·0
	17,501		17,317			
POPULATION OF 30 MUSSULMAN VILLAGES						
Able to read, write, and count	74	.....	.....	.....	74	·98
Able to read or write or count a little	160	63	.....	.....	223	2·87
Not able to read or write or count	2,116	1,405	2,086	1,167	7,464	96·17
Total	2,350	1,558	2,686	1,167	7,761	100·0
	3,908		3,853			
POPULATION OF 15 HINDOO VILLAGES.						
Able to read, write, and count	231	.....	.....	.....	231	6·54
Able to read or write or count a little	170	80	.....	.....	250	7·08
Not able to read or write or count	791	472	1,328	458	3,032	86·38
Total	1,195	552	1,328	458	3,533	100·0
	1,747		1,786			

No. 1584, dated Calcutta, the 16th May 1872.

From—T. J. CHICHELE PLOWDEN, Esq., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

To—The Director of Public Instruction.

WITH reference to your endorsement No. 1530, dated the 19th April 1872, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to convey an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's special thanks to Mr. Woodrow for his report on the educational census of 103 villages in the Basirhat sub-division of Baraset.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the report is very interesting and instructive, but very sad and disappointing, particularly as regards the Mahomedans. It seems to show how extreme the want of primary education really is.

3. His Honor would be glad to know if any other Inspectors of Schools have taken similar measures for collecting educational statistics in their respective circles.

4. Printed copies of Mr. Woodrow's report are herewith forwarded, as requested.

Papers regarding the reduction of expenditure on Colleges and Zillah Schools within Budget Limits.

(RESOLUTION.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

Calcutta, the 24th May 1872.

READ the following papers:—

Government orders No. 78, dated 9th January, on the educational budget.

The Director of Public Instruction's letter No. 227, dated 23rd January, explanatory of the departmental budget.

Resolution dated 8th March, being final orders on the education budget of the year 1872-73.

Resolution dated 8th March, appointing a Committee to report upon the best mode of giving effect to the budget orders in regard to certain colleges, in regard to Government higher schools, and in regard to classes and scholarships for physical science and surveying.

RESOLUTION.—Taking the paragraphs of the Committee's report in the order they stand, and without recapitulating what is said in that report,* the Lieutenant-Governor desires to record the following remarks and orders.

* The report will be printed and circulated with these orders.

2. *Para. 2 of the report.*—There seems to be some miscalculation with respect to the *net* cost of colleges for general education. The cost of the special colleges is deducted from the total grant, and a further deduction is made for the whole of the fee income, which is set down at Rs. 1,67,000. But if we deduct the cost of special colleges and departments, we must credit "general education colleges" with the fees received in the special departments, which in the law departments at any rate are very large. The accounts for the year 1871-72 have not yet been closed, but the Director's report for the year 1870-71 shows the whole income of the general colleges from fees and endowments to be about Rs. 1,14,000, or, including collegiate schools, about Rs. 1,48,000. About this sum, and *not* Rs. 2,23,000 as put by the Committee, must be taken as the income of the general education colleges from fees and endowments. Thus the *net* cost of the general colleges in Bengal, excluding the Hooghly College, which is wholly maintained by endowments and fees, will be nearly three lakhs of rupees; if to this be added the cost of scholarships tenable at colleges, the net cost of these colleges to Government will be a good deal more than three lakhs a year.

3. *Para. 3 of the report.*—The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the cost of colleges as given in the Committee's report does not correspond with the figures shown at page 19 of the Director's last report as the "expenditure on colleges." Possibly the latter excludes contingencies, and perhaps it debits against the collegiate schools the assistant professors on Rs. 400, whose salaries according to the Committee ought to be debited against the "college establishment." From the Committee's report it would seem that the cost of each college student was even larger than had been supposed at paragraph 7 of the Lieutenant-Governor's review of the last educational report. His Honor, on perusing the figures offered by the Committee, was very much struck with the excessive cost of the collegiate schools to Government. At such places as Hooghly, Dacca, and Kishnagurh, there are several excellent English schools which are self-supporting; but according to the table in the Committee's third paragraph, by far the greater part of cost (including a share of the contingencies) of collegiate schools is borne by Government;—at the Berhampore Collegiate School as much as four-fifths of the cost of the collegiate school is borne by Government. The Lieutenant-Governor would have been glad if the actual cost of the college department of the Sanskrit College could have been made clearer. The Committee put the whole cost of the institution, including college and school, at Rs. 30,000; the Director, at page 19 of his last report, put down the cost of the Sanskrit College at Rs. 10,629; whereas it seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that the real cost of the principal, professors,

and lecturers recently attached to the Sanskrit College, together with the college contingencies, cannot fall short of Rs. 20,000 a year.

4. *Para. 4 of the report.*—His Honor entirely accepts the proposals in this paragraph, except that he would call the second officer at the First Arts colleges “professor” instead of “assistant professor.” He entirely agrees that there should for the present be a competent European officer at the head of the Kishnagurh and Berhampore colleges. For the professorships on Rs. 400 a month, the Government will no doubt be able to command the services of very competent native professors; and it would be better to have qualified natives for these posts than to employ European professors on salaries which would be inadequate to obtain thoroughly competent Europeans of sufficient experience. It may hereafter be a question what the salary of the professor at First Arts colleges should eventually be, with reference to the number of students attending the classes.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor would, in agreement with the Committee, have wished to continue the Kishnagurh College on its present footing till the end of the current year; but under circumstances described in a recent letter from Mr. Lobb, the Principal, it has been found that the 3rd and 4th year students would prefer to go at once to other colleges rather than remain in uncertainty. The services of the Kishnagurh professors, moreover, are urgently required elsewhere, and the arrangement for sending the students to other colleges has been carried out on such liberal terms that there have been no complaints.

6. *Para. 5 of the report.*—The Lieutenant-Governor, as above explained, accepts the view set forth by the Committee in this paragraph.

7. *Para. 6 of the report.*—On the whole the Lieutenant-Governor would not aim at reducing the net grant for collegiate schools so low as Rs. 3,000 for each school; he is prepared to accept for the present Rs. 5,000 as the average net cost to Government of each collegiate school. Looking to the number of scholars, he would allow Rs. 6,000 as the net Government grant for the Patna and Hooghly collegiate schools, Rs. 5,000 for the Dacca, and Rs. 4,000 for the Kishnagurh and Berhampore schools. The Director will be requested energetically to set about to reduce the establishment of these schools accordingly; every vacancy in the Educational Department should be utilised for this purpose, and masters who have no special claims can be reduced.

8. As regards the Patna Collegiate School, the present arrangements may possibly be affected by the re-organization now under consideration, with the view of reducing the higher college classes and devoting the funds so saved to the encouragement of science and surveying classes.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor would prefer to give native schoolmasters opportunities to rise to higher posts, rather than to keep up over paid appointments in order to give them promotion. It will be time enough to determine what to do with the savings accruing on the cost of collegiate schools when those savings are fully secured. It must further be remembered in these calculations that savings in the Hooghly College and School are not available for general purposes; such funds are only saved to the endowment, and must be devoted to the purposes of Mahomedan education.

10. *Paras. 8 and 9 of the report.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts entirely the proposals made by the Committee for reducing at once and prospectively the grants for contingencies in colleges. The Director and the college principals will be requested to give full and prompt effect to these reductions.

11. *Para. 10 of the report.*—The foregoing orders (paragraphs 7 and 9 above) will necessitate some revision of the figures in paragraph 10 of the report, but the substantial result will be the same, and the desired saving will be effected. Messrs. Martin and Willson have already been absorbed, and will not be thrown back on their former posts.

12. With respect to the Presidency College and to the suggestion (which had previously been under the Lieutenant-Governor’s consideration) that additions may be required to the Presidency College staff, His Honor may remark that he has now sanctioned the maintenance for the present of two

English classes at the Sanskrit College, on condition that there is no restriction on the admission of candidates of good moral character and Hindoo race; and he thinks it probable that these classes, together with the general science and physical science classes, may take off the surplus of the Presidency College classes. The Lieutenant-Governor understands, moreover, that an important private institution in Calcutta is about to open college classes and to teach up to the First Arts standard.

13. In regard to the Hooghly College, and with reference to what has been said above respecting savings in the Hooghly Collegiate School, the Lieutenant-Governor would take opportunity to state his views more fully. The Hooghly College is decidedly by far the most flourishing and successful college after the Presidency College, and certainly should, if possible, be fully maintained. It is true that the distance from the Presidency College is not great, but then the fees at the latter institution are very high; and where there is such a demand for education, the Lieutenant-Governor would be very sorry to deprive those who cannot afford such high rates of the cheaper education which the Hooghly there affords them. For all but Mahomedans the Hooghly fees are the same as those of other Mofussil colleges, and even after the large allowance made for Mahomedans, the fee receipts are a good deal more than those of any other college.

14. Looking to the nature of the endowment, His Honor cannot but feel that in addition to the advantages offered to Mahomedans, even if Government set apart for Mahomedan education the savings now secured, the whole net cost of the general college is not fairly put on the endowment. The Lieutenant-Governor's view is, that the Government cannot feel itself in a position above reproach till, say, half the net cost (including the proposed practical science classes) is found from other sources than the endowment. Practically, he thinks that most of the money saved from Kishnagurh must be given to Hooghly, the money set free by this and other savings being formed into a fund available for Mahomedan education somewhere in these provinces.

15. *Para. 11 and 12 of the report.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the proposals of the Committee in regard to the Presidency College, except that the additional officer to be employed should be called "professor" rather than "assistant professor." There will thus be two professors available for the physical science course, who must teach physical geography and chemistry as subjects which the University programme makes compulsory for physical science students, and they must also teach the course marked "B" in the University's circular, namely, general physiology, vegetable physiology, and botany. The Lieutenant-Governor considers these latter subjects essential to the further education in scientific agriculture which it is proposed to offer to candidates for the higher executive offices under Government. It must therefore be obligatory on the new professor who may be entertained that he should teach the botanical course; instruction in the other optional science subjects will depend on circumstances, and on the ability of the professors for the time being to teach them. The course of scientific agriculture will require a professor and some establishment, but instruction of this kind will be rather a means of material improvement than an ordinary branch of education, and its cost may be excluded from the present calculation.

Para. 11 of the report, last clause.—The necessary apparatus for the physical science and drawing classes will be sanctioned as soon as well considered lists of apparatus and indents are submitted to Government by qualified officers.

16. As regards professors of physical science at the other colleges, the Lieutenant-Governor is more doubtful. If such a professor be appointed at the Patna College, an arrangement which will probably be very desirable, the cost will be met from the savings proposed in that college, and not included in the savings for which credit has already been taken. It will be a question whether the additional officer for Patna should be a purely scientific professor or a teacher of practical chemistry, botany, and agriculture outside the regular scientific course prescribed by the University. At any rate, so far as the Patna College is concerned, the cost of science professors may be excluded from the present calculations.

17. There remain the Hooghly and Dacca colleges. There will be difficulty in maintaining a scientific staff side by side with a literary class, especially while the University practically confines science to the two upper college classes only. As things at present stand, the Lieutenant-Governor doubts whether Government would be justified in establishing a regular science professor at either of these colleges. He would prefer to wait and see if there is a demand for teaching of this kind; meantime the Government can, by means of scholarships, enable apt pupils from outside colleges to learn these subjects at the Presidency College.

18. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish also to establish a practical civil service department so far as may be. Setting aside the Patna College and the wants of Behar for the present, His Honor's view would be to admit to the civil service department students who have passed in the First Arts examination or the Entrance examination in one of the two first divisions, and who have also qualified in drawing, surveying, and physical geography to the extent to which these subjects may be taught at Government schools. He would require those candidates who have not passed the First Arts examination to attend the English and mathematical classes of the college, and he would have a teacher to instruct them in engineering, in the elements of practical chemistry and botany, and in physical geography more advanced than the course taught in schools. There should also be a lecturer to teach the Penal and Criminal Procedure Code, and the laws and rules required for the executive service of Government: facilities would have to be provided for the students practising gymnastics and riding. The Lieutenant-Governor would be disposed to try a department of this kind at the Hooghly College, to begin with, if competent instructors

Mr. Bernard.

Woodrow.

Principal of the Hooghly College.

can be found. He requests the gentlemen named in the margin to form themselves into a Committee to consider and submit

definite proposals for giving effect to the Lieutenant-Governor's views on this point.

19. *Paras. 13 to 15 of the report.*—The Committee allude to the Madrissa School, though they do not show that school in their list of Government higher schools. Both the Madrissa and the Collinga Branch School should be excluded from the present arrangements, as their condition will be separately reviewed. Regarding the reduction of the Collinga School, orders have already been passed, and the new arrangements thereon are already in operation. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts generally the Committee's scheme for classifying the net grants to Government higher schools. He would, however, make the following alterations in the classification and in the grants:—

(a)—He would reduce one of the classes of grants (the IV class on Rs. 1,800 a year), and he would raise the grants to the four schools at Silchar, Howrah, Burrisaul, and Mymensing to the III (or Rs. 2,100 a year) class.

(b)—He would put the lower, or V class of grant at Rs. 900 a year, leaving the school at Barrackpore in that class; the Ooterparah School will under agreement with its founders retain its special grant of Rs. 1,200 a year.

(c)—He would make a few alterations in the classification of the different schools, thus—

Midnapore	to have a	I class grant (Rs. 3,000)	instead of a	II class grant.
Chota Nagpore	„	a II „	(„ 2,400)	„ „ I
Debroghur	}	„	(„ 2,100)	„ „ II
Nowgong				
Goalparah	}	„	(„ 2,400)	„ „ III
Bancoorah				
Gya	„	a II „	(„ 2,400)	„ „ III

Subject to these alterations the Lieutenant-Governor approves the Committee's scheme and their classification; he agrees to the proposal that the *net* grants now sanctioned shall stand for five years. The Director will be requested to intimate to the School Committees that the new grants will at once come into effect under the budget orders of the current year.

20. *Paras. 12 and 16 of the report.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the proposals of the Committee for establishing classes and appointing teachers of surveying and drawing at the collegiate schools or zillah schools mentioned by the Committee, with the proviso that these classes be opened at Rampore Beaulah and Chittagong instead of at Jessore and Seebaugor. His Honor will be glad if the Director can get survey and drawing classes opened at aided schools with the Rs. 5,000 which the Committee note will still be available out of the survey and drawing grant. The Director will be requested to arrange with Mr. Sutcliffe for sending competent teachers of surveying and drawing to the collegiate schools and to the selected zillah schools as soon as possible, so that they may open survey and drawing classes; the session begins on the 15th June next. The necessity for selecting and despatching these teachers with a small supply of survey apparatus will require the Director's immediate attention.

21. *Para. 16 of the report.*—Until science professors are available at outlying colleges, senior scholarships of (say) Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 a month should be

Hooghly College	...	...	4	scholarships.	allotted as marginally noted to the best
Dacca			4	"	students who having passed the First Arts
Patna			4	"	examination (and qualified in chemistry, if
Berhampore			3	"	there should be the means of teaching
Kishnagurh			3	"	

chemistry at these colleges,) may wish to go to the Presidency College and prosecute the science course. At the Presidency College also eight senior scholarships of Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 each must be allotted to students who may elect for the science course. These arrangements should take effect as soon as a science course is commenced, that is (as the Lieutenant-Governor hopes) from and after next examination; but chemistry cannot be required from candidates for these science senior scholarships until provision is made for teaching it to first and second years' students.

22. *Para. 17 of the report.*—In regard to junior scholarships, the Lieutenant-Governor would provide that not less than half these scholarships should be allotted to boys who may have qualified in drawing and surveying and physical geography. Such scholarship-holders would have the option of either following the regular course up to the First Arts examination, or of entering for the civil service course if permitted to do so. No students who may not be in every way capable will be allowed to follow the latter course. It will be necessary that the examination in surveying and the two other subjects should precede the Entrance examination. The Lieutenant-Governor would be willing also to reduce the number of general scholarships sufficiently to provide twenty-four special survey scholarships of Rs. 5 each, as proposed by the Committee, to be awarded to the best survey scholars who may pass the Entrance examination but fail to gain general scholarships. Possibly it will not be necessary to establish these extra scholarships when the arrangements ordered in the first part of this paragraph shall have been carried out.

23. *Para. 18 of the report.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the minor or vernacular scholarships. But it will be a question for subsequent consideration whether the standard of the new middle class examinations can be accepted in awarding these scholarships.

24. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that Messrs. Woodrow and Bernard will be good enough to elaborate the foregoing instructions regarding scholarships, and to submit draft rules regulating scholarships for approval and for early publication.

25. His Honor desires to add that he feels under the greatest obligations to the Committee for their most successful labors in elaborating the difficult matters treated of in this resolution, and he desires to tender to them his hearty thanks.

No.

COPY, with copy of the Committee's report, and also copy of the Director's letter No. 227, dated 23rd January, explanatory of his department budget, forwarded for publication in the supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Report of the Committee convened under Government orders of the 8th March 1872 to report upon certain educational expenditure.

THE orders above quoted, read with Government resolution dated the 26th March, direct us—

- (1) To submit detailed proposals for reducing the gross annual cost of Bengal colleges, as now constituted, to Rs. 5,30,000.
- (2) To suggest the best mode of expending Rs. 20,000 a year on teaching physical science, drawing, surveying, and engineering, at colleges.
- (3) To prepare a scheme for allotting to every Government higher class school a suitable share of the net Government grant, which is for the future to be Rs. 1,03,000 instead of Rs. 1,33,000, which is approximately the amount actually spent in the year 1870-71.
- (4) To make recommendations for spending the new grant of Rs. 30,000 to the best advantage on classes for drawing, surveying, and engineering, at Government higher schools.
- (5) To propose plans for allotting scholarships to the value of about Rs. 50,000 a year to physical science and surveying students.

2. Before proceeding to discuss the first point, we would submit that the net cost to Government of "general education" classes at the Bengal colleges is not so high as might appear from a perusal of the expenditure side of the Director's budget estimate of Rs. 6,05,000* for the year 1872-73.

The grant for colleges during the last year (1871-72) was Rs. 5,50,000, out of which total there was spent on technical and scientific education as follows:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Physical science and chemistry at the Presidency College	16,100	.
School of Art, Calcutta	20,000	
Civil Engineering College, Calcutta	29,500	
Survey and model allowance	3,200	
Civil Engineering scholarships	7,200	
Law Classes	34,400	
	<hr/>	1,10,400
towards the total outlay on Government colleges there was contributed during the year from fees, &c.	1,67,800	.
from endowments	55,400	
	<hr/>	2,23,200
	Total ...	3,33,600
thus leaving the <i>net</i> Government outlay on general education in colleges at		2,16,400

3. We now come to the *first* point,—namely the reduction in the cost of colleges. We find that the gross cost of Bengal colleges (general and special) is shown by the Accountant-General's budget figures to be as follows:—

	Rs.
Actuals of 1870-71	5,44,700
Budget grant of 1871-72	5,50,400
Director's estimate for 1872-73	6,05,700
Accountant-General's estimate for 1872-73	6,00,900

* Mr. Atkinson desires to note here that this sum of Rs. 6,05,000 is made up of old sanctioned charges exclusively, and contains no increase of charge whatever except for the ordinary advance of graded salaries sanctioned by Her Majesty's Secretary of State in 1865.

The Government instructions are to reduce this gross cost to Rs. 5,50,000, out of which Rs. 20,000 must be devoted to physical science and surveying classes. Our instructions further are, that no reduction should be made in the Presidency College unless some saving be possible in the grant for contingencies and servants; that reduction should not at present be proposed in the Patna, Hooghly, or Dacca Colleges. If we exclude the Presidency College, the schools attached to which are self-supporting, we can divide the expenditure on each college during the year 1870-71 into three parts,—namely college establishment, collegiate school establishment, and contingencies. We have included in the “college establishment” the teacher on a salary of Rs. 400 a month who used to be called head-master, and who has for the last few months been called assistant professor. It is absolutely clear that for many years past this official has given his whole time to the college classes, leaving the second master on a salary of Rs. 300 a month to be the head of the collegiate school. “Under contingencies” come all such charges as “library allowance,” “writers’ and librarian’s pay,” “servants’ wages,” “prize allowance,” and “hot-weather establishments.” We offer a table showing the estimated expenditure of each college under each of these three heads according to the Accountant-General’s budget for 1872-73. We show also the number of students and the fee* receipts at each institution, according to the Director’s figures, for the year 1870-71. It must be remembered that the contingent expenditure provides for the wants of the collegiate school as well as of the college.

				Number of	Realizations	Total cost.
				students on rolls.	from fees,	
					Rs.	Rs.
HOOGHLY—						
College and Arabic Department	...	...	152	7,800†	51,300
Collegiate school	...	...	393	10,500	22,400
Contingencies	...	...	...	.....	7,600
Scholarships and stipends	...	...	...	.....	5,400
Total	...	...	...	.....	86,700
DACCA—						
College	...	...	103	6,700	39,000
Collegiate school	...	...	286	5,600	15,100
Contingencies	...	...	...	.....	3,000
Total	...	...	...	.....	57,100
KRISHNAGUR—						
College	...	...	116	6,600	37,300
Collegiate school	...	...	213	6,900	13,300
Contingencies	...	...	...	.....	4,300
Total	...	...	...	.....	54,900
BERHAMPORE—						
College	...	...	41	3,000	38,400
Collegiate school	...	...	177	3,900	14,000
Contingencies	...	...	...	.....	4,000
Total	...	...	...	.....	56,400
PATNA—						
College	...	...	84	4,000	38,400
Collegiate school	...	...	361	7,400	16,400
Contingencies	...	...	...	.....	2,800
Total	...	...	...	.....	58,200

* The fees of the law departments are not included in the fee income above shown.

† It may be well to note here that Muhammadan pupils at the Hooghly collegiate school, of whom there are 87, pay one-third fees only; and thus the total fee income at Hooghly looks small for the number of boys.

The reductions already made and ordered, or vacancies already existing in the college establishments, are as follows:—

				Rs.
1 Professorship at Berhampore	...	...	...	9,000
1 Assistant* Professorship at ditto	...	...	...	4,800
1 Professorship at Hooghly	...	...	...	9,000
1 Lectureship at the Presidency College	...	...	...	2,400
Reductions ordered in the Sanskrit College (but not to be fully carried out this year)	...	...	...	8,000
			Total	... 33,200

The Director estimates (paragraph 7 of his letter of the 23rd January) the actual reduction of cost from the vacant professorships and assistant professorships at Rs. 25,800, which, with the Rs. 8,000 to be reduced from the Sanskrit College, comes to a total reduction of Rs. 33,800.

4. The Government instructions are, that the Krishnagur College, as well as the Berhampore College, should not teach beyond the First Arts standard. The Berhampore College, as now reduced, has a staff of—

					Rs.
1 Principal	...	...	...	...	12,000
1 Professor	...	...	...	...	6,000 to 8,400
1 Sanskrit Professor	...	...	...	...	1,800
1 Law Lecturer	...	...	...	...	2,400

We would propose that the future staff of a college teaching up to the First Arts only should (exclusive of science or survey classes) be—

			Rs.
1	Principal (a 3rd grade officer)	maximum salary	... 12,000
1	Assistant Professor (salary)	...	... 4,800
1	Sanskrit Professor ditto	...	... 1,800

We would not keep a law professor on Rs. 2,400, for the fees would not cover the cost of so expensive a law department when the 3rd and 4th year classes are closed. We recommend that a selected pleader be appointed to lecture in law and receive the fees alone for his remuneration. It is believed that qualified men will on these terms be found for the post. We are informed that the law professor at some of the colleges has a good practice at the local bar, and the college professorship is considered to be an honorable post, which helps a pleader to get into good practice. By these reductions we shall secure a saving of—

				Rs.
1	Professor (Mr. Wilson)	} at Krishnagur	...	{ 7,300
1	" (" Martin)		...	{ 9,000
1	Law Lecturer to be reduced		...	{ 2,400
1	" " " "		...	{ 2,400
				<hr/>
	Total		... 21,100	

Under the orders of the 8th March 1901, Berhampore and Krishnagur Colleges are the only institutions in which we can propose any reductions in the college department. We would recommend that the law departments both at Krishnagur and Berhampore be allowed to continue on their present footing till the end of the current academic year; that is, until the beginning of December next. We find that at the Krishnagur College there are now 12 students in the 3rd year, and 7 in the 4th year. We could have wished that these two classes should have been continued to the end of November next, so that the reduction in the status of the college might cause as little inconvenience to the students as possible. But in the event of opportunities occurring for absorbing the Krishnagur professors, we would not recommend that such opportunities be foregone, or that new professors should be posted to Krishnagur merely for the

* This assistant professorship will be filled up as soon as the professor who is now doing the duty shall be absorbed; the saving will, however, still remain on the total cost of colleges.

few lads now in the 3rd and 4th year classes. We would suggest that any students of the 3rd and 4th year classes now at Krishnagur, who may desire to continue their studies after the closure of the 3rd and 4th classes, be allowed to attend corresponding classes for the remainder of their under-graduate course either at Hooghly or at any other mofussil college without payment of fees. The students would probably prefer to attend the Presidency College; but there is no room for them in the present class rooms except for 3rd year students, so we are obliged to recommend their transfer to Hooghly or elsewhere.

5. There is one point connected with the staff proposed for the First Arts Colleges on which we ought to remark. We propose to allow for the college department of these colleges a staff costing about Rs. 19,000, against which cost there will perhaps be Rs. 3,000 of fee receipts; while for the high schools of Gowhatty and Cuttack we propose only a grant of Rs. 6,000 for the college department, yet the course to be taught at these high schools will be precisely the same as the course to be taught at Krishnagur and Berhampore. In regard to this view of the matter we would submit that the staff we propose is the cheapest effective *European* staff we could have. If we are to have European professors at these First Arts Colleges at all, we must have good men of the calibre of the present professors. There will be no use whatever in having an inferior European staff. If we would reduce these First Arts Colleges any further, the European staff, who constitute the backbone of the college, would have to be given up. We think it is better to accept the anomaly of having costly First Arts Colleges and comparatively cheap high schools teaching the same course rather than obtain a further saving by giving up the European staff at Berhampore and Krishnagur. We believe that the popularity and success of the Berhampore and Krishnagur Colleges would seriously fall off if the European principals were taken away.

6. We now come to the collegiate schools; and it appears to us that these schools are, when compared with the zillah and high schools about the country, extremely expensive. The average *net* Government grant to zillah schools in Bengal has for some years been less than Rs. 3,000 a year, the average *net* grant for collegiate schools (exclusive of the Hindu and Hare Schools) is about Rs. 9,000 a year, yet these collegiate schools are, as regards the standard and course of study, the exact counterpart of the zillah schools; they contain precisely corresponding classes which learn precisely the same course of study. The collegiate schools have, moreover, the additional advantage of being under the supervision and enjoying the attention of the principal and professors of the college to which they belong. It seems to the majority of us that the *net* Government grant to a collegiate school ought not, as a matter of principle, and in fairness to other districts, to exceed the highest grant allowed to ordinary zillah schools. It will be seen from a subsequent paragraph (see paragraph 12 below) that we do not propose to grant more than Rs. 3,000 a year (*net*) to any zillah school. The majority recommend that a similar grant be made to collegiate schools, which should also have the full benefit of these fees and subscriptions in the same way as zillah schools. A minority (Messrs. Atkinson and Sutcliffe) dissent from the recommendation in this paragraph. They consider that the *net* cost of collegiate schools could not, within any reasonable time, be brought down to Rs. 3,000 a year, though they would be prepared to recommend that the net grant be gradually reduced to Rs. 5,000 a year for each collegiate school. We proceed to show how the arrangement proposed by the majority would operate.

Collegiate schools at		Number of students.	Present cost of establishment. Rs.	Fee income. Rs.	Net cost to Govt. Rs.	Proposed net grant. Rs.
Hooghly	...	393	22,400	10,500	11,900	3,000
Dacca	...	286	15,100	5,600	9,500	3,000
Krishnagur	...	213	13,300	6,900	6,400	3,000
Berhampore	...	177	14,000	3,900	10,100	3,000
Patna	...	361	16,400	7,400	9,000	3,000
				Total	46,900	15,000

Thus, if this plan were carried out, there would be a further saving in the grant for "colleges" of Rs. 31,900. We can see no valid reason why this change should not eventually be carried out. The zillah schools do fairly well with a head-master on Rs. 150 or 200 a month, and it is difficult to see why the collegiate schools, which enjoy special supervision, should not be able to manage with a full zillah school grant; still the reduction in the Government grant under this arrangement would be so very large,—indeed, the *net* Government grant would be cut down to less than one-third its present figure,—that we cannot recommend that so great a reduction be effected at once. It will be absolutely impossible to provide for or absorb all the masters who would be thrown out by reductions of this kind. We therefore recommend that the Government and the Education Department accept the principle that eventually the *net* grant to every collegiate school must be reduced to Rs. 3,000 a year, but that meanwhile the *net* annual grant to each collegiate school be reduced from year to year by such sum as may be found practicable. We do not propose any detailed plan for giving effect to this reduction, because in each collegiate school the Principal will be able to arrange for absorbing or reducing salaries, according to the circumstances of his school and its masters.

The Director of Public Instruction signifies his readiness to accept the general principle of these reductions, and he has already reduced the establishments of some collegiate schools by leaving unfilled several of the better-paid appointments that have fallen vacant during the last six months; but he urges that the masterships in collegiate schools are the only prizes for natives in the Education Department, and he argues that if all these prizes are taken away, the general average of native officials in his department will fall off. We think that there is much to be said for this view. We are aware that the head-masters of schools at the head-quarters of Bombay districts, such as Sattara, Rutnagiri, Surat, get Rs. 300 or else Rs. 400 a month; while the head-masters of Bengal zillah schools are paid only Rs. 100, or Rs. 150, or Rs. 200 a month. As we have said before, the head-master of an outlying zillah school is a more important and responsible post than the head-master of a collegiate school. We recommend therefore that some portion of the money to be saved on collegiate schools be at the disposal of the Director, to be used in giving special allowances of Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 or Rs. 100 a month as an addition to the salaries of the most deserving and successful zillah school-masters. In this way some prizes for such masters would be provided. We suggest that one-third of the amount to be reduced annually from the collegiate school net grants be devoted thus to raising the salaries of especially deserving head-masters and second masters of zillah schools. A total sum of Rs. 10,200 a year would provide three allowances of Rs. 100 a month, six allowances of Rs. 50 apiece for head-masters, and ten allowances of Rs. 25 apiece for second masters.

7. In order that the progressive reductions in the *net* grants to collegiate schools may be duly carried out and carefully watched, it will be necessary to keep "collegiate schools" as a special sub-head under "higher schools" both in the budget and in the annual reports. We understand that the Director had already arranged for terminating the anomaly whereby "collegiate schools" appear in the budget under "colleges" and in the annual reports under the head of "higher schools."

8. There remains for consideration the "contingent" expenditure of the colleges. The Presidency College office establishment* (Mr. Sutcliffe tells us) includes a chemical assistant on Rs. 70 and a draughtsman on Rs. 40 a month. The staff have to collect the fees of 1,650 students at the college and its several dependent schools. Some reduction can, Mr. Sutcliffe considers, be made in the library and prize allowance; and when the present head

	Rs.
• Office establishment ...	7,176
Library allowance	3,600
House-rent	1,110
Contingencies	1,950
Chemicals	300
Prizes	450
	<hr/> 14,916

of the office establishment (who is styled Assistant Secretary) retires, the salary

of the post may be reduced from Rs. 150 to Rs. 100 a month. Mr. Sutcliffe further points out that the grant of Rs. 7,200 taken for civil engineering scholarships is more than has been spent heretofore. This grant might, if necessary, be reduced. We do not feel, under present circumstances, warranted in recommending the reduction of the engineering scholarships' grant. A reduction, however, of Rs. 1,000 in some part of the contingent grant (as above given) of the present year might be effected by Mr. Sutcliffe, and a further reduction of Rs. 600 may be secured when the present head of his office retires.

9. The contingent grants for the other colleges are, it will be seen, extremely unequal. We feel satisfied that if the Patna College (with its 445 pupils) can manage with a grant of Rs. 2,300 for contingencies, the Hooghly College, with its 545 pupils, cannot want Rs. 7,600 for contingencies; nor can Krishnagur, with its 329 pupils, require Rs. 4,300 for similar charges. In the smaller colleges one efficient clerk would do the duty of writer and librarian. We annex a statement showing the estimated outlay, the grants we would propose for the present year, and the eventual grants which should finally be adopted for all the colleges in Bengal on account of—

	Writers. Librarians. Servants.		Contingencies. Prizes. Library allowance.	Estimate by Director of Public Instruction in the budget of 1872-73.	Grant we now propose for 1872-73.	Eventual grant which should be finally adopted.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Presidency College		14,900	14,000	13,400
Hooghly	„	...		7,600	6,000	4,000
Dacca	„	...		3,000	2,500	2,500
Patna	„	...		2,300	2,300	2,300
Krishnagur	„	...		4,300	3,200	2,100
Berhampore	„	...		4,000	3,000	2,100
Total				36,100	31,000	26,400

10. The result of our recommendation regarding reductions in colleges stands thus:—

	Rs.
Vacancies already existing, with reductions ordered at the Sanskrit College (para. 3), give a saving of	33,800
Saving to be secured at Berhampore and Krishnagur (para. 4)	21,000
Eventual reduction in collegiate schools, less by one-third to be retained for zillah head-masterships (para. 6)	21,000
Eventual reduction in contingent grants	9,700
Total eventual reduction	85,500

Out of this total eventual reduction there can be made operative in the present year the following savings :—

	Rs.
Vacant professorships and assistant professorships ...	25,800
Savings on the Sanskrit College ...	4,500
Three months or (one quarter year's) savings at Krishnagur and Berhampore ...	5,200
Immediate reduction in collegiate schools,* Rs. 1,000, at Dacca, Patna, Krishnagur, Berhampore, less by one-third to be retained for special allowances, as above, estimated at ...	3,000
Immediate reduction in contingent grants at six colleges ...	5,100
Total ...	43,600

If the Krishnagur and Berhampore reductions take effect in June (a) instead of in December next, then a further saving of about Rs. 11,000 would be secured in the present year. If opportunities which are now offering

(a) The colleges close for holidays during the month of May, and another term begins on the 15th June.

(or are about to offer) be taken to absorb Messrs. Martin and Wilson into other posts (inspectorships, or physical science professorships, or professorships at

(b) As those colleges are shown in the budget papers before us.

other colleges), then we feel confident that the actual expenditure of Bengal colleges (b) will not, if the foregoing suggestions be carried out, amount to more than Rs. 5,40,000 for the year 1872-73. In 1873-74 and subsequent years the cost of colleges would be brought down to below the sum of Rs. 5,30,000, which the Lieutenant-Governor's orders lay down as the grant for the current year. We anticipate, however, that any extra savings thus secured will be required to strengthen the staff and establish parallel classes at the Presidency College. Mr. Sutcliffe tells us that in one of the alternate sections of the second year class there are now over one hundred students, and no professor can do justice to so large a number. Unless the physical science course takes away a number of students from the general course, the establishment of further parallel classes will soon have to be considered.

11. We now come to the *second* point, namely, the best mode of expending the grant of Rs. 20,000 for physical science and surveying classes at colleges.

It seems to us that the physical science classes must be kept distinct and separate from the surveying classes. For completely carrying students through the University physical science course, there will be required one professor and one assistant professor at the Presidency College. One professor of physical science (Mr. Blanford) is already on the college staff; his salary, Rs. 15,000 a year, is met from the old grant for colleges, as has been shown above (para. 2). We consider that at one other college at least besides Calcutta there should be physical science classes. We would begin with one professor at Dacca: as soon as he has brought his pupils through the first year's physical science course and sees his way to having a full class, an assistant professor may possibly have to be given him. Our recommendations are that in addition to Mr. Blanford there be sanctioned for physical science—

	Rs.
1 Fourth grade officer as assistant professor at the Presidency College ...	7,500
1 ditto ditto, professor at Dacca or Patna ...	7,500

A grant of probably not less than Rs. 10,000 for each physical science college will be required for the purchase of apparatus during the first two years, while a yearly grant of Rs. 1,200 will be required for occasional expenditure on chemical or other contingencies.

*We do not reckon upon a saving at Hooghly, because the Lieutenant-Governor's orders preclude our so doing, but we may perhaps note that in college expenditure, contingent expenditure, and collegiate school charges, the Hooghly College is by far the most lavish of all the mofussil colleges.

12. Attached to each college and collegiate school there should be a teacher of drawing and surveying, who could take the college and school classes. The cost of such teachers might be—

	Rs.	Rs.
Salaries...	1,200 to 1,800	a year.
Survey contingent charges	500	"
Mean Total	2,000	
For five Mofussil colleges	10,000	

This sum of Rs. 10,000 we would debit against the Rs. 30,000 allowed for teaching drawing and surveying in schools. It will be seen that if colleges and collegiate schools be taken together, the cost of physical science and surveying classes at these institutions will be much more than Rs. 20,000, thus :—

	Rs.
1 Existing professor	15,000
2 New assistant professors	15,000
Contingencies	2,400
Surveying classes	10,000
Total	42,400

13. In regard to the *third* point, namely the allotment of a *net* Government grant to each higher class school, we find the Lieutenant-Governor's suggestion to be that "a scale of net grants should be adopted for these schools." After considering a statement prepared by the Director, showing the precise financial condition and the number of boys at each school, we come to the conclusion that we can establish five grades of Government grants; but we cannot grade the Government schools according to their efficiency, numbers, or situation, in any fashion that will enable us to assign the same *net* grant to all schools in one grade. For instance, the Assam schools are not well attended, yet they absolutely require large grants; again, the Bhaugulpore and Madrassa schools are well situated and well attended, yet they have always enjoyed large grants; the Burrisal school, on the other hand, has managed very well indeed with only a small *net* grant. We have tried to allot the grants rather according to the requirements of each school, and according to the sums it has heretofore received from Government, than according to the number of the students. The sanctioned net grants, as they now stand, are for the most part either Rs. 3,616 or Rs. 2,616 a year. We now propose to have five classes of grants, namely :—

	Rs
I Class grant of Rs. 250 a month or	3,000 a year.
II " " " 200 " "	2,400 "
III " " " 175 " "	2,100 "
IV " " " 150 " "	1,800 "
V " " " 100 " "	1,200 "

For high schools we propose to allot a I class grant plus Rs. 6,000 a year for the college department, or Rs. 9,000 a year in all.

14. We offer a table showing how these grants will work. It will be seen that in no* case does the proposed grant result in any considerable reduction in the total disposable income of a school. The grants, as proposed by us,

* The Collinga branch school has been largely reduced under orders of Government.

bring the *net* expenditure on Government high schools down to Rs. 1,07,400 or very near the sum laid down in the Government orders.

	Number of boys.	Total outlay on the institution in 1870-71.	Fee income of 1870-71.	Net expendi- ture from Go- vernment grant in 1870-71.	Proposed new grant.	Class of new grant.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Húghli branch ...	246	9,869	5,332	4,537	3,000	I
Bhaugulpore ...	319	10,975	6,212	4,171	3,000	I
Chittagong ...	185	7,251	4,105	3,146	3,000	I
Chota Nagpúr ...	112	3,794	842	2,952	3,000	I
Debrúghur ...	92	3,955	1,812	2,173	2,400	II
Beauleah ...	176	6,345	2,895	3,450	2,400	II
Pubna ...	167	5,219	2,603	2,616	2,400	II
Fáridpúr ...	141	4,464	1,775	2,614	2,400	II
Comilla ...	166	5,715	1,988	3,472	2,400	II
Purneah ...	48	3,266	650	2,616	2,100	II
Nowgong ...	91	3,876	1,232	2,644	2,400	II
Rungpore ...	184	4,962	1,538	2,616	2,400	II
Sibsagur ...	129	3,831	1,250	2,581	2,400	II
Colinga branch ...	129	9,650	1,200	8,450	2,400	II
Goalpara ...	90	4,022	857	2,616	2,400	II
Deoghur ...	69	3,052	436	2,616	2,100	II
Midnapore ...	225	8,073	4,048	4,025	2,400	II
Poorce ...	105	5,087	1,471	3,616	2,400	II
Jessore ...	167	5,980	2,503	3,477	2,400	II
Sylhet ...	183	4,802	1,695	3,107	2,400	II
Maldah ...	110	3,798	1,209	2,589	2,100	III
Balasore ...	129	3,462	1,149	2,313	2,100	III
Bankúrah ...	215	6,157	3,692	2,417	2,100	III
Bogra ..	124	3,946	1,425	2,521	2,100	III
Barasat ...	158	5,006	2,696	2,310	2,100	III
Gya ...	182	6,028	642	2,594	2,100	III
Monghyr ...	175	7,767	3,252	2,307	2,100	III
Noakhali ...	130	3,714	1,408	2,006	2,100	III
Dinagpúr ...	144	4,173	1,557	2,616	2,100	III
Porúlia ...	81	3,716	1,301	2,415	2,100	III
Birbhúm ...	188	5,830	3,214	2,616	2,100	III
Chupra ...	248	9,889	4,991	1,952	2,100	III
Arrah ...	161	5,550	2,346	2,604	2,100	III
Mozufferpore ..	137	6,494	1,982	2,600	2,100	III
Silchar ...	163	3,016	1,318	1,500	1,800	IV
Howrah ...	329	11,087	8,587	2,500	1,800	IV
Barisal ...	347	8,769	6,483	2,286	1,800	IV
Mymensingh ...	342	7,206	5,799	1,407	1,800	IV
Barrackpúr ...	156	3,174	2,502	672	1,200	V
Uttarpara ...	230	7,473	5,007	966	1,200	V
Gowhati High ...	239	14,731	3,279	11,452	9,000	High
Cuttack High ...	191	14,866	3,555	10,701	9,000	High
Total ..				1,32,839	1,07,400	

15. We suggest that if these grants, as now suggested, be approved, the allotments should remain unchanged for a term of five years, and should then be subjected to revision.

16. The *fourth* point is the settlement of a plan for spending the Rs. 30,000 grant for surveying and drawing classes at schools to the best advantage. We observe that we have already taken Rs. 10, 000 of this sum for the collegiate schools. There remains a sum of Rs. 20, 000, with which we would pay teachers of surveying and drawing. We would propose further that a teacher of surveying and drawing should be attached to each of the undermentioned schools, namely—

Bhaugulpore.
Gowhatty.
Cuttack.
Howrah.
Jessore.
Midnapore.

Mymensing.
Barrisal.
Chupra.
Mozufferpore.
Chota Nagpore.
Secbsaugor.

If from the above grant the Director should be able to provide survey classes at additional schools, he should be allowed to do so. To each such teachership we would assign a salary of from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 a month: if, however, the incumbent is employed to teach two or more schools, he should be allowed 20 per cent. on his salary to remunerate him for the expenses incident to a change of residence and for travelling charges. Mr. Sutcliffe tells us that the Civil Engineering College can supply competent teachers at the above-

DRAWING AND SURVEYING.

Each school will require—

Tapes.
Chains.
Prismatic compasses.
Plane tables.
Boxes of colours.
Books of drawing copies.

Each boy will require—

1. Drawing pen.
2. One compass, with pen and pencil point.
3. " 20-inch scale and offset.
4. " 6 " protractor (box-wood or brass.)
5. One parallel ruler.

NOTE.—For collegiate school classes a theodolite should also be provided.

mentioned salaries. For each school there should be a survey contingent allowance of Rs. 400 a year, with perhaps an extra allowance for the first year to cover the cost of a supply of instruments for a full class as per margin. We consider that every pupil should be allowed the use of the school apparatus, but should pay the cost of the more perishable articles, such as pencils, paper, and tape. We recommend that the survey classes open directly after next (the May) holidays: lessons in drawing and book-work can first be given, and field-work can be begun later in the season.

For the first year at any rate no special or extra fee should be taken from the survey class pupils. Out-students who may attend schools for the survey class only might pay a fee of one rupee per month and a small admission fee of two rupees.

The cost of these surveying teachers would be perhaps (subject to such alteration as may be found necessary)—

	Rs.
12 Teachers, averaging Rs. 75 each ...	900 × 12=10,800
12 Contingent allowances, at Rs. 400 a year ...	4,800
12 Extra allowances for first year, Rs. 250 a year ...	3,000
Total ...	18,600

The expenditure of the current year will be less than Rs. 18,000, as the classes will not be all started until June or July.

From Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 will be available for grants-in-aid of Rs. 40 a month to any aided school which may open a *bonâ fide* surveying and drawing class at a cost of not less than double the grant. The total proposed outlay from the Rs. 30,000 for drawing and surveying classes in schools would be as follows:—

	Rs.
Classes in five collegiate schools ...	10,000
" in twelve zillah " ...	18,600
Extra contingencies for the first year ...	3,000
Grants-in-aid to survey classes at aided schools from unspent balance of the Rs. 30,000 ...	5,000

16. The *fifth* and last point is the allotment of a share in Government scholarships to physical science and surveying students. There are at present four classes of scholarships, and the number of scholarships in each class is—

40 Senior scholarships tenable for two years in colleges.	
160 Junior " " " "	
100 Minor " " in higher schools.	
225 Vernacular " " four years " " "	
225 " " " one year in normal "	

We would propose that thirteen of the senior scholarships (3 first grade on Rs. 32 a month, 4 second grade on Rs. 25 a month each, and 6 third grade on Rs. 20 a month, equal to about Rs. 7,600 a year) be awarded only to students who after passing the F. A. examination elect to take up the B. or physical science course for their degree examination. The senior scholarship rules would require to be modified accordingly.

17. In regard to the junior scholarships, it might perhaps be desirable to award scholarships in the same way to matriculated students who would take up a physical science course. But no such course has yet been adopted by the University in the regulations for the F. A. examination. We believe that scholarships of Rs. 5 a month will provide a sufficient stimulus to induce students to qualify themselves in these branches; and we find that taking one-fifth of the 2nd and 3rd grade scholarships for survey classes, we could make sixty-eight five-rupee scholarships available. We therefore propose the allotment of a certain number of five-rupee scholarships to school boys who may pass the entrance examination and may also have qualified in surveying and drawing. Our proposal is, that two survey scholarships should be allotted to each school where there may be a survey class open during the whole year; the rest of the survey scholarships should be at the disposal of the Director for allotment to the best survey pupils at any school where more than two boys may qualify for such scholarships. These scholarships would be awardable to boys who pass the entrance examination and also qualify in surveying and drawing. Each boy's qualification in surveying and drawing would be tested—

(1)—By a paper in book-work and drawing after the close of the entrance examination, set by central examiners and answered by the boys at the usual centres of examination; such papers being sent down to Calcutta and marked by paid examiners in the usual way.

(2)—By an inspection of the boys' drawings, plans, and survey work during the season, a report of each survey student's work, certified by the inspector, being sent in by the head-master, together with the specimen plans, field books, and drawings.

The survey scholarships would be awarded to the boys who, having passed the entrance examination, had done best in surveying and drawing at each school. In order to secure that the survey scholarships may not fall to the least capable boys, we recommend that any lad who may win a survey scholarship and a general educational scholarship be allowed to hold both.

We are quite aware that this plan of allotting junior scholarships for surveying is not scientific; and further, it does not secure that the successful scholar shall continue his technical studies. But we recommend this plan as an *ad interim* arrangement. We think that the scheme sketched above should not be brought into operation till the entrance examination of 1873. Students now in the entrance class at zillah schools will have only three or four months to give to survey work before November; they have to devote much time and attention to brushing up their knowledge of English and general subjects, and they could hardly attend survey classes without either overworking themselves or neglecting their other subjects.

18. There remain the minor and vernacular scholarships. The course of study for the minor scholarships already includes a Bengali book on surveying. The maximum mark for the paper in this book is 50 out of a total of about 500 for the whole examination. We would suggest that the maximum mark for surveying be now raised to 100. We further recommend that the same text-book be made one of the subjects for the "vernacular scholarships," and that at the examinations of 1872, marks amounting to one-fifth of the whole be allotted to the paper in this book. It must be remembered, however, that from the year 1873 the University will conduct a new vernacular examination, for which surveying will be an optional subject. It will probably be convenient to fit the Bengal scheme for survey scholarships into the new University vernacular examination.

19. Under the foregoing suggestions the scholarship money awarded to physical and technical science will be—

	Rs.
Special civil engineering scholarships as per budget	7,200
School of Art, ditto ditto	1,200*
Senior scholarships for students who take up the B. course after the F. A. examination... ..	3,700
Sixty-eight five-rupee scholarships for proficiency in surveying and drawing ...	4,080
Total ...	16,180
Tenable for two years ...	2
Total yearly outlay ...	32,360
Add one-fifth share in minor and vernacular scholarships, about ...	6,000
	38,360

We have only to add that if any changes in the scholarship rules, such as we suggest, be finally decided upon, no time should be lost in publishing the details of such changes, and making those details known to all Government and aided schools. At the same time we would note that after the first award the details of the rules for granting survey scholarships might be revised as experience may show to be desirable.

20. We would sum up briefly the suggestions offered in this report thus:—

- (1) We have shown how the cost of colleges and collegiate schools for general education can be kept down to Rs. 5,40,000 this year, and eventually to Rs. 5,15,000.
- (2) We have proposed opening physical science classes at the Presidency College and at either Dacca or some other college at once.
- (3) We have submitted a scheme for six grades of grants to high schools and zillah schools, thus bringing the *net* Government outlay on these schools to Rs. 1,07,400.
- (4) We have proposed to establish drawing and surveying classes at five collegiate, twelve zillah or high, and at several aided schools.
- (5) We have submitted a plan for allotting a proportion of senior scholarships to physical science students, and a share of all other scholarships to lads who may qualify in drawing and surveying.

H. L. DAMPIER.

C. BERNARD.

W. S. ATKINSON.

J. SUTCLIFFE.

H. L. HARRISON.

The 18th April 1872.

No. 227, dated Fort William, the 23rd January 1872.

From—W. S. ATKINSON, Esq., Director of Public Instruction.

To—The Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my explanations on the budget estimate this department, in reply to your No. 78^d dated 9th January.

2. *Berhampūr College*.—Your 2nd paragraph remarks, with disapproval, that I have entered the full establishment for the Berhampūr College in contravention of the orders for its reduction. On this point I would submit that

I particularly explained in my budget, which was framed and sent to Government early in November, that no change had been made in my estimates for this college, because the transfers of officers which were to take place in the present month (January) had not then been settled, and there was no other heading under which I could properly enter their salaries.

The question is one of transfer account simply, and in no way affects the aggregate estimate for colleges, which necessarily provides for the aggregate salaries of all the Principals and Professors now employed in the department.

3. *Government Colleges.*—In your 3rd paragraph it is observed that I have raised the estimate for the colleges from Rs. 5,50,450, the grant of 1871-72, to Rs. 6,05,706, being an increase of Rs. 55,256.

These figures are not the figures shown in my estimate, but they appear to be obtained pretty nearly by adding the proceeds of endowments, &c., as shown in the local fund budget, to the amounts entered by me, which showed only the total of expenditure which remained to be met from fees and assignments from the general revenue after deducting from the gross cost the amount of the said endowments, &c.

My own estimate for 1872-73 for the colleges is Rs. 5,46,140. The corresponding grant for the current year, as reduced by the Lieutenant-Governor, is Rs. 4,90,000; the increase is Rs. 56,140.

4. This increase no doubt requires explanation; and explanations would have been given at length when the budget was sent in had I not been informed that the estimates were to be considered by a Committee, of which I was to be a member, before they were submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor for sanction. I reserved my explanations for this Committee; but your letter having anticipated the meeting of the Committee, I must now explain, in reply, how the increase is accounted for.

5. The grant of Rs. 4,90,000 for the current year was arrived at by the simple process of striking Rs. 1,14,147 from the revised estimate submitted by me, leaving Rs. 5,14,147, which estimate was itself obtained, to meet the probable actual exchequer liability, by calculating very closely the probable actual expenditure, taking into account all possible savings from known vacancies, permanent or temporary. My estimate for the ensuing year was, of course, could not be based, on this gross grant of Rs. 4,90,000 sanctioned for colleges in the budget of the current year, but was framed, as all such estimates are necessarily framed, by the addition of the separate amounts representing liabilities, which are entered item by item, under the different heads of charge.

It accordingly provides for the salaries of all the officers now attached to the colleges, the aggregate of which *has increased by Rs. 14,900*—on account of officers returned from leave and annual increases of graded salaries—*above the aggregate shown in my revised estimate of last year.* And it further provides a sum of Rs. 25,800 *representing four vacancies*, viz. Rs. 21,000 for three vacancies in the list of graded officers, and Rs. 4,800 for one vacant assistant professorship, three of which vacancies were not provided for in my revised estimate of April last.

6. Under this latter head alone will it be possible, so far as I can see, to make any serious reduction.

I entered this sum of Rs. 25,800, which includes the charges actually reduced at Berhampūr, because I understood, both from the budget orders of May 1871 and from other communications made to me, that it was not the Lieutenant-Governor's intention permanently to diminish the number of graded officers sanctioned for the department, but to fill the vacancies with new men possessing the requisite qualifications for giving instruction in the various branches of physical science, which it is now in contemplation to introduce into the curriculum of our colleges.

If I am not mistaken as to this intention, Rs. 18,000 of the above amount will be required for graded officers of the fourth class, and Rs. 4,800 for an assistant professor (at Berhampūr), in the event of the new appointments taking effect from the commencement of the ensuing year.

Should the appointments be delayed, this amount will be susceptible of corresponding reduction.

In any case Rs. 3,000 out of the Rs. 21,000 representing the three vacancies in the fourth class will not now be required, as it provided for the maximum increase of the salary of an officer of the fourth class, which lapses by the retirement of Babú Isan Chandra Banúri, as recently ordered.

Some small reduction also may shortly be practicable in the Sanskrit College as the result of retirements and other changes; but, as at present advised, I cannot take these reductions at a larger sum than Rs. 3,000.

7. Taking then a saving of Rs. 3,000 in the Sanskrit College, a saving of Rs. 3,000 from the salary of Babú Isan Chandra Banúri, and Rs. 22,800 for three vacancies in the fourth class and one vacant assistant professorship, the possible reduction seems to be limited to the sum of Rs. 28,800, except in petty contingent expenditure, where small savings may be practicable.

The deduction of the whole of this Rs. 28,800 from my estimate will reduce the amount to Rs. 5,17,340, of which about Rs. 1,75,000 will probably be covered by fee receipts; but no margin will then be left to provide for physical science instruction, or for the surveying classes mentioned in your 3rd paragraph, in regard to which I have to observe that I was unable to make provision for them in the estimates for two reasons,—*first*, because at the time the budget was prepared I had no data for estimating the probable cost of them; and *secondly*, because the orders of the Financial Department have always been very precise in forbidding all entries in departmental budgets on account of establishments not actually sanctioned.

8. After these explanations, I beg respectfully to represent that *unless salaries are reduced or officers of the department dismissed*, there seems to be no possibility of cutting down the expenditure on colleges to the amount indicated by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. No one can be less pleased than I am to find that the figures representing our liabilities add up to so large a total. I can only submit that I am bound to show these liabilities in my estimates, and I must now leave the facts to be dealt with as Government may please to order.

9. *Government higher class schools*.—In the 4th paragraph of your letter it is observed that I have raised the demand for higher class English schools from Rs. 2,61,561 (which is stated to be the grant for 1871-72) to Rs. 3,04,197 without making any provision for the surveying classes which the Lieutenant-Governor has ordered.

9. On this latter point I have to remark that the surveying classes referred to were only ordered by the Lieutenant-Governor in your No. 3664, dated 9th December. My budget was sent in early in November, and could not have anticipated these orders; but with reference to them I wrote to the Accountant-General on 18th December, informing him that in view of the additional outlay that would be required under them, and which the Lieutenant-Governor had informed me he was prepared to provide for, it did not seem possible to make the reductions which were promised in the budget on the assignments to higher class schools.

10. My budget estimate for these higher class schools is rightly stated to be Rs. 3,04,197, but there is a mistake in the amount given by you as the allotment for 1871-72. The grant passed under this head for the service of the

* See budget orders, dated 30th May 1871.

current year is Rs. 2,73,000* and not Rs. 2,61,561. The estimated increase of *gross expenditure* is therefore Rs. 31,197; but it was explained in making this demand that the estimate was arrived at by taking the aggregate of the actual Government assignments of the schools *as now sanctioned*, and adding to them the estimated receipts from local sources, and it was intimated that the amount of the assignments would be reduced (as ordered by Government in No. 25T, dated 28th October 1871) as soon as the necessary inquiries had been completed.

11. I am not even now in a position to propose definitively what shall be the future assignments of the schools in question; but I may state for the Lieutenant-Governor's information that their assignments, as heretofore sanctioned, amount to Rs. 1,47,927, and that as far as I am at present informed the aggregate of the reductions which the Inspectors consider practicable will bring down this sum to about Rs. 1,26,400.

This will reduce my demand for *gross expenditure* to Rs. 2,82,670, which is Rs. 9,670 in excess of the allowance for the current year; but it must be

remembered that the excess is due to the appropriation of surplus local income to the schools in which it is raised, as now ordered by Government; whereas

* In the Hindu and Hare schools the actual surplus after paying all charges derived from fees alone was in 1870-71 Rs. 8,027.

under the old system such surpluses were absorbed in the general revenue at the end of each official year*.

The demand for *net grants* payable out of State revenue will be reduced by Rs. 21,527. I would propose however, to go a little further than this, and to take credit for a net grant of Rs. 1,25,000 only on account of Government assignments for higher class schools. Beyond this I fear it will be impossible to go without reducing existing salaries or seriously impairing the efficiency of the schools by unduly curtailing their establishments.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor's present order reduces the grant for assignments to less than Rs. 1,00,000, as the fee receipts of last year amounted to Rs. 1,60,252, and this grant is also to include the new expenditure for surveying classes. I think it my duty to represent that very great embarrassment will necessarily be caused if this order is enforced. I believe that with a net grant of Rs. 1,25,000 for assignments we may *eventually* provide for the teaching of surveying in the schools, in addition to the ordinary branches of school education, without further aid from the public revenues; but I am of opinion that this cannot be done immediately, or until our masters are trained to teach simple surveying, along with other subjects, as part of their ordinary duty. But having said thus much, I must leave it to Government to decide on the amount of the provision now to be made for these schools, and shall do my best to carry out the final orders of Government, whatever they may be.

13. *Government Schools other than Higher Class Schools.*—My estimate for all other Government schools, exclusive of higher class schools, is Rs. 2,98,925; in round figures Rs. 2,99,000. The fee receipts in these schools during 1870-71 are reported at Rs. 39,712. If the details supplied by the Inspectors are correct, it may be possible to work with a net grant of Rs. 2,40,000 during the coming year; but I would strongly deprecate the absorption of all fee income not actually needed for bare necessities. Three-fourths of this income is raised in vernacular schools enjoying small allowances from Government, and the money is much wanted for their improvement. In the normal schools there are no fees, and these schools take up Rs. 1,68,866 out of the total grant applied for under this head.

14. *Grants-in-aid, &c.*—My estimate for *grants-in-aid ordinary* is Rs. 4,72,920, for *circle schools and rewards* Rs. 33,120, and for *pathsalas* Rs. 1,30,554, giving a total of Rs. 6,40,194.†

† Rs. 4,000 entered with grants-in-aid in my budget, for payment of examiners, was out of place, and must be transferred to "miscellaneous."

The entry for circle schools and rewards is a fixed sum actually taken up, and may remain unaltered. I would ask to take credit for Rs. 5,00,000 for grants-in-aid ordinary and Rs. 1,60,000 for pathsalas. This will involve an increased grant of Rs. 56,526, viz. Rs. 27,080 for grants-in-aid ordinary and Rs. 29,446 for pathsalas.

I consider that this will be more advantageous than to give the whole of the additional grant to pathsalas, as proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor. The applications for grants-in-aid are very numerous and pressing, and it is very doubtful if anything like so large a sum as Rs. 50,000 can be profitably spent on new pathsalas within the next twelve months.

15. *Scholarships.*—By an oversight the allowance for scholarships was short estimated in the budget for 1870-71. The full amount sanctioned by Government is now applied for. The increase is Rs. 6,240.

16. *Miscellaneous.*—The estimate for miscellaneous items (as corrected by the addition of Rs. 4,000 for examiners transferred from grants-in-aid) is Rs. 34,690 against Rs. 33,500 sanctioned for the current year.

It is made up of allowances sanctioned for many years past, with the addition of Rs. 1,000 lately ordered to be provided on account of the passage allowance of a Gilchrist scholar.

17. In concluding these explanations, I would earnestly solicit that full consideration may be given to the facts I have pointed out, which make it difficult to give effect to the Lieutenant-Governor's instructions as now communicated to me; and if I am still required to reduce my estimates to the figures he has given, I must further ask for detailed instructions as to the precise manner in which establishments or salaries must be used to meet

NT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MAY 29, 1872.

eral districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the week ending Monday, the 20th May 1872.

THE STANDARD SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI, 1871, CONSISTING OF 857368 TOLAHS.

BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		BAJRA.		JOWAR.		GRAM.		SALT.		REM				
Past week ending 13th May 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 20th May 1872.	Past week ending 13th May 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 20th May 1872.	Past week ending 13th May 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 20th May 1872.	Past week ending 13th May 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.						
17.7	...	19.5	19.5	21.4	...	...	...	31.7	29.3	31.7	20.3	30.7	24.2	7.4	7.4	7.4
11.1	11.1	19.1	19.5	18.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.8	22.3	18.6	6.9	6.9	6.9
8.3	6.5	21.4	21.4	21.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.5	20.5	18.6	6.5	6.5	6.5
13	14	19	18	21	...	...	...	23	26	27	24	25	16	8	7	7
13.4	11.1	18.6	18.6	22.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.9	29.8	22.3	7.4	7.4	7.4
18.8	22.3	22.3	22.3	24.02	...	...	...	31.7	31.7	41	27.06	27.06	2.55	7.4	7.4	7.4
12.7	...	18.5	18.5	22.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	34.1	34.1	...	7.4	8.3	...
14.0	7.4	23.3	24.2	19.5	...	...	...	37.3	37.3	37.3	24.2	24.2	18.6	7.8	7.4	7.4
15.3	16.7	22.9	22.9	22.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.1	11.1	15.8	7.9	7.9	...
16.7	18.6	32.8	32.8	23.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.4	16.7	16.7	7.4	7.4	7.2
25.1	29.1	30.7	30.7	33.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.6	18.6	17.7	6.9	6.9	6.9
22.3	24.1	24.2	23.4	27.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.5	20.5	21.4	7.6	7.6	7.6
13.8	15.2	24.1	24.1	22.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.9	18.6	13.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
22.3	23.3	22.9	23.3	25.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.3	22.3	20.9	8.3	8.3	8.5
20.5	22.3	23.3	23.3	21.2	25.5	25.5	25.5	32.6	32.6	29.8	16.7	16.7	14.6	8.2	8.2	7.5
18.7	16.8	28	27.9	10.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.8	18.6	14.9	8.4	8.3	7.4
20.5	16.3	21.7	20.1	18.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.9	7.9	7.9
20.5	19.5	29.8	29.8	23.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.7	18.6	16.7	7.9	8.1	7.9
21.2	16.7	31.7	32.6	21.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.8	17.7	14.9	8.2	8.2	7.8
21.3	24.8	29.8	27.1	33.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.9	14.9	18.6	8.2	7.8	7.4
14.9	12.1	21.4	21.4	14.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.9	14.9	12.1	6.7	7.4	6.5
16.7	16.7	21.2	24.2	20.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.06	13.06	11.1	7.4	7.4	6.5
18.6	20.5	32.6	34.9	23.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.1	16.7	12.1	8.4	8.4	8.1
21.6	15.8	26.9	28.1	26.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.3	26.3	27.9	8.3	8.3	8.3
24.3	14.9	26.1	26.1	31.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.1	12.1	...	8.3	8.3	7.4
25	27	29	29	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	21	25	8	7	7
12.1	13.0	20.5	22.3	24.2	27.9	27.9	27.9	27.9	22.3	20.8	19.5	20.5	15.8	6.7	6.7	6.5
18.6	18.6	22.3	24.2	23.3	...	...	...	26.1	26.1	33.5	13.9	13.0	...	5.5	5.5	5.7
16.7	18.6	24.02	24.02	15.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.7	16.7	17.7	6.9	6.9	6.9
29.8	33.5	37.3	39.1	41.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.4	21.4	22.3	5.7	5.7	5.8
12.1	6.5	14.9	15.8	19.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.4	7.4	11.1	5.5	5.5	6.5
12.1	12.1	16.7	16.7	18.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.5	6.5	6.5
12.1	15.8	26.5	20.5	20.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.4	7.4	7.4	5.5	5.5	5.5
7.4	9.3	18.6	23.3	18.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.2	12.2	8.3	7.4	7.4	7.4
14.9	...	16.7	16.7	...	...	...	...	14.9	...	...	12.1	12.1	...	5.5	7.5	...
10.2	11.1	14.9	13.9	13.06	...	...	...	37.3	41.9	39.9	8.3	9.3	10.2	6.5	6.9	7.4
6.5	7.4	10.2	10.2	11.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.4	7.4	7.4	4.1	4.1	4.1

several districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the week ending Monday, the 27th May 1872.

ing 27th May 1872, past week ending 20th May 1872, and corresponding week of 1871.

38	19.5	22.3	23.3	24.2	26.1	46.6	41.9	46.6	46.6	41.9	46.6	22.3	17.7	20.5	7.4	7.4	7.4
39	14.9	18.6	20.5	18.6	22.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.7	32.6	26.1	7.8	7.8	8.0
40	13.9	13.06	22.3	24.2	33.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.9	27.9	22.3	7.4	8.3	7.4
41	20.9	23.3	24.3	24.3	27.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.1	25.1	22.3	7.8	7.8	7.6
42	16	16.7	20.5	20.5	18.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.6	18.6	16.7	8.8	8.8	8.8
43	14.9	12.1	18.6	18.6	17.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.5	19.5	18.6	9.8	9.8	8.3
44	10.5	18.6	22.3	22.3	22.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.7	10.7	14.9	7.8	7.8	7.8
45	16.4	16.4	18.6	18.6	17.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.0	27.0	22.8	8.4	8.3	7.8
46	17.7	17.4	24.2	24.7	24.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.6	18.6	18.6	8.3	8.3	7.9
47	7.4	7.4	18.6	18.6	18.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.7	18.6	18.6	8.5	8.5	8.1
48	9.3	13.06	25.1	25.1	20.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.2	24.2	...	7.4	7.4	7.9

* Return not received.

† Return defective

Publiced for general information.

H. L. DAMPIER,

Secretary to the Govt. of

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government for the week ending 27th May 1872.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
1	Patna	May 25th	0.5	Very hot	No crops on ground at present.	No return received.
2	Gya	.. 25th	Nil	Fair weather; east winds.	Indigo, cheena, and other crops continue good.	
3	Chumpram	.. 25th	Nil	Fair weather; east and west winds.	The prospects of indigo is favorable; cheena—the early sowings are being cut. Bysakhi cotton—the pods are being picked. Sugarcane and sati dhan have grown up well.	
4	Sarun	.. 25th	Nil	Variable; heavy storms in the morning of Tuesday, accompanied with slight rain.	Crops nil.	
5	Shahabad	.. 25th	0.5	Thermometer— Maximum ... 105 Minimum ... 80 Barometer— Highest reading 29.700 Lowest ditto 29.500	Mornings and evenings cool. Hot during the day; cloudy at times.	Indigo much freshened by recent rains. It is very promising in the Hajee-pore and Tajpore subdivisions. Dhan, moong, and cheena crops are doing well. Mango crop has suffered considerably owing to the late storm.
6	Tirhoot	.. 25th	Nil	Very hot during the week. Rain on the 7th reported, after submission of report of last week at— Soopool ... 1.8 Mudhoopoorah ... 1.50 Banka ... 1.2	Rains much wanted in the sudder sub-division, to enable sowings to be made; crops elsewhere good.	
7	Bhugulpore	.. 25th	Nil	Very hot with occasional storms; high east wind until the last 2 days.	No crops on the ground except indigo, which is very promising up to date.	
8	Monghyr	.. 25th	Nil	Generally warm. It has rained a little in several parts of the district.	Bhodai and aughani crops are still being sown; the plants which have sprung up look well.	
9	Purneah	.. 25th	Nil	Cloudy with occasional signals of wind and little rain	Indigo wants rain badly; south end of district in want of rain, so much so that agricultural operations are suspended in consequence.	
10	Rajmehal	.. 25th	1.38	Cool and stormy in early part of week; warm towards close.	Only sugarcane in ground; prospect fair.	
11	Deoghur	.. 25th	0.65	Very dry and hot; rain much wanted.	Ploughing is going on to a small extent in the south of the district, but elsewhere every thing is at a stand-still.	
12	Nya Doorka	.. 25th	Nil	Very hot indeed and dry.	Nothing to report on.	
13	Godda	.. 25th	Nil	Seasonable	Favorable.	No return received.
14	Pakour	.. 25th	1.70			
15	Jamtara	.. 25th				

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
16	Rajshahye	1872. May 24th	1.42	Heavy rain from north-west at 6-30 A.M. on the 17th. Cool, cloudy day. Heavy fall of rain from south-west, at about 6-30 P.M., on 18th; some lightning. 19th, cloudy weather; dust storm from south-west at 6 P.M. 20th, heavy storm, with continuous lightning and thunder-storm north-west at about 4 P.M.; very breezy night. 21st, hot day; clear sky. 22nd, hot day; a storm threatened at 3 P.M. from north-west. 23rd, hot day.	Ropa and ous crops are now being sown. Rain is required.	
17	Bograh	" 25th	.63	Atmosphere clear and bright; occasional slight rain and close, but not unhealthy.	Satisfactory.	
18	Dinagapore	" 25th	.27	Threatening rain daily; winds variable with great heat. A light shower on Friday with strong wind and thunder and lightning.	There is very little boro dhan grown in this district. The rain has benefited what crop there is. Thermometer— Highest ... 103 Lowest ... 84	
19	Maldah	" 25th	0.99	Cloudy rainy, and at times very hot.	Good. Rainfall during the week has proved beneficial.	
20	Moorshedabad	" 25th	0.33	Generally sultry; slight falls of rain; storm on 20th	Prospects generally good; more rain wanted.	
21	Pubna	" 25th	0.63	Highly favorable	Fair.	
22	Rangpore	" 25th	1.90	Hot and sultry	Good	
23	Burdwan	" 20th	Nil	Very hot	Favorable; wants rain. There has been rain in Calcutta, but more is wanted for ploughing. In Ranee-gunge, cotton and teel are growing well.	
24	Bancoorah	" 24th	.77	Storms with rain on the 18th, 19th, and 20th instant, that on the 20th being rather violent.	There has been sufficient rain during the week. Ploughing is going on, and the sugarcane is doing well.	
25	Beerbhoom	" 25th	0.04	Hotter than last week.	Not yet sown.	
26	Hooghly	" 25th	Nil	Most part of the week clear; at the end of the week cloudy with slight rain.	Boro dhan cut; rain much wanted for sowing ous and aman; and teel, cotton, &c., injured in west of the district for want of rain.	
27	Howrah	" 26th	1.14	Excessively hot; occasional storms with slight falls of rain. No rain in south of district.	Crops on the ground doing well, except in the south of the district, where there has been very little rain.	
28	Midnapore	" 25th	3.24	The weather generally not so hot as last week. There were three tolerable showers during the first 3 days of the week.	Much good has been done by the rain, and ploughing has commenced.	
29	Nuddea	" 25th	2.47	Occasional showers and moderate temperature.	The sowings have almost all been concluded throughout the district, and the prospects are favorable.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
30	Jessore	1872 May 25th	2.01	There have been frequent gales of wind during the week from the north west on Sunday evening, especially at 6 P.M.; there was a furious gale; but though it lasted only a very short time, it was productive of much damage. The prevailing wind has been south & south-east; the average temperature, 84.2; mean height of barometer, 29.457.	Good. The bheel lands in the east of the district will be thrown out of cultivation, but this will not much affect the people, who, except in singularly favorable seasons, do not count on getting these lands sown.	
31	24-Pergunnahs	„ 27th	1.21	Hot with strong wind and a shower of rain now and then. Direction of wind south and south-west and north-east. Mean temperature 88°.	The prospects of the crops are favorable. The recent rain has done much good; and in Diamond Harbour, where there was great want of moisture, ploughing has now commenced. Our sowings are going on, jute is also being sown a small amount of sugar cane is grown to the north-east, and the young plants are thriving.	
32	Dacca	„ 25th	1.10	Fair and dry.	Promising well. The crops are shooting up fast owing to the fine weather.	
33	Backergunge	„ 18th	4.79	Hot and rainy, attended with storms.	Good.	
34	Furcedpore	„ 25th	1.30	Close with a little rain every other day or so.	Fair	General continues
35	Mymensingh	„ 18th	4.8	Cool and showery. Rain on 4 days.	Satisfactory.	
36	Sylhet	„ 18th	8.43	Cool and showery. Maximum reading of therm. for week ... 86° Minimum ditto 71° Mean of highest reading ... 81° Ditto of lowest ditto ... 72.1° Approximate mean of week 76.5°	A little dry weather is necessary, or else there will probably be a bad harvest. The soil and boro crops have all been reaped. A small portion of aman crop has been destroyed by the heavy rain. The prospect of our crop is good.	
37	Cachar	„ 18th	8.62	Cloudy and rainy	Prospects good.	
38	Chittagong	„ 18th	2.6	Rainy and windy	Ploughing has commenced. Prospects for early sowings favorable at present.	
39	Noakhally or Bulloah	„ 18th	8.3	Rainy weather all through the week.	The sowing of the aman dhan is very nearly completed and progressing favorably. A continuation of the recent heavy rains is likely to injure the aman crops sown on low lands. The aman dhan is being sown within the jurisdiction of Begun-gunge.	
40	Tipperah	„ 25th	Nil	Very bright and hot	Good	...
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	„ 18th	6.18	Rainy and sunny.	Prospects of the paddy crops good, but cotton plants have suffered to some extent from the recent heavy rainfalls.	... Slight out of order the sun.
42	Cuttack	„ 27th	1.56	Heavy rain which will do good.	None given.	
43	Balasore	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ret m. n. c. ved.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MAY 29, 1872.

District.	Date of return from each district.	* Rainfall at under Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
Pooree	1872. ... May 18th	Slight shower	Wind set in from southward.	There has been a little rainfall, but not enough for tillage.	
Hazareebaugh	... .. 25th	0.30	Seasonable	Nothing on the ground; rain wanted.	
Lohardugga	... .. 25th	0.98	Hot and stormy; rain has fallen generally throughout the district.	Dhan is being sown in the low lands.	
Maunbhoom	... .. 25th	1.90	Showery; cool	Sugarcane and early broadcast rice on the ground, which promise well.	
Singbhoom	... .. 18th	.....	Seasonable	Very favorable for sowing	Rainfall return defective.
Durrung	... .. 18th	3.06	Changeable	The heavy rain has facilitated ploughing, and tea is said to be doing well	
Nowgong	... .. 18th	8.56	Heavy rain at and on during the past week; weather unsettled.	The rain good for tea, but not so good for the spring crops	
Seebaugor	... .. 18th	2.55	The weather during the week was warm, damp, and unhealthy.	Crops' prospect satisfactory	
Kamroop	... .. 18th	2.73	Hot and dry, excepting 15, 16, and 17.	Prospects of crops and tea are favorable.	
Luckimpore	... .. 18th	5.45	Heavy rain at night, and close sultry days. Thermometer— Maximum ... 85° Minimum ... 75°	Rice commenced to be sown in the nurseries.	
Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	... .. 18th	2.93	There have been some very heavy showers, but the weather is seasonable.	Good.	
Naga Hills	... .. 11th	1.04	Very severe storms accompanied with heavy rain and high winds, but not with thunder and lightning. Alternately one day hot, close, and muggy, and the next foggy and chilly.	Satisfactory in all respects.	
Julpigoree	... ..	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
Gowalparah	... .. 18th	4.16	Misty, rain, passing showers, drizzling rain, thunder.	No injury is done to as-see crops, although it rained here hard for some time.	
Garo Hills	... .. 18th	3.91	Rainy and windy	Good.	
Darjeeling	... ..	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
Cooch Behar	... .. 18th	4.06	Frequent rain; temperature low for this time of year.	The ons dhan promises well; scarcely anything else on the ground.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th May 1872.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 6th to 13th May 1872.	Rain from 13th May to 19th May 1872.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1872		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
CUTTACK.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Inches Nil	Inches Nil	0.60	19th May 1872.	
	False Point { Jail ...	ditto	0.10	1.38	ditto.	
	Jajipore ...	ditto	Not received	2.40	12th May 1872	
	Kendraparah ...	ditto	ditto	2.27	ditto.	
	Jugatsingapore ...	ditto	ditto	0.95	ditto.	
	Sumbulpore ...	ditto	ditto	1.30	ditto.	
	Balasore ...	Not received	ditto	Nil	14th April 1872.	
	Bhuddruck ...	0.39	1.80	5.68	19th May 1872.	
	Pooree ...	Nil	Nil	3.26	ditto ...	Not received 25th to 31st March.
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Khoordah ...	ditto	0.80	0.98	ditto.	
	Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	Not received	Not received	0.40	21st April 1872.	
	Dispensary ...	0.34	0.05	2.50	19th May 1872.	
	Barhee ...	0.27	0.05	2.40	ditto.	
	Puchumba ...	Not received	Not received	3.63	5th May 1872.	
	Ranchhee ...	0.77	0.50	2.84	19th May 1872.	
	Palanow ...	0.14	0.94	4.43	ditto.	
	Purulia ...	Nil	0.03	3.02	ditto.	
	Cobindpore ...	0.68	0.41	3.91	ditto.	
PATNA.	Chyebassa ...	0.25	Nil	2.42	ditto.	
	Patna (Bankipore) ...	0.80	0.74	3.88	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Jail ...	0.43	0.58	3.90	ditto.	
	Cantonment ...	Not received	Not received	2.86	14th April 1872.	
	Behar ...	0.45	0.45	4.33	19th May 1872.	
	Barh ...	Not received	Not received	2.60	28th April 1872.	
	Gya ...	0.64	0.65	3.99	19th May 1872.	
	Sherghatty ...	Nil	Nil	2.99	ditto.	
	Nowadah ...	ditto	3.00	5.87	ditto.	
BHAUGULPORE.	Arungabad ...	0.52	0.90	4.12	ditto.	
	Chumparan ...	Nil	Not received	3.68	12th May 1872.	
	Bettia ...	1.30	1.20	3.51	19th May 1872.	
	Chuprah ...	0.60	Not received	2.20	12th May 1872.	
	Sewan ...	0.57	0.74	4.18	19th May 1872.	
	Mozufferpore ...	0.54	0.44	2.29	ditto.	
	Durbianganah ...	3.00	1.82	7.64	ditto.	
	Seetamarer ...	0.15	0.42	1.73	ditto.	
	Tajpore ...	0.30	Not received	5.25	12th May 1872	Not received 29th April to 5th May
RAJSHAHYE.	Mudhubani ...	1.00	0.95	5.07	19th May 1872.	
	Hajipore ...	0.50	2.65	0.27	ditto.	
	Arrah ...	0.62	0.75	1.59	ditto.	
	Buxar ...	0.30	0.45	3.54	ditto.	
	Sasseram ...	0.20	Nil	3.41	ditto.	
	Bhuboah ...	Nil	0.10	2.46	ditto.	
	Benares ...	ditto	Not received	2.40	12th May 1872	Not received 22nd April to 5th May
	Blangulpore ...	Nil	Nil	1.95	19th May 1872.	
	Mudheypoorah ...	0.34	0.15	3.05	ditto.	
BURDWAN.	Banka ...	0.90	2.28	5.49	ditto.	
	Sojpool ...	2.40	4.20	8.90	ditto.	
	Monghyr ...	1.72	1.54	4.79	ditto.	
	Jamouee ...	0.03	0.50	3.09	ditto.	
	Begooerai ...	0.80	0.88	5.28	ditto ...	Not recorded 29th January to 3rd February.
	Dooghur ...	0.70	Not received	4.10	12th May 1872.	
	Jamtara ...	0.24	0.85	3.90	19th May 1872.	
	Rajmehal ...	2.00	0.50	4.67	ditto.	
	Pakour ...	Not received	Not received	0.40	4th Feb. 1872.	
BURDWAN.	Nya-Doomka ...	0.69	0.22	3.84	19th May 1872.	
	Purneah ...	0.90	0.93	5.41	ditto.	
	Kishongunge ...	0.35	1.03	4.02	ditto.	
	Arrareah ...	0.66	3.30	5.61	ditto.	
	Rampore Boanleah ...	5.29	1.85	7.14	ditto ...	Not recorded 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Nattore ...	0.06	0.96	4.85	ditto.	
	Bogra ...	0.51	1.92	8.53	ditto.	
	Dinapore ...	1.57	2.47	12.22	ditto.	
	Maldah ...	0.03	3.67	5.58	ditto.	
BURDWAN.	Behampore ...	0.41	0.70	3.76	ditto.	
	Jungipore ...	0.03	1.01	6.36	ditto.	
	Laulbaugh ...	0.22	0.21	6.16	ditto.	
	Jamooakandi ...	Nil	1.05	6.64	ditto.	
	Pubna ...	ditto	0.90	2.75	ditto.	
	Serajunge ...	2.41	2.54	11.01	ditto.	
	Bangpore ...	1.73	2.55	10.82	ditto.	
	Bhowanigunge ...	1.73	4.93	16.03	ditto.	
	Titalya ...	0.91	Not received	5.72	12th May 1872.	
BURDWAN.	Burdwan ...	1.76	1.33	8.40	19th May 1872.	
	Cutwa ...	Not received	Not received	2.62	5th May 1872.	
	Culna ...	1.59	0.51	4.41	19th May 1872.	
	Bood-Bood ...	1.22	Nil	2.14	ditto.	
	Bancoorah ...	0.05	1.76	4.14	ditto.	
	Raneegunge ...	Nil	1.14	5.90	ditto.	
	Sooree ...	0.05	0.05	3.15	ditto.	
	Hooghly ...	0.75	3.47	9.22	ditto.	
	Serampore ...	1.20	1.20	8.78	ditto.	
BURDWAN.	Jehanabad ...	1.08	0.52	10.05	ditto.	
	Howrah ...	0.62	1.09	7.20	ditto.	
	Midnapore ...	0.56	0.67	6.58	ditto.	
	Contai { Dy. Cr. Office ...	0.65	0.98	2.82	ditto.	
	{ Exe. Engr. Office ...	0.05	0.60	3.20	ditto.	
	Gurbetta ...	Nil	1.60	3.60	ditto.	
	Tumlook ...	ditto	0.06	3.52	ditto.	
		ditto	0.79	5.54	ditto.	

DIVISIONS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 6th to 12th May 1872.	Rain from 13th to 19th May 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
PRESIDENCY.	Krisnaghur ...	0.79	Not received	3.04	12th May 1872.	
	Bongong ...	1.20	ditto	3.40	ditto.	
	Ranghat ...	0.40	ditto	2.94	ditto.	
	Meherpore ...	1.51	ditto	7.95	ditto.	
	Chooadangah ...	2.00	ditto	5.70	ditto.	
	Kooshtea ...	1.98	1.80	5.80	19th May 1872.	
	Jessore ...	2.13	1.42	18.40	ditto.	
	Khoolnah ...	3.25	1.15	9.98	ditto.	
	Jenidah ...	2.70	Not received	8.86	12th May 1872.	
	Nurail ...	2.83	ditto	13.28	ditto.	
	Magourah ...	0.73	ditto	5.60	ditto.	
	Bagirhaut ...	2.44	ditto	8.61	ditto.	
	Saugor Island ...	0.10	1.90	3.02	19th May 1872.	
	Calcutta ...	0.58	0.58	6.24	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital ...	1.18	0.28	5.62	ditto.	
	Jail ...	1.18	0.37	5.41	ditto.	
	Barrackpore ...	1.82	0.82	10.11	ditto.	
	Dum-Dum ...	0.53	0.76	0.50	ditto.	
	Baraset ...	1.90	0.30	6.97	ditto.	
	Satkherah ...	1.38	1.70	9.10	ditto.	
DACCA.	Busseerhaut ...	1.47	0.45	7.73	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour ...	0.03	0.80	2.85	ditto.	
	Barripore ...	1.82	Nil	3.02	ditto.	
	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	4.00	1.92	17.37	ditto.	
	Jail ...	0.10	2.30	16.65	ditto.	
	Burrisaul ...	4.71	5.60	17.88	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan ...	3.52	2.15	13.62	ditto.	
	Perozepore ...	1.03	3.24	10.72	ditto.	
	Madaripore ...	6.53	7.82	25.07	ditto.	
	Patookhally ...	Not received	2.89	2.89	ditto.	From 13th May.
	Furzedpore ...	4.07	2.36	10.42	ditto.	
	Goalundo ...	2.06	2.49	10.56	ditto.	
	Mymensing ...	3.30	3.18	12.10	ditto.	
	Jamalpore ...	1.50	3.50	9.55	ditto.	
	Atteah ...	1.62	1.88	10.17	ditto.	
	Kishoregunge ...	7.34	5.45	20.29	ditto.	
	Sylhet ...	6.72	6.60	43.06	ditto.	
	Cachar ...	3.22	7.93	39.87	ditto.	
	Hylakandy ...	5.38	Not received	31.48	12th May 1872.	
	Koyah ...	Not received.	ditto	31.84	5th May 1872.	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	3.70	1.40	0.90	19th May 1872.	
	Jail ...	3.35	1.61	10.65	ditto.	
	Cor's Bazar ...	9.18	Not received	12.73	12th May 1872.	
	Rangamatee Hill ...	7.03	4.97	21.04	19th May 1872.	
	Noakhally ...	0.79	7.31	21.47	ditto.	
	Tipperah ...	5.40	1.41	17.78	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah ...	6.18	4.15	17.04	ditto.	
COCH BEHAR.	Akyab ...	5.60	4.50	12.90	ditto.	
	Cooch Behar ...	1.41	3.95	19.25	ditto.	
	Buxa ...	1.08	3.18	10.55	ditto.	
	Goalparah ...	Not received	Not received	3.73	21st April 1872	Not received 8th to 14th April.
	Dhoobree ...	3.45	10.80	24.70	19th May 1872.	
	Turn (Garó Hills) ...	3.33	Not received	11.93	12th May 1872.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ...	Not received	ditto	3.81	15th April 1872.	
	Hospital ...	0.46	1.68	9.08	19th May 1872.	
	Rungbee ...	Not received	Not received	1.20	28th Feb. 1872.	
	Julpigoree ...	0.84	3.72	16.94	19th May 1872.	
ASSAM.	Boda ...	Nil	5.25	8.53	ditto.	
	Tezporo ...	2.11	4.06	17.02	ditto.	
	Nowgong ...	10.03	5.50	47.38	ditto.	
	Munglodye ...	3.52	Not received	15.89	12th May 1872.	
	Burpettah ...	2.20	ditto	15.43	ditto.	
	Gowhatti ...	3.77	3.27	10.44	19th May 1872.	
	Seebangor ...	2.28	Not received	28.01	12th May 1872.	
	Jorehaut ...	1.18	ditto	21.76	ditto.	
	Golaghat ...	1.64	ditto	15.90	ditto.	
	Nazorah ...	1.18	ditto	17.92	ditto.	
	Debrooghur ...	1.77	ditto	26.58	ditto.	
	Suddya ...	0.87	ditto	22.68	ditto.	
	Shillong ...	2.88	ditto	5.75	ditto.	
SAMSAR.	Cherrapunjee ...	14.19	10.75	71.05	19th May 1872.	
	Jaowai ...	4.18	2.67	18.23	ditto.	
	Samoogoodting ...	Not received	Not received	2.23	14th April 1872.	

W. G. WILLSON,

CALCUTTA,
The 25th May 1872.

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 19th to 25th May 1872.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER		Humidity Sat. = 100	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	May 19th	10	29.732	29.750	89.0	82.8	70	S S W	...	0.58	...	scuds
	16	16	29.619	29.637	83.6	84.7	67	S	...	...	K	...
	20th	10	29.745	29.763	90.3	82.5	69	S S W	...	...	...	b
	16	16	29.681	29.699	98.4	81.4	45	S	...	...	K	...
	21st	10	29.743	29.761	85.5	77.5	63	E by N	...	0.59	CK	...
	16	16	29.607	29.625	92.2	79.4	55	W by N	...	...	C	...
	22nd	10	29.702	29.720	90.0	83.5	74	S W	...	...	C	...
	16	16	29.610	29.628	90.0	77.7	56	W N W	...	...	N	...
	23rd	10	29.692	29.710	90.6	81.0	63	S by W	...	0.1	...	b
	16	16	29.679	29.697	98.3	81.0	44	S S W	...	...	K	...
SAUGOR ISLAND.	24th	10	29.682	29.700	91.5	83.2	68	S by W	...	...	...	b
	16	16	29.580	29.598	91.5	81.5	63	S E	...	...	K	...
	25th	10	29.704	29.722	90.1	84.5	78	S S W	...	0.01	K	...
	16	16	29.578	29.596	91.5	81.4	61	S by E	...	...	K	...
	19th	10	29.738	29.744	89	83	76	S S W	17.2*	0.10	N	b, m, scuds
	16	16	29.637	29.643	89	83	76	S	17.9*	...	N	b, m, scuds
	20th	10	29.766	29.772	90	83	73	S S W	3.9*	...	N	b, m, scuds
	16	16	29.614	29.624	90	81	76	S	8.8*	...	N	b, m, scuds
	21st	10	29.736	29.742	86	77	64	N E	16.4*	0.60	N	v
	16	16	29.628	29.634	90	79	59	W	8.0*	...	C	b
CHITTAGONG.	22nd	10	29.718	29.724	89	83	76	S W	9.1*	...	C	b, scuds
	16	16	29.641	29.607	89	81	69	S S W	13.3*	...	N	b, m, u
	23rd	10	29.715	29.721	90	83	73	S W	12.6*	...	K	m, scuds
	16	16	29.606	29.615	89	84	80	S	13.3*	...	S	m, scuds
	24th	10	29.696	29.702	89	83	76	S S W	11.1*	...	K	m, scuds
	16	16	29.597	29.603	89	83	76	S S W	14.6*	...	N	m, scuds
	25th	10	29.708	29.714	91	84	73	S S W	12.1*	...	K	m, scuds
	16	16	29.595	29.601	90	84	76	S	15.1*	...	N	m, scuds
	19th	10	29.730	29.822	86	82	83	W S W	5.7*	...	K	b, m
	16	16	29.635	29.726	84	82	76	S	13.3*	...	...	b, m
MADRAS.	20th	10	29.712	29.804	87	81	79	Calm	4.1*	...	K	b, m
	16	16	29.561	29.675	83	82	76	S W	9.3*	...	...	b, m
	21st	10	29.668	29.700	86	82	83	W	4.0*	...	C	b, m
	16	16	29.550	29.611	90	82	69	W S W	7.4*	...	C	b, m
	22nd	10	29.640	29.721	90	80	63	Calm	2.4*	...	...	b
	16	16	29.528	29.610	90	82	69	S W	7.9*	...	...	b
	23rd	10	29.615	29.738	90	83	73	S W	4.5*	...	K	b
	16	16	29.550	29.611	88	80	69	W	8.8*	...	CS	b
	24th	10	29.643	29.734	91	82	66	S W	3.5*	...	CS	b
	16	16	29.560	29.651	88	83	80	S W	5.3*	...	CS	b
CUTTACK.	25th	10	29.602	29.753	90	82	69	S W	4.3*	...	K	b
	16	16	29.548	29.639	90	83	73	S W	9.1*	...	...	b
	18th	10	29.820	29.859	92	78	51	S W by S	12*	...	...	b
	16	16	29.700	29.730	88	80	69	S E by S	11*	...	...	b, c
	19th	10	29.822	29.852	91	80	69	W S W	12*	...	...	b
	16	16	29.670	29.709	90	80	63	S S E	11*	...	...	b
	20th	10	29.771	29.801	95	80	49	S W	12*	...	...	b
	16	16	29.616	29.648	93	80	54	S E by S	12*	...	...	b, c
	21st	10	29.712	29.742	97	78	40	W S W	9*	...	...	b
	16	16	29.567	29.617	91	79	56	N W	5*	...	...	b, c
ANKUR.	22nd	10	29.730	29.760	95	77	41	N W	9*	...	...	b
	16	16	29.618	29.648	80	74	59	S E by S	13*	...	...	b
	23rd	10	29.739	29.76	97	77	37	S W	9*	...	...	b
	16	16	29.635	29.665	92	79	54	S E by S	10*	...	...	b
	24th	10	29.728	29.758	99	81	43	W	9*	...	...	b
	16	16	29.610	29.670	90	80	63	S E by S	12*	...	...	b
	25th	10	29.772	29.802	94	79	49	S W by W	10*	...	...	b
	16	16	29.643	29.673	92	81	60	S S E	11*	...	...	b
	18th	10	29.683	29.764	92	81	60	S S W	3.1*	...	...	fair
	16	16	29.500	29.641	97	82	50	S	9.4*	...	...	cloudy
CUTTACK.	19th	10	29.653	29.734	93	82	60	S S W	7.8*	...	...	fair
	16	16	29.537	29.618	100	81	49	S	5.7*	...	...	cloudy
	20th	10	29.650	29.731	95	81	62	S W	5.7*	...	...	fair
	16	16	29.497	29.578	96	82	53	S	9.6*	...	KS, S	u
	21st	10	29.683	29.765	86	78	68	S S E	5.9*	0.40	KS, S	fair
	16	16	29.563	29.644	94	80	52	S S W	7.8*	...	CK	...
	22nd	10	29.658	29.739	94	79	49	W S W	4.0*	...	...	b
	16	16	29.517	29.598	101	80	37	S	3.6*	...	C	...
	23rd	10	29.645	29.726	93	83	64	S S E	3.8*	1.00	...	r, t, l, fair
	16	16	29.556	29.638	88	72	43	W S W	8.6*	...	KS	o, g
ANKUR.	24th	10	29.653	29.744	94	85	67	S S W	5.3*	...	CS	fair
	16	16	29.530	29.611	94	84	54	S	1.5*	...	...	b
	25th	10	29.623	29.704	93	87	77	S	6.1*	...	K	fair
	16	16	29.496	29.577	99	80	41	S S E	8.7*	...	S	u
	19th	10	29.803	29.824	88	80	69	S W	0.2*	...	...	b
	16	16	29.689	29.710	89	81	60	W	2.0*	...	...	b
	20th	10	29.762	29.783	88	82	70	S E	0.4*	...	...	b
	16	16	29.610	29.640	80	82	73	N W	2.5*	...	...	b
	21st	10	29.717	29.748	87	81	76	S E	0.9*	...	...	b
	16	16	29.599	29.629	80	82	73	W N W	4.1*	...	...	b
ANKUR.	22nd	10	29.697	29.718	87	82	70	E S E	0.5*	...	...	b
	16	16	29.599	29.590	88	82	76	W N W	4.0*	...	...	b
	23rd	10	29.661	29.672	88	82	76	W N W	1.5*	...	...	b
	16	16	29.609	29.630	89	81	69	W	8.0*	...	...	b
	24th	10	29.701	29.722	89	82	73	N W	2.2*	...	...	b
	16	16	29.590	29.620	88	83	76	W N W	7.8*	...	...	b
	25th	10	29.739	29.760	89	83	76	W	2.7*	...	...	b
	16	16	29.615	29.636	87	83	83	W	7.0*	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th May 1872.W. G. WILLSON.
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MAY, 29, 1872.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st May 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
May	15th	29.676	96.0	81.0	143.0	88.2	80.6	76.0	0.68	S S W & S by W	1.3	250.1	...	...	Clear and cirrocumuli. Lightning from 7½ to 11 P.M. Thunder from 8½ to 11 P.M. Drizzled at 7½ P.M.
	16th	649	96.5	80.5	141.8	87.4	80.5	76.4	.71	S S W & S	1.4	200.5	0.08	...	Cirri, cirrocumuli, and strati. Thunder, lightning, and slight rain at midnight and 1 A.M.
	17th	648	92.1	77.6	144.0	83.0	77.7	73.4	.72	Variable.	2.0	251.9	...	...	Cirri, cirrocumuli, and cumuli. Thunder from 3 to 5 P.M. Lightning from 8½ to 11 P.M. Drizzled at 4 and 10½ P.M.
	18th	691	90.2	76.0	128.0	82.1	75.8	71.4	.71	W N W, S S W & S W	11.8	170.0	0.58	...	Cumuli and overcast. Strong wind, lightning, and rain from 7½ to 8½ P.M. Thunder at 8 P.M.
	19th	674	94.0	76.5	142.3	85.3	80.0	76.3	.75	S W & S S W	0.3	174.0	...	...	Clear, cumuli, and overcast. Lightning from 7½ to 10 P.M.
	20th	688	98.4	76.4	144.0	85.6	78.1	72.8	.67	W, S, & N W	4.4	184.9	0.50	...	Clear and overcast. High wind from 8½ to 8½ P.M. Thunder and lightning from 5½ to 9 P.M. Slight rain from 6 to 10½ P.M.
	21st	670	92.2	76.5	137.5	84.2	77.4	72.6	.69	Variable.	3.6	180.1	...	...	Overcast, cirrocumuli, and cirri. High wind at 2½ A.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four-hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer, 70 feet, 10 inches, above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	22.4
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	98.4
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	95.0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.70
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	.077
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st	by lower rain gauge	1.25
	by anemometer gauge	0.98
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...	1.05
Ditto between the 1st January and the 21st May	...	6.91
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...	8.82

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 27th May 1872.

**Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken
at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of
April 1872.**

LATITUDE 22° 33' 1" north. Longitude 88° 20' 34" east. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea-level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.

	Inches.		
Mean height of the barometer for the month	29·760
Max. height of the barometer occurred at 10 A.M. on the 1st	30·030
Min. height of the barometer occurred at 4 P.M. on the 25th	29·519
<i>Extreme range</i> of the barometer during the month	0·511
Mean of the daily max. pressures	29·831
Ditto ditto min. ditto	29·684
<i>Mean daily range</i> of the barometer during the month	0·147
<hr/>			
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	85·6
Max. temperature occurred at 3 P.M. on the 10th	100·5
Min. temperature occurred at 7 A.M. on the 1st	71·5
<i>Extreme range</i> of the temperature during the month	29·0
Mean of the daily max. temperature	94·9
Ditto ditto min. ditto	78·3
<i>Mean daily range</i> of the temperature during the month	16·6
<hr/>			
•Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	77·7
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	7·9
Computed mean dew-point for the month	72·2
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	13·4
			Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	0·781
			Troy grain.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	8·33
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	4·43
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity	0·65
			Inches.
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	142·3
			Inches.
Rained ten days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	0·73
Total amount of rain during the month	1·83
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the Anemometer during	} 1·36
the month	
Prevailing direction of the wind	S. S. W., S. by W. & S.

* Height 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 27th May 1872.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MAY, 29, 1872.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY--MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th May 1872, on 1,281 miles open.

COACHING TRAFFIC.										MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.										Total traffic receipts.
			Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.				Weight carried.		Receipts.										
				Rs. As. P.		£ s. d.		Mds. Srs.		Rs. As. P.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.						
Total traffic for the week			120,936	1,74,961 4 10		16,038 2 4		639,394 10		3,23,126 6 3		29,619 18 5		45,658 0 9						
Or per mile of railway				136 9 4		12 10 5				252 3 11		23 2 5		35 12 10						
For previous 17 weeks of half-year			1,779,737	28,51,339 11 3		261,372 16 2		12,081,388 20		65,79,731 0 3		630,612 0 2		892,014 16 4						
Total for 18 weeks,			1,900,693	30,26,301 0 1		277,410 18 6		12,719,782 30		72,02,857 6 6		660,231 18 7		937,672 17 1						
COMPARISON.																				
Total for corresponding week of previous year			107,683	1,30,286 8 5		11,942 18 8		604,940 30		3,79,801 12 7		31,273 8 3		40,216 6 11						
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year				101 13 2		9 6 8				292 3 6		26 15 9		36 2 5						
Total to corresponding date of previous year			1,949,069	29,00,465 6 3		265,875 19 11		11,816,353 20		70,35,180 0 7		644,891 10 0		910,767 9 11						

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY--JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 4th May 1872, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	6,129	16,635 10 2	1,524 18 8	79,031 30	23,659 3 6	2,167 18 9	3,692 17 3
Or per mile of railway ...		74 5 7	6 16 4		105 11 2	9 13 9	16 10 1
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	91,190	281,708 2 10	25,823 5 0	1,181,368 10	343,177 0 6	31,457 17 11	57,281 2 11
Total for 18 weeks ...	97,325	298,343 13 0	27,318 3 8	1,263,400 0	366,827 4 0	33,625 16 8	60,974 0 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,444	11,684 1 11	1,071 0 11	62,612 10	19,214 6 7	1,761 6 5	2,832 7 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...		52 6 4	4 16 1		86 2 7	7 17 11	12 14 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	84,953	298,017 12 2	27,318 5 11	1,036,858 30	308,618 10 0	28,290 0 9	55,608 6 8

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 4th May 1872, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	31,156	18,577 9 6	1,702 18 11	147,727 16	26,342 1 4	2,405 10 6	4,108 9 5
Or per mile of railway ...	199	118 11 3	10 17 8	944 0	167 10 11	15 7 5	26 5 1
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	547,192	355,132 6 9	32,553 16 7	2,178,261 28	400,960 5 8	42,172 3 11	74,720 0 6
Total for 18 weeks ...	578,558	373,710 0 3	34,256 15 6	2,325,992 4	486,302 7 0	44,577 14 5	78,831 9 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	35,722	19,202 1 10	1,760 3 11	108,274 14	21,212 1 3	1,944 8 9	3,704 12 8
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	228	122 11 2	11 4 11	680 0	135 8 7	12 8 6	23 13 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	583,863	336,043 14 3	31,720 13 7	2,372,864 50	499,104 13 10	44,384 12 5	76,555 6 0

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th May 1872, on 1,281 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	110,813	1,67,037 14 1	15,304 6 2	624,655 20	3,26,420 12 6	29,921 18 1	45,316 4 5
Or per mile of railway ...		131 1 7	12 0 4		254 13 1	23 7 2	35 7 6
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	1,900,693	30,26,301 0 1	277,410 18 6	12,719,782 30	72,02,857 6 6	660,231 18 7	937,672 17 1
Total for 19 week ...	2,020,506	31,94,238 14 2	292,865 4 8	13,313,888 10	75,29,278 8 0	690,163 16 8	1 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	105,286	1,24,862 3 2	11,445 14 0	623,270 20	3,69,540 3 1	33,874 10 4	45,330 4 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...		97 9 4	8 18 11		288 13 1	26 9 6	35 8 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,052,855	30,25,327 9 5	277,321 13 11	12,439,650 0	74,04,720 3 8	678,766 0 4	950,087 14 3

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th May 1872, on 223 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles open.

COACHING TRAFFIC.					MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.					Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.					
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.		Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.		£ s. d.		
Total traffic for the week ...	5,938	15,414 2 8	1,412 19 4	77,977 20	22,253 7 9	2,039 18 0	3,152 17 4			
Or per mile of railway		68 14 3	6 6 4		99 7 4	9 2 4	16 8 8			
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	97,525	2,98,343 13 0	27,348 3 8	1,265,470 0	3,66,827 4 0	32,625 16 8	60,974 0 4			
 Total for 10 weeks ...	 103,203	 3,13,757 15 8	 28,761 3 0	 1,311,577 20	 3,80,080 11 0	 35,665 14 8	 64,426 17 8			
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,009	9,511 0 10	671 16 11	70,452 30	19,110 0 7	1,751 16 1	2,623 13 0			
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		42 10 5	3 18 2	.....	85 11 2	7 17 2	11 15 4		
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	89,024	3,07,528 13 0	28,190 2 10	1,107,311 20	3,27,720 3 7	30,041 16 10	58,231 19 8			

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th May 1872, on 156 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	29,083 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,491 8 3	1,786 14 5	148,485 23	27,192 13 2	2,487 3 6	4,273 17 11
Or per mile of railway ...	190	124 8 8	11 8 4	949 0	173 6 0	15 17 10	27 6 3
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	578,558 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,73,710 0 3	34,256 15 6	2,325,992 4	4,86,302 7 0	44,577 14 5	78,834 9 11
Total for 10 weeks ...	608,244	3,93,201 8 6	36,043 9 11	2,474,477 25	5,13,435 4 2	47,064 17 11	83,108 7 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	29,083 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,264 7 5	1,400 18 3	120,040 23	27,673 12 5	2,536 15 2	4,027 13 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	186	103 14 10	9 10 7	805 0	176 13 3	16 4 2	25 14 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	592,916 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,52,308 5 8	33,211 11 10	2,409,905 31	5,16,778 10 3	47,371 7 7	80,582 19 3

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th May 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	111,472	1,79,977 6 11	16,497 18 7	687,545 30	2,77,297 5 0*	25,418 18 5	41,016 17 0
Or per mile of railway ...	110 9 9	110 9 9	12 17 9	.....	216 10 2	19 17 2	32 14 11
For previous 19 weeks of half-year ...	2,929,506	51,94,238 14 2	292,805 4 8	13,348,838 10	75,29,278 3 0	690,183 16 8	982,989 1 4
Total for 20 weeks ...	2,131,978	57,4,216 5 1	309,303 3 3	13,031,384 0	78,06,575 8 0	715,002 15 1	1,024,805 18 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	98,228	1,19,640 1 5	10,967 0 2	615,401 0	3,43,951 3 5	31,528 17 3	42,495 17 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	..	93 8 1	8 11 5	.....	268 13 1	24 12 10	33 4 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,150,873	51,44,967 10 10	288,288 14 1	13,055,031 0	77,48,071 7 1	710,294 17 7	996,583 11 8

* Rs. 5,000 deducted on account of over inclusion in previous week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

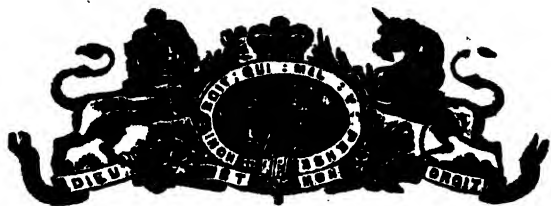
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th May 1872, on 223 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	6,073	17,145 0 2	1,571 12 6	81,977 20	20,607 6 9	1,824 10 3	3,466 2 9
Or per mile of railway ...	70 11 5	70 11 5	7 0 8	.....	92 7 6	8 9 6	15 10 2
For previous 19 weeks of half-year ...	103,263	3,13,757 15 8	28,761 3 0	1,341,377 20	3,80,080 11 9	35,665 14 8	64,426 17 8
Total for 20 weeks ...	109,806	3,30,002 15 10	30,332 15 6	1,423,355 0	4,00,748 2 6	37,500 4 11	67,803 0 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,204 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,968 10 10	913 15 11	61,003 0	17,055 13 2	1,563 9 0	2,477 4 11
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	44 11 3	4 1 11	.....	76 7 9	7 0 3	11 2 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	98,228 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,17,407 7 10	29,103 18 9	1,169,314 20	3,44,785 0 9	31,605 5 10	60,700 4 7

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th May 1872, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	4,786	878 6 9	87 16 10	16,617 20	516 13 3	54 13 8	142 10 7
Or per mile of railway ...	171	81 6 0	3 2 9	595 0	19 8 6	1 19 1	5 1 1
For previous 6 weeks of half-year...	37,994	5,918 6 0	594 16 9	89,853 20	2,678 4 0	267 16 0	862 13 3
Total for 7 weeks	42,727	6,826 12 9	682 13 7	106,501 0	3,223 1 3	322 10 2	1,005 8 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	6,312½	1,023 14 0	162 7 10	14,620 10	528 6 3	32 16 9	195 4 7
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	225	57 15 11	5 16 0	522 0	11 11 8	1 8 5	6 19 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	42,828	8,910 10 0	891 1 4	77,998 50	2,157 8 3	213 15 0	1,104 16 4



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Sickness in the District of Hooghly.

No. 2197, dated Calcutta, the 24th May 1872.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal in the Judl. Dept.
To—The Commissioner of Burdwan.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 267, dated the 16th instant, submitting a report from the Officiating Magistrate of Hooghly on the amount of sickness prevailing in the district, as observed by him during his last tour into the interior.

2. In reply I am to request that you will be so good as to convey to Mr. Pellew the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor for his interesting and thoughtful, though very sad report. His Honor approves of the action taken by the Officiating Magistrate at Moyapore, and of the transfer of the Khanacool dispensary to that place; and accepts the view that even now, in the healthy season of the year, the dispensaries and the relief operations must be kept up, so as to brace the people, if possible, against the anticipated recurrence of fever in October next.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor however notices that there has been considerable delay in submitting the Magistrate's report. Information on so important a matter as the state of the fever-stricken districts of Burdwan cannot be too promptly submitted to Government.

No. 267, dated Burdwan, the 16th May 1872.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of Burdwan.

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Judicial Department.

IN continuation of this office No. 108, dated the 4th March last, I have the honor to forward for the information of Government copy of a letter, No. 150 dated the 28th idem, from the Magistrate of Hooghly, reporting on the health of the district as observed by him personally during his last tour. It will be seen from paragraph 15 of the Magistrate's report that the country round Jehanabad, Moyapore, Gohaut, Singboor, and Kristonagore, has this year been remarkable for the amount of fever. The Khanacool dispensary has been removed to Moyapore, as it was reported that there was little fever at Khanacool. From a report received from the Magistrate, under date the 19th ultimo, it appears that the total number of persons admitted in the Jehanabad dispensary for the first time for medical treatment, during the week ending on the 31st March, was 161, of which 9 were new cases of fever. There was one death during the week. The daily average number of persons who attended the dispensary was 152.12. The total number of persons admitted in the Bally dispensary for the first time for medical treatment during the week was 136, of which 18 were new cases of new fever. There was one death during the week. The daily average attendance was 23.6. The total number of persons admitted in the Moyapore dispensary for the first time for medical treatment, during the week ending the 27th March, was 311, of which 38 were new cases of fever and 273 splenites. There was no death during the week. The daily average number of persons attending the dispensary was 44.

2. I beg also to submit copy of a statement obtained from the Magistrate of Hooghly, showing the dispensaries at present maintained in the district, with the names of the medical officers employed at them. It will be seen that there are now seven dispensaries in the district which are maintained, temporarily, from the epidemic fever relief fund. Two of these, viz. the dispensaries of Kristonagore and Singboor, are in the sub-division of Serampore.

No. 150, dated Hooghly, the 28th March 1872.

From—F. H. ELLIOT, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Hooghly.

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

IN continuation of my No. 82, dated 20th February 1872, I have the honor to report on the health of the district as observed by me personally during my last tour.

2. On the 28th February I left Hooghly and passed through Singboor, where I inspected the dispensary; thence through Bhasooree, where I arrived at about noon, and inspected the dispensary there also. This dispensary was founded by Baboo Bahir Dass Sircar of Peasarab, a rich zemindar, who promised to pay Rs. 50 per mensem for its support, in consideration of which Government supplies instruments and medicines. He was, however, many months in arrears of his subscription, and had omitted to answer reminders from my office. The native doctor complained much of the delay. I therefore took the opportunity of visiting him at his house, which lies a mile or two from the road, and by the threat of immediately closing the dispensary and handing him up to Government, succeeded in obtaining Rs. 600, the amount in arrear, in notes.

3. In the afternoon I crossed the Damoodar and entered the Jehanabad sub-division and stopped for the night in Haringkhola, half way between that river and Jehanabad, where I consulted the local zemindar. At this place I found my camp and the native doctor whom Dr. Thompson had placed at my disposal with his medicines. I had also brought with me Rs. 200 for relief of indigent sick, and some blankets, cloth, and sago.

4. Next morning I visited Moyapore, which is a large village, which has for four years suffered from fever, and which I also visited last year. In this village a tank has been constructed at the expense of Government and Baboo Joy Kissen Mookerjee. The place is however very large, and only a portion of the inhabitants are benefited by this tank. In this village, I found about 5 per cent. of the houses deserted and in various stages of ruin, showing that all their inhabitants had died. Much more numerous were the houses of which portions had been allowed to fall into decay, showing that portions of the family had died. In many houses there were none left but sick children and women: I observed further that almost every one I saw in the village had spleen. I had intended to take the native doctor with me to Jehanabad, but things were so very bad at Moyapore that I ordered him at once to establish a dispensary, temporarily, at Moyapore. For this purpose I went to the aided school, where I found two pupils and three masters. After visiting the greater part of the hamlets which comprise the village and the people who go to the dispensary, I instructed the native

doctor to prepare large quantities of a mixture of rum, quinine, and iron, recommended by Dr. Thompson. I supplied him with blankets, cloths, sago, and Rs. 20 for the purchase of rice and dāl for dieting the patients who were dying of anæmia and emaciation, and went on to Jehanabad, paying a flying visit to Kistohatty on the way.

5. I re-visited Moyapore on the next day, and found the dispensary crowded with patients and the native doctor hard at work.

6. In Jehanabad, Kistohatty, and the neighbourhood, the sickness is somewhat less severe: a large number of people have died in former years and many are still suffering, but sickness has diminished during the healthy months of January and February in a more marked manner than at Moyapore.

7. On Sunday, the 23rd March, I visited Bally. The condition of this place is most lamentable,—very little, if at all, superior to Moyapore. The town was attacked with fever first in the year 1870, when about a fourth of the population perished; since which time it has always suffered severely in the months of September, October, and November. The sickness, as at other places and at Moyapore, is now much diminishing, and will probably continue to diminish for the next three months; but still the number of sick is very great, and all the people appear to be debilitated and splenic. The native doctor here appears to be intelligent and attentive. He had a large daily attendance from Bally itself and the neighbouring villages, and I advanced him Rs. 60 from the relief fund for food and clothing. As I found that he had run into debt to the extent of Rs. 31-8-3 for bazar medicines, I also advanced him this sum from the same fund, to be adjusted when the bills are passed.

8. On the 4th March I inspected Jehanabad and its neighbourhood, the dispensary, &c., and made over Rs. 100 to the sub-assistant surgeon for relief purposes. My instructions, in giving these sums, were to spend them in dieting patients only, cooking the food in the dispensary.

9. On the 5th March I visited Ghattal, returning the next day. I found the new dispensary in good order. The sickness is less in the direction of Ghattal.

On the road between Jehanabad and Ghattal, I observed a good deal of chronic sickness, and found that people went from Dewangunge and other places to attend the Bally dispensary. I inspected Dewangunge on my way back from Ghattal. On the 7th March I was engaged in inspecting the office of the Deputy Magistrate and examining the records of the Income Tax Department, which I had not had time to do before, as I was out all day from Saturday till Thursday. On the 8th I was occupied with the Abkaree settlements, and on the 9th returned to Hooghly, visiting again Moyapore on the way and ordering in the native doctor, who, before he left, made over a supply of mixtures to the school-master for distribution. Having thus described briefly the nature of the inquiries made by me, I beg to offer the following remarks on the sanitary condition of the Jehanabad sub-division.

10. On the whole, I am of opinion that though I visited the sub-division of Jehanabad at a period of the year when fever was rapidly diminishing, yet the condition of the people in certain parts of it was most unsatisfactory.

11. *Thannahs Jehanabad and Gohaut.*—These thannahs form the northern part of the Jehanabad sub-division and adjoin the district of Burdwan. Fever has for the last four years prevailed more or less here, attacking now one village and now another, until at length almost every village has been visited. The first year of the fever in each village has always been marked by exceptional mortality, after which the disease diminishes in violence and becomes chronic and languid. Each year however, in the month of October, there is a perceptible increase in the violence of the symptoms. In last October the outbreak was unusually severe, many new villages were attacked, and villages, such as Moyapore, in which it was supposed to have nearly died out; were attacked almost with the original violence of the disease.

12. In almost all the villages the sequelæ of fever are still plainly evident in the countenances of at least half the population. In every large village moribund cases were to be still found.

13. In Ghattal and Chunderkonah, bordering Midnapore fever had previously been scarcely known, but last October several villages were severely attacked. It is, however, much less severe there than to the north, and the condition of these thannahs more nearly resembles the condition of Bansbarya, Pandooah, and other parts of Hooghly, described in previous reports.

14. In Khanacool there is now little fever. It must be understood that there is no doubt that since December fever has become less in all the thannahs. The cases are now all, or almost all, chronic; but sickness is so widespread in the northern thannahs of the sub-division, and there seems so strong reason to believe that it will be as bad again next year if further measures are not taken, that I can only describe the state of the sub-division as most serious.

15. I consider that efforts ought to be carried on with special vigour at this favorable season of the year to strengthen and improve the condition of the people, and eradicate, if possible, the malaria from their systems. I therefore recommend that all the present dispensaries at Jehanabad and Gohaut should be retained, and that the Khanacool dispensary should be transferred to Moyapore.

I also venture to make the following remarks. The country round Jehanabad and Moyapore is high; the country round Gohaut is high also. In neither of these tracts are there any railroads, nor is there any interference with drainage. The country round Singboor is high also; round Kristonagore it is low, yet all these places have this year been remarkable for the amount of fever.

16. The soil round Bally is sandy; at Jehanabad, clay and sand; at Moyapore, sand with a little clay; at Kristonagore, black clay.

17. In all these places there are good tanks and bad tanks. The Jehanabad people have beautiful river water as well. The prisoners in the lock-up there always drink river water. Yet these circumstances make no difference whatever. These facts confute almost all, I believe, of the theories as yet advanced to account for the fever.

18. I have only observed two facts about the disease which appear unquestionable,—*first*, that the fever is directly induced by exposure to cold (having probably been previously latent in the system,) and hence the great increase of cases in the first cold nights of October and November; *second*, that on first attack on a village it is of a very rapid and mortal type, but rapidly diminishes in violence and dies out, or nearly dies out as a rule, in four or five years in each place, although it seems to be liable to a temporary revival under certain unknown conditions, such as have probably occurred this year.

Report on Sylhet Tea Gardens for the year 1871.

(RESOLUTION.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,—EMIGRATION.

Calcutta, the 30th May 1872.

READ—

Commissioner of Dacca's letter No. 21, dated 20th February, forwarding the inspection reports on Sylhet tea gardens for the year 1871.

READ also—

The half-yearly returns of laborers in Sylhet for the year 1871.

1. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that these are the most satisfactory reports of the condition of laborers on tea gardens that have yet come before him.

* Branch gardens are reckoned as part of the parent garden when both are close together. There are five gardens* in Sylhet, on which there are on the average about 560 laborers. These gardens had, with one exception, been visited by the Inspector twice during the year. The laborers' lines are well kept; the laborers are said to look well and healthy, even though some of them came to their gardens at unhealthy seasons; the condition of the up-country coolies is noted at the Chergola garden only, where they are said to look healthy and well. There were six deaths during the year, all of which occurred on the Puttoreah garden; this garden contains more than half of all the laborers in Sylhet. Twenty-two re-contracted laborers deserted during the year; four laborers were imprisoned during the year. There were no complaints on any of the gardens; and the Inspector found that on no garden were there any arrears of pay due to the laborers.

2. These figures contrast most favorably with similar statistics for the year 1870, thus:—

	1870.	1871.
Average number of laborers during the year	590	560
Deaths during the year	25	6
Laborers imprisoned	1	4
Laborers who deserted	54	22
„ „ imported during the year	65	116
„ „ engaged or re-engaged in Sylhet	333	344

No deaths occurred during the year 1871 on the Cherragaon garden, on which 35 per cent. of the laborers died during the year 1870. The Magistrate of Sylhet has specially reported that he believes the returns now under review are correct; and the Inspector, on his visits to each garden, satisfied himself that the books and registers of laborers were correctly kept; so that there can be no room for doubt but that the Sylhet tea coolies were well looked after, and were very healthy during the year 1871.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor approves the remarks and orders passed by the Inspector and by the Commissioner in regard to the insufficiency of sleeping places and of medicines at two of the gardens.

Agricultural and Horticultural Society at Satkirah.

Extract of a letter from G. GRAHAM, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, No. 318, dated Alipore, the 9th December 1871.

* * * * *

PARA. 9. *Satkirah*.—I have previously given some account of the inundation here, the effects of which were much more serious than those in Baraset. The Echamutty river was the cause of the flood here also. The waters began to rise on the 1st, and between that and the 17th September attained a height of more than seven feet above the usual high water mark. After that date the waters began to subside, but on the 4th October began again to rise, and between that and the 14th attained nearly their former height, after which they began to fall, and by the 31st had completely subsided.

10. The rise was so gradual that the people had time to remove their household property and cattle to places of safety. Two lives only were lost—one, a little girl, at Ballidangah, who fell into some shallow water while her parents were engaged in removing their goods and chattels, whose case I mentioned in my previous report, and one a man who foolishly tried to swim across a strong current near to Goddaghatta.

* * * * *

12. However, I have recently been through a considerable portion of this tract, and I have seen whole plains denuded of their crops. For all this I do not believe there will be any real distress. In that portion where any *ous* crop was grown nearly the whole has been saved, and the people have their *molasses* manufacture and their cold weather crops. These remarks apply to the northern part of the sub-division, where the effects of the inundation were mostly felt. I myself saw most active preparations for the above-mentioned manufacture, and the cold weather crops everywhere looked most promising.

13. Further, the Satkirah Agricultural and Horticultural Society have furnished seeds for the sowing of *boro dhan* and other seasonable crops. Up to the 8th November seed sufficient to sow 2,000 beegahs had been sold or given gratuitously to 600 ryots. The Deputy Magistrate has promised a further history of this Society, which was established in January last. It was instrumental in forming a Flood Relief Committee; and when I was at Satkirah the amount of subscriptions retained in hand to meet any real cases of distress amounted to nearly Rs. 500.

14. I should add that Babu Debnath Chowdry, a resident zemindar here, has provided all his ryots who chose to apply to him with seed, the price of which they are to repay him after the in-coming crops are reaped. This gentleman informed me that the Deputy Magistrate had taken very great trouble in promoting and furthering the operations of the "Flood Relief Committee."

15. In those villages to the south of the sub-division where the *amun* crop was totally destroyed and no *ous* is grown, the people have only to take a few hours' journey in a boat to the cultivated parts of the Soonderbuns, where labor is much required, and they are allowed $\frac{1}{4}$ th part of what they cut. The crops in these parts are most luxuriant this year, and I saw boats crowded with reapers going down to work there.

16. A considerable number of cattle have died; but everywhere on inquiry I was told that the disease had almost entirely ceased. Further, there did not appear to be any unusual amount of fever.

No. 41, dated Calcutta, the 15th January 1872.

From—R. H. WILSON, Esq., Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

To—The Offg. Commr. of the Presidency Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 61R, dated the 14th ultimo, with its enclosure, and in reply to request that you will have the goodness to convey the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor to the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs for his report regarding the condition of his district since the recent heavy inundations, as well as an expression of His Honor's satisfaction at the comparatively slight injury which it has sustained.

2. With reference to paragraph 13 of the Collector's letter, I am to state that the Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction the notice of the assistance given to the ryots by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Satkhira, and that he will await with interest some account of that Association.

3. In the following paragraph His Honor also notices the favorable mention which is made of the Deputy Magistrate in connection with the operations of the Flood Relief Committee.

4. With regard to paragraph 22 of Mr. Graham's letter, I am to observe that the contrast which the conduct of the inhabitants of Goburdangah in not forming themselves into a relief committee affords with the action of the residents of Satkhira, is not creditable to those of Goburdangah.

No. 132, dated Alipore, the 11th May 1872.

From—G. GRAHAM, Esq., Offg. Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs.

To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

IN reply to your No. 97JG, dated the 3rd instant, I have the honor to point out that the report sent up was not that of the Deputy Magistrate of Satkirah, but was prepared by Babu Debnath Roy Chowdry, the President of the Agricultural Society.

2. I mentioned this Society in my report on the inundation which occurred in this district last year, because its members formed the principal support of the Flood Relief Committee.

3. Its history, object, and the work it has done, may be shortly stated as follows.

Babu Debnath Roy Chowdry, the principal resident landholder at Satkirah, had established an institution, called the Bidya Somaj, which comprised an Agricultural Department, in connection with which yearly exhibitions were held. These were discontinued, and the late Deputy Magistrate, Babu Shiva Prosad Sandyal, determined to revive them. An exhibition was held on the 15th January 1871, and at a meeting on the 15th February of the same year the Society was formed, and the President, Secretaries, and Members of the managing committee, chosen.

4. The objects of the Society are stated by Babu Debnath Roy Chowdry to be—To reform the defects of the old system of agriculture as prevalent in these parts; to distribute to the ryots seeds of such things as are not available here; to introduce the cultivation of foreign vegetables and such other things as will prove profitable to the ryot; to give requisite information to farmers on all difficult agricultural questions, and to encourage trade in agricultural produces.

5. The Society hopes to extend its operations, but its means are limited, as at present the donations amount to Rs. 1,000 only. Babu Debnath Roy Chowdry has a garden, which he has placed at the disposal of the Society for two years. Last year American vegetable seeds received from the Agri-Horticultural Society in Calcutta, to which this Society is a subscriber, and various kinds of country vegetables, were tried in this garden and also distributed gratis among the residents in the neighbourhood. Grafts of various sorts of fruit trees, Bombay mangoes, and others, were brought from the Calcutta Society and sold to inhabitants of Satkirah.

6. The fact is that not much has been done, and when I was at Satkirah in November last the garden did not appear to be in a very flourishing state. Possibly with encouragement the Society may increase in importance, and be of substantial benefit to the neighbourhood.

No. 2374, dated Calcutta, the 4th June 1872.

From—H. L. DAMPIER, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Revenue Dept.

To—The Offg. Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 7RG, dated 18th instant, with its enclosure, and in reply to say that the Society has at least done an excellent work in assisting the ryots after the inundations, and the objects which they set before themselves in view to the improvement of agriculture and horticulture are most praiseworthy and excellent.

2. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in contributing Rs. 500 from the provincial funds towards enabling the Society to resume the operations, which must have been hindered by their exertions during the inundation.

3. I am further directed to request that you will communicate to the Society that His Honor will look to its operations with great interest, and will be happy to give it reasonable aid in any measures of thoroughly practical improvement which it may be able to carry out.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE

Prices Current of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned districts of the Lower Provinces

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD SER AS DEFINED IN ACT														
No.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BAJRA.		
		Present week ending 27th May 1872.	Past week ending 20th May 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 27th May 1872.	Past week ending 20th May 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 27th May 1872.	Past week ending 20th May 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 27th May 1872.	Past week ending 20th May 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 27th May 1872.	Past week ending 20th May 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.
1	Patna ...	20.5	20.5	23.3	31.7	31.7	27.9	18.6	17.7	...	...	19.6	21.4	...	...	...
2	Gya ...	18.6	19.5	21.4	31.9	34.9	28.9	11.1	11.1	11.1	19.1	19.1	18.6	...	...	...
3	Chunparan ...	19.5	19.5	23.1	32.4	32.6	32.6	8.3	8.3	0.5	20.5	21.4	21.4	...	...	...
4	Saran ...	18	16	19	29	29	31	14	14	14	19	19	21	...	...	...
5	Shahabad ...	21.0	19.0	25.0	30.0	20.0	32.0	12.0	13.0	12.0	21.0	20.0	24.0	...	...	...
6	Tirhoot ...	+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Bhagalpore...	18.8	18.9	25.4	31.2	31.2	41.1	17.6	18.8	21.2	22.3	22.3	27.08	...	...	...
8	Monghyr ...	22.5	21.4	26.4	38.0	34.2	...	13.2	13.2	13.7	18.0	18.5	21.5	...	...	...
9	Purneah ...	21.1	23.3	19.5	32.6	37.3	21.4	20.5	20.5	24.2	25.1	26.1	28.9	...	...	...
10	Rajmehal ...	19.5	19.5	23.3	37.3	37.3	51.3	16.7	16.7	17.7	19.5	19.5	26.1	28.5	30.3	...
11	Deoghur ...	18.6	18.6	19.5	...	...	...	14.9	14.0	19.5	23.3	23.3	25.1	...	...	...
12	Godda ...	18.6	13.9	22.3	...	...	...	16.7	...	22.3	26.1	26.1	29.8	...	...	...
13	Kajshahye ...	15.7	15.7	20.9	41.9	45.3	45.3	14.9	15.7	16.7	22.3	22.9	25.6	...	...	...
14	Bograh ...	18.1	18.1	15.8	...	...	...	16.7	16.7	18.6	31.7	32.8	28.9	...	...	...
15	Dinagopore ...	13.9	14.9	14.9	19.5	20.5	13.4	23.3	25.1	29.1	27.9	30.7	33.8	...	...	...
16	Maldah ...	19.5	20.5	23.3	41.3	46.6	37.3	23.3	23.3	24.2	27.0	24.2	27.0	...	...	...
17	Fungpore ...	16.7	16.7	16.7	...	...	...	13.9	15.2	13.9	24.1	24.1	20.9	...	...	...
18	Burdwan ...	14.1	14.9	18.6	19.5	19.5	27.9	20.9	21.8	21.8	22.3	22.9	24.2	...	...	...
19	Bancoorah ...	15.1	13.9	18.6	19.5	18.6	19.5	19.3	20.5	22.3	12.1	23.3	24.1	24.7	25.5	...
20	Dacca ...	16.5	18.7	16.8	21.5	21.7	33.6	18.7	19.6	16.8	27.1	28	19.6	...	...	...
21	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.6	18.6	16.3	24.2	24.7	20.5	...	...	...
22	Mymensing ...	16.7	14.9	15.8	...	...	...	19.5	20.5	19.5	29.8	29.8	23.3	...	...	...
23	Sylhet ...	8.3	...	1.1	...	...	...	20.5	20.5	16.7	31.7	31.7	29.5	...	...	...
24	Cachar ...	9.3	9.3	11.4	...	...	...	21.5	21.3	24.8	27.1	29.8	29.8	...	...	...
25	Chittagong ...	14.9	13.0	12.1	...	...	...	15.8	14.9	12.1	21.4	21.4	20.5	...	...	...
26	Noakhully ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.7	16.7	16.7	24.2	24.2	20.5	...	...	...
27	Tippurah ...	12.1	12.1	13.9	...	...	...	18.6	18.6	18.6	32.6	32.6	23.3	...	...	...
28	Hill Tipperah ...	10.5	10.5	...	...	...	...	23.1	23.1	...	37.6	42.2	...	...	...	...
29	Cuttack ...	14.6	14.6	12.1	...	...	...	20.4	20.8	16.7	26.2	26.9	26.1	...	...	...
30	Balasore ...	13.06	13.06	14.9	7.4	7.4	...	14.9	24.2	14.9	26.1	26.1	31.7	...	...	...
31	Poonoo ...	14	16	10	...	...	...	20	20	27	20	29	29	...	...	...
32	Hazarrebaugh ...	17.7	17.7	20.5	23.3	27.9	...	11.1	12.1	13.0	19.5	20.5	24.2	27.9	27.9	...
33	Lohardugga ...	13.0	13.0	14.9	27.9	27.9	...	18.6	18.6	18.6	23.3	23.3	23.3	...	...	...
34	Mannbhoom ...	15.8	15.8	16.7	22.3	22.3	23.3	16.7	16.7	18.1	22.8	24.02	25.8	...	...	...
35	Singhbloom ...	23.3	23.3	20.5	37.3	37.3	33.6	29.8	29.8	33.5	37.3	37.3	30.7	...	...	...
36	Durrang ...	9.3	9.3	8.3	...	...	...	12.1	12.1	6.5	14.9	14.9	19.5	...	...	...
37	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.1	12.1	12.1	16.7	16.7	18.6	...	...	...
38	Seebaugor ...	12.1	12.1	12.1	14.9	14.9	14.9	12.1	12.1	15.8	20.5	20.5	24.2	...	...	...
39	Kamroop ...	18.6	18.6	18.6	3.7	3.7	7.4	7.4	8.3	9.3	18.6	18.6	18.6	...	...	...
40	Lukhinipore ...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Julpigoree ...	9.3	10.2	...	14.9	...	...	7.4	7.4	...	16.7	16.7	...	...	...	...
42	Gowalparah ...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Darjeeling ...	6.5	7.4	7.4	9.3	9.3	6.5	6.5	7.4	9.3	10.2	11.1	...	...	...	...

Prices Current of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned districts of the Lower Provin

Present week ending 3rd June 1872, past week ending 27th May

1	Nya-Doomka	...	16.7	16.7	19.5	...	...	...	18.6	18.6	19.5	23.3	23.3	26.1	40.0	46.6
2	Moorsheadabad	...	17.7	19.9	23.3	...	...	...	15.8	15.8	16.7	22.3	20.5	21.4		
3	Pubun *	...														
4	Beerbhoom	...	18.6	19.5	19.5	23.3	23.3	...	19.5	20.5	22.3	23.7	24.2	27.0		
5	Hooghly *	...														
6	Howrah	...	18.6	17.7	13.9	24.2	23.3	27.9	14.9	14.9	12.1	18.6	18.6	17.7		
7	Midnapore	...	13.9	13.9	15.3	13.0	13.0	14.9	18.6	19.5	18.6	21.1	22.3	23.3		
8	Nudda	...	16.4	16.4	21.1	29.8	29.8	32.3	16.4	16.1	16.4	18.6	17.5	17.5		
9	Jessore	...	18.1	18.1	16.7	20.8	29.8	27.9	16.7	16.7	17.4	24.2	24.2	24.8		
10	24-Vergunnahs	...	16.7	16.7	16.5	18.6	21.2	13.6	7.4	7.4	7.4	16.5	18.6	18.6		
11	Furreedpore	...	21.4	22.8	20.5	32.6	27.1	...	9.3	9.3	13.0	25.1	25.1	20.3		

* Return not received. † Return

CALCUTTA,
The 4th June 1872.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 1st June 1872.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
1872.						
1	Patna	June 1st	Nil	Very hot with west winds.	Crops nil.	Cholera is prevailing in certain parts of the district.
2	Gya	" 1st	Nil	Excessively hot	No crops	
3	Chumparan	" 1st	Nil	Fair weather; east winds; very hot.	Indigo, cheena, and other crops continue good, but rain is wanted.	
4	Sarun	" 1st	Nil	Fair weather; east and west winds.	The prospects of indigo is favorable. Cotton—the pods are being picked; sugarcane, sati dhan, and late cheena have grown up well; there is still moisture in the fields.	
5	Shahabad	" 1st	Nil	Variable; east and west winds; heat excessive; no rain. Thermometer— Maximum ... 111 Minimum ... 83 Barometer— Highest reading 29.658 Lowest ditto 29.530	Crops nil.	Return not received.
6	Tirhoot	" 1st	Nil	Hot and dry during the day; rain is wanted.	Indigo, dhan, moong, cheena, sugarcane, and konni crops continue good. The recent rains at Seetamurhee and Durbhanga sub-division have much improved the state of the crops.	
7	Bhaugulpore	" 1st	Nil	No rain; very hot; strong westerly winds.	In the sudder sub-division, as reported last week, rain is much wanted.	
8	Monghyr	" 1st	.....	Excessive heat with west winds.	Indigo very promising. No other crops on the ground.
9	Purneah	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Rajmehal	" 1st	Few drops only this day.	No rain; the heat most excessive.	Everything suffering from want of rain; where the young dhan has got above ground, it is said to be withering. To the south cattle are said to be suffering much from want of food as there is no grass.	
11	Deoghur	" 1st	Nil	Hot, oppressively so towards close of week.	Sugarcane is getting on fairly, but is likely to suffer if no rain falls within the next few days.	
12	Nya Doomka	" 1st	Nil	Excessively dry and hot. Thermometer in shade— Maximum ... 104 Minimum ... 86	Rain very much wanted; all agricultural operations are at a stand-still; country being scorched up.	Return not received.
13	Godda	" 1st	Nil	Excessively hot; no one remembers having ever experienced such hot weather.	Nothing to report on.	
14	Jamtara	" 1st	Nil	Very hot	Rain required; otherwise favorable.	
15	Rajshahye	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Bograh	" 1st	55	Hot, sultry, and op-	Satisfactory.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sadler Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
17	Dinagapore	1872. June 1st	Nil	Excessively hot during the whole week; scarcely any cloud; a squall at 2 A.M. on Tuesday with rain threatening, but it broke up again. Temperature— Highest ... 103.5 Lowest ... 83	The rain has benefited what crop there is.	
18	Maldah	„ 1st	Nil	Exceedingly hot and dry.	Good.	
19	Moorshedabad	„ 1st	.....	Extremely hot and oppressive.	Fair, provided rain falls soon.	
20	Pubna	„ 1st	.05	Favorable.	Favorable.	
21	Rungpore	„ 1st	.80	Hot and sultry.	Good.	
22	Burdwan	„ 1st	Nil	Very hot	Rain is much wanted for sowing ous and amun crops.	
23	Bancoorah	„ 1st	Nil	No rain; very hot	Rain is very much wanted; ploughing is at a standstill.	
24	Beerbhoom	„ 1st	Nil	Extremely hot; no rain.	Sowing has commenced in places, but more rain is necessary.	
25	Hooghly	„ 1st	29. Drizzling.	Most part of the week clear and hot; there was slight shower of rain on the 29th May 1872.	Amun and ous sown and planted out in parts of districts; in others sown, but not planted out, as the ground is too hard for want of rain.	
26	Howrah	„ 1st	Nil	No rain fell in any part of the district. The heat has been very great.	Want of rain and the extreme heat are injuriously affecting the young paddy and sugarcane, especially in the south of the district.	
27	Midnapore	„ 1st	Nil	Very hot and close	Ploughing is going on to some extent; rain is still very much wanted for the indigo and for the sowing of amun paddy.	
28	Nuddea	„ 1st	Nil	Damp and exceedingly hot.	Most promising.	
29	Jessore	„ 1st	.89	In most parts hot and sultry.	Good.	
30	24-Pergunnahs	„ 1st	Nil	Hot and sultry; more rain wanted all over the district; there were slight showers in Diamond Harbour, Barrackpore, Russirhat, Baraset, and a heavier fall in Dum-Dum and Baranpore. Mean temperature at noon 92°. Direction of wind south-east.	Jute has been sown, and in some places the young plants have germinated; ous sowings have generally commenced; sugarcane plants are thriving; want of rain generally felt.	
31	Dacca	„ 1st	Nil	Very hot; a slight shower on Wednesday.	Good.	
32	Backergunge	„ 1st	Nil	Hot and close	Good.	
33	Furreedpore	„ 1st	Nil	Weather hot, close and oppressive. No unusual sickness of any kind in the district.	Fair.	
34	Mymensingh	„ 1st	Nil	Dry and hot	More rain wanted.	
35	Sylhet	May 25th	1.44	Very hot. Maximum temperature of week 91°; minimum 71°; range 20°; mean of highest readings 89°; mean of lowest readings 74.9°; approximate mean 81.9°.	The dry weather that has now set in will be most beneficial to the crops.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
36	Cachar	May 25th	2.24	Hot and sultry	Prospects very good; ploughing and sowing going on all over the district. The tea crop is not so good as might be wished.	
37	Chittagong	" 27th	Nil	Hot and close	Nothing in the ground yet; ploughing for early sowing going on.	
38	Noakhally or Bulloah	" 25th	Nil	The weather has been very hot and close during the past week.	In Soodharam and Ramgunge linseed and chilies have suffered a little from the rains; the state of the crops in other parts of the district is good. Rain sadly wanted after such excessively dry weather.	
39	Tipperah	June 1st	Nil	Extremely hot	Good weather for the rice crop.	Outbreak of cholera in the sub-division is subsiding.
40	Hill Tipperah.					
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	May 25th	Nil	Sunny	Good.	
42	Cuttack	June 1st	0.72	There has been general rain, but less than at the sudder station.	Ploughing has progressed within the last fortnight, but more rain is urgently required, as the ground is still hard and not in a fit state to be sown. Cultivation is well advanced in Jajpore, but very backward in the rest of the district.	
43	Balasore	" 1st	Nil	Hot; rain in Bhud-druck 2.47.	Good sowing commenced.	
44	Pooree	May 25th	A slight shower on the 21st.	Rain in the district	The rain has not been enough to admit of ploughing.	
45	Hazareebaugh	June 1st	Nil	Very hot	Sowings commenced. Rain much wanted.	
46	Lohardugga	June 1st	Nil	Hot and close	The low land dhan has been sown in some parts and has germinated.	
47	Maunbhoom	" 1st	Nil	Fair and hot	Want of rain is felt and early crops suffering in consequence.	
48	Singbhoom	May 25th	.....	Seasonable, but more rain wanted.	Sowings progressing	Rainfall column defective.
49	Durrung	" 25th	2.46	Changeable	Ploughing going on; tea report contradictory.	
50	Nowgong	" 25th	3.30	Change of weather with the full moon; very hot and sultry.	Crops doing well. Tea ditto.	
51	Seesaugor	" 25th	2.56	The weather was very warm, damp, and unhealthy.	The reports received of our dhan crop and tea crop continue good.	
52	Kamroop	" 25th	1.29	Hot and dry, excepting 19th and 20th.	Prospects of crops and tea are favorable.	
53	Luckimpore	" 25th	.97	Cool, with occasional showers during the first two days of the week; remainder extremely hot and sultry.	Rice commenced to be sown in the nurseries.	
				Thermometer— Maximum ... 95° Minimum ... 85°		
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	" 25th	1.31	Showery but seasonable.	Good.	
55	Naga Hills	" 18th	Nil	Very similar to the previous week.	Crops well up and looking healthy.	
56	Julpigoree	June 1st	1.62	Hot	More rain wanted.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall atudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
57	Gowalparah ...	May 25th	22	Misty; rain—passing showers, thunder, and lightning, and visibility of objects.	It is reported that cheena and kawn crops were greatly injured by the late hail-stones, but no harm was done to paddy plants.	
58	Garo Hills ...	" 25th	81	Windy	Healthy.	
59	Darjeeling ...	June 1st	Nil	Unusually dry and warm.	The crops of the hills are the same as before. The season is still young, and both standing crops and sowings are doing well.	Cholera still clings to some parts of the district, but is on the whole decidedly on the decrease.
60	Cooch Behar ...	May 25th	54	Seasonable	Good Jute sowings have commenced.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th June 1872.H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 13th May to 18th May 1872.	Rain from 20th May to 28th May 1872.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1872		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
CUTTACK.	Outtack { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	2.00	2.80	26th May 1872.	
	Outtack { Jail ...	0.10	2.28	3.66	ditto.	
	False Point ...	Nil	2.81	5.11	ditto.	
	Jajipore ...	0.10	2.90	5.27	ditto.	
	Kendraparah ...	Nil	1.40	2.35	ditto.	
	Jugutsingapore ...	0.40	1.80	3.50	ditto.	
	Sambulpore ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	14th April 1872.	
	Balasore ...	1.80	0.87	0.63	26th May 1872.	
	Bhuddruck ...	Nil	3.61	7.10	ditto.	
	Pooros ...	0.80	0.02	1.00	ditto.	
NAGPORE.	Khoordah ...	0.02	Not received	0.45	19th May 1872.	
	Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	0.05	0.23	2.73	20th May 1872.	
	Hazareebaugh { Dispensary ...	0.05	0.30	2.70	ditto.	
	Burhee ...	Not received	Not received	3.63	5th May 1872.	
	Pachumba ...	0.50	0.19	3.03	20th May 1872.	
	Ranchee ...	0.94	0.64	4.07	ditto.	
	Palamow ...	0.03	Nil	3.02	ditto.	
	Purulia ...	0.11	1.50	5.41	ditto.	
	Gobindpore ...	Nil	Nil	2.42	ditto.	
	Chyebassa ...	0.14	0.05	3.91	ditto.	
PATNA.	Patna (Bankipore) ...	0.68	0.15	4.05	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Jail ...	Not received	Not received	2.80	14th April 1872.	
	Dinapore { Cantonment ...	0.45	1.25	5.58	28th May 1872.	
	Behar ...	Not received	Not received	2.60	28th April 1872.	
	Barh ...	0.05	1.04	5.03	20th May 1872.	
	Gya ...	Nil	0.15	3.15	ditto.	
	Sherghotty ...	3.00	Nil	5.67	ditto.	
	Nowadah ...	0.80	0.50	4.02	ditto.	
	Arungabad ...	Not received	Not received	3.8	12th May 1872.	
	Chumparuan ...	1.20	Nil	3.51	26th May 1872.	
	Bettiah ...	1.70	ditto	2.20	ditto.	
	Chuprah ...	0.74	ditto	4.18	ditto.	
	Sewan ...	0.44	ditto	2.26	ditto.	
	Mozufferpore ...	1.82	ditto	7.64	ditto.	
	Durbhangah ...	0.42	ditto	1.73	ditto.	
	Seetamarce ...	Not received	Not received	6.25	12th May 1872.	
	Tajpore ...	0.95	Nil	6.07	26th May 1872.	
	Mudhubani ...	2.05	ditto	0.27	ditto.	
	Hajipore ...	0.75	ditto	4.50	ditto.	
	Arrah ...	0.45	0.05	3.59	ditto.	
BHAUPUR.	Buxar ...	Nil	Nil	3.41	ditto.	
	Sasaram ...	0.40	0.06	2.52	ditto.	
	Bhuboah ...	Not received	0.80	3.20	ditto.	Not received 13th to 19th May.
	Benares ...	Nil	0.20	2.15	ditto.	
	Bhangulpore ...	0.45	Nil	3.05	ditto.	
	Mudheypoorah ...	2.28	ditto	5.43	ditto.	
	Banka ...	4.20	ditto	8.98	ditto.	
	Soopool ...	1.54	ditto	4.79	ditto.	
	Monghyr ...	0.50	ditto	3.09	ditto.	
	Janooie ...	0.88	ditto	5.28	ditto.	Not recorded 29th January to 3rd February.
	Begooesrai ...	0.50	0.30	4.06	ditto.	
	Deoghur ...	0.85	0.30	4.20	ditto.	
	Janntara ...	0.50	1.70	6.47	ditto.	
	Rajmehal ...	Not received	Not received	0.40	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Pakour ...	0.22	1.38	5.23	26th May 1872.	
RAJSHAHY.	Nya-Doomka ...	0.03	Nil	5.41	ditto.	
	Purneah ...	1.03	ditto	4.02	ditto.	
	Kishengunge ...	3.30	0.03	5.04	ditto.	
	Arrareah ...	1.85	Nil	7.14	ditto.	Not recorded 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Rampore Beaulah ...	0.96	1.29	6.14	ditto.	
	Nattore ...	1.92	0.64	9.09	ditto.	
	Bograh ...	2.17	1.81	14.03	ditto.	
	Dinapore ...	3.07	0.27	5.85	ditto.	
	Maldah ...	0.70	0.09	4.75	ditto.	
	Iserhampore ...	1.91	0.56	6.92	ditto.	
BARDWAN.	Jungipore ...	0.21	0.37	6.53	ditto.	
	Laulbaugh ...	1.05	0.40	7.04	ditto.	
	Jamcookandi ...	0.00	Not received	2.75	19th May 1872.	
	Pubna ...	2.54	0.68	11.69	26th May 1872.	
	Serajgunge ...	2.55	0.25	11.07	ditto.	
	Rungpore ...	4.93	1.90	12.53	ditto.	
	Bhowanigunge ...	2.01	Nil	8.63	ditto.	
	Titalya ...	1.33	1.18	9.58	ditto.	
	Bardwan ...	Not received	Not received	2.62	5th May 1872.	
	Cutwa ...	0.51	ditto	4.41	19th May 1872.	
BARDWAN.	Culina ...	Nil	2.50	4.64	26th May 1872.	
	Blood-Bood ...	1.76	0.17	4.31	ditto.	
	Bancoorah ...	1.14	0.20	5.80	ditto.	
	Raneegunge ...	0.05	0.04	3.19	ditto.	
	Soree ...	3.47	0.04	9.26	ditto.	
	Hooghly ...	1.20	Nil	8.78	ditto.	
	Serampore ...	0.52	1.77	11.82	ditto.	
	Jehanabad ...	1.09	1.49	8.96	ditto.	
	Howrah ...	0.27	0.48	7.06	ditto.	
	Midnapore ...	0.06	Nil	2.82	ditto.	
BARDWAN.	Costai { Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	0.00	0.10	3.30	ditto.	
	Costai { Exe. Engr.'s Office ...	1.60	0.40	4.00	ditto.	
	Gurbetta ...	0.06	1.70	5.22	ditto.	
BARDWAN.	Tumlook ...	0.79	2.76	8.90	ditto.	

DIVISION.	STATIONS.	Rain from 18th to 19th May 1872.	Rain from 20th to 26th May 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
PRESIDENCY.	Krisnaghar	1'96	2'15	7'15	26th May 1872.	
	Boungong	1'16	1'32	5'88	ditto.	
	Banaghat	0'88	3'35	7'15	ditto.	
	Meherpore	0'10	0'95	9'00	ditto.	
	Chooadangah	3'15	1'45	10'30	ditto.	
	Kooshien	1'60	0'52	6'41	ditto.	
	Jessore	1'42	2'88	19'37	ditto.	
	Khoolnah	1'15	1'60	10'98	ditto.	
	Jenidah	2'33	Not received	11'19	19th May 1872.	
	Nurail	5'02	ditto	18'30	ditto.	
	Magoorah	1'41	ditto	7'10	ditto.	
	Bagirhaut	0'70	ditto	9'31	ditto.	
	Saugor Island	1'90	1'50	4'52	26th May 1872.	
	Calcutta	0'58	0'75	6'99	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital	0'26	0'85	6'47	ditto.	
	Alipore { Jail	0'37	1'02	6'43	ditto.	
	Barrackpore	0'82	1'74	11'85	ditto.	
	Dum-Dum	0'76	4'56	11'15	ditto.	
	Baraset	0'30	1'14	8'11	ditto.	
	Satkerah	1'70	2'27	11'37	ditto.	
	Busseerhaut	0'46	0'87	8'60	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour	0'80	0'86	3'71	ditto.	
	Barriore	Nil	2'47	6'39	ditto.	
DACCA.	Dacca { Telegraph Office	1'92	0'16	17'53	ditto.	
	Dacca { Jail	2'30	0'10	16'65	ditto.	
	Burrisaul	5'00	Nil	17'56	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan	2'15	ditto	13'62	ditto.	
	Perozepore	3'24	ditto	10'72	ditto.	
	Madaripore	7'82	ditto	25'07	ditto.	
	Patoakhally	2'89	1'20	4'09	ditto	From 18th May.
	Furreedpore	2'36	1'30	11'72	ditto.	
	Gualundo	2'49	0'48	11'02	ditto.	
	Mymensing	3'18	0'10	12'29	ditto.	
	Jamalpur	8'60	Nil	9'55	ditto.	
	Atteah	1'88	ditto	10'17	ditto.	
	Kishoregunge	5'45	1'05	21'34	ditto.	
	Sylhet	6'69	2'71	49'67	ditto.	
CHITTAGONG.	Cachur	7'83	3'34	43'21	ditto.	
	Hylakandy	0'15	Not received	37'63	19th May 1872.	
	Koyah	6'55	ditto	38'39	ditto	Not received 6th to 12th May.
	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	1'40	Nil	9'90	26th May 1872.	
	Chittagong { Jail	1'61	ditto	10'65	ditto.	
	For's Bazar	4'90	Not received	17'63	19th May 1872.	
	Bangamatee Hill	4'97	Nil	21'04	26th May 1872.	
	Noakhally	7'31	ditto	21'47	ditto.	
	Tipperah	1'41	ditto	17'78	ditto.	
	Brahmunbariah	4'15	0'09	17'73	ditto.	
COOCH BEHAR.	Akyab	4'50	Nil	12'90	ditto.	
	Cooch Behar	3'95	1'28	20'51	ditto.	
	Buxa	3'18	1'38	17'93	ditto.	
	Goalparah	4'14	Not received	15'53	19th May 1872.	
	Duobree	10'80	2'10	26'80	23th May 1872.	
	Tura (Garo Hills)	3'58	0'81	16'32	ditto.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not received	Not received	8'44	30th April 1872.	
	Darjeeling { Hospital	1'68	0'08	10'08	26th May 1872.	
	Rungbee	Not received	Not received	1'20	29th Feb. 1872.	
	Julpigoree	3'72	2'53	19'47	26th May 1872.	
ARUN.	Roda	5'25	Nil	8'53	ditto.	
	Tezporo	4'06	0'84	17'86	ditto.	
	Nowgong	5'40	Nil	47'28	ditto.	
	Munckleye	5'52	Not received	21'41	19th May 1872.	
	Burpettah	3'88	ditto	19'31	ditto.	
	Gowhatty	3'27	ditto	16'44	ditto.	
	Sowmanigor	4'43	ditto	33'34	ditto.	
	Jorshaut	2'92	ditto	21'68	ditto.	
	Golaghat	1'70	ditto	17'69	ditto.	
	Nazeerah	3'81	ditto	21'73	ditto.	
	Debronghur	6'03	ditto	32'61	ditto.	
	Suddya	6'35	ditto	20'03	ditto.	
	Shillong	2'63	1'35	9'73	26th May 1872.	
	Cherrapunjee	10'75	2'99	74'04	ditto.	
	Jaowai	2'67	Not received	18'22	19th May 1872.	
	Samoogoodting	Not received	ditto	2'23	14th April 1872.	

W. G. WILLSON,

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA.
The 1st June 1872.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 26th May to 1st June 1872.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	May											
	26th	10	29.608	29.626	92.5	83.7	68	S by W	...	...	...	b
	16		29.511	29.529	98.0	84.0	54	S	...	...	K, O	b
	27th	10	29.592	29.610	93.3	84.7	60	S	...	...	...	b
	16		29.484	29.502	99.0	86.0	51	SSE	...	...	C	b
	28th	10	29.636	29.654	92.5	84.5	68	SSW	...	...	C	b
	16		29.513	29.531	99.7	81.7	44	WSW	...	...	S	b
	29th	10	29.692	29.710	93.6	84.0	64	S by W	...	...	...	b
	16		29.572	29.590	94.7	82.5	50	SSE	...	...	S, N	b
	30th	10	29.690	29.708	92.6	83.0	61	S by W	...	...	...	b
	16		29.584	29.602	98.0	82.0	48	S	...	...	...	b
	31st	10	29.606	29.624	92.7	82.7	64	S by W	...	...	...	b
	June	16	29.550	29.568	98.4	82.5	48	S	...	...	...	b
	1st	10	29.641	29.660	93.0	82.5	62	S	...	...	...	b
	16		29.601	29.619	95.6	82.3	54	SSE	...	...	...	b
SAVON ISLAND.	May											
	26th	10	29.636	29.642	91	85	77	SSW	15.1*	...	K	m. scuds
	16		29.559	29.561	90	84	76	SSW	13.3*	...	N	m. scuds
	27th	10	29.620	29.626	92	85	73	SW	12.4*	...	K	m. scuds
	16		29.523	29.529	90	85	80	SSE	14.4*	...	KS	m. scuds
	28th	10	29.661	29.657	83	76	71	SW	10.2*	...	N	m. scuds
	16		29.562	29.568	90	85	80	S	12.3*	...	N	m. so. scuds
	29th	10	29.712	29.718	91	84	73	SSW	11.7*	...	K	m.
	16		29.611	29.617	91	84	73	SSW	14.6*	...	...	m.
	30th	10	29.732	29.738	92	83	67	SSW	13.9*	...	N	m.
	16		29.622	29.628	90	84	76	S	15.0*	...	KS	m.
	31st	10	29.690	29.696	91	84	73	SW	11.6*	...	K	m. scuds
	June	16	29.588	29.594	91	84	73	SSW	18.2*	...	KS	m. scuds
	1st	10	29.698	29.704	91	84	73	SSW	16.1*	...	K	m. scuds
	16		29.625	29.631	91	85	77	S	16.2*	...	KS	m. scuds
CHITTAGONG.	May											
	26th	10	29.580	29.671	90	83	73	S	4.4*	...	K	b
	16		29.505	29.596	91	85	77	SW	9.4*	...	K, KS	b
	27th	10	29.560	29.651	91	85	77	S	3.2*	...	K	b
	16		29.476	29.566	95	85	64	SW	11.1*	...	K, KS	b. m
	28th	10	29.621	29.714	81	78	66	WSW	5.8*	...	N	d. s
	16		29.534	29.627	80	77	86	SE	5.3*	0.10	N	d. n. g
	29th	10	29.675	29.766	89	83	76	S	3.1*	...	CK, KS	b
	16		29.577	29.668	90	83	73	NW by N	9.5*	...	K	b. m
	30th	10	29.643	29.774	89	81	69	ESE	5.9*	...	K	b
	16		29.567	29.658	90	82	69	SW	9.1*	...	C	b
	31st	10	29.653	29.744	90	83	73	S	5.7*	...	K	b
	June	16	29.538	29.629	90	83	73	SW	10.1*	...	...	b
	1st	10	29.603	29.754	90	82	69	S	5.3*	...	K	b
	16		29.610	29.701	88	83	80	S	17.1*	...	K, KS	b
MADRAS.	May											
	26th	10	29.705	29.735	97	78	40	W	13*	...	...	bc
	16		29.584	29.618	92	79	64	SE by S	10*	...	...	bc
	27th	10	29.675	29.705	89	77	66	S	11*	...	...	o
	16		29.557	29.547	102	79	33	SW	12*	...	...	c
	28th	10	29.680	29.710	98	79	40	W by S	13*	...	...	c
	16		29.591	29.621	89	78	50	SE by S	4*	...	...	m
	29th	10	29.690	29.720	93	80	54	SSW	9*	...	...	m
	16		29.595	29.625	89	78	50	S by E	12*	...	...	m
	30th	10	29.722	29.752	94	78	46	SW	10*	...	...	e
	16		29.615	29.645	87	77	61	SE by S	13*	...	...	c
	31st	10	29.679	29.709	96	80	47	W by N	9*	...	...	bc
	June	16	29.613	29.643	89	79	62	SE	11*	...	...	b
	1st	10	29.728	29.758	95	80	49	SW by E	9*	...	...	b
	16		29.622	29.652	88	78	62	SE by S	14*	...	...	bc
CUTTACK.	May											
	26th	10	29.630	29.711	94	86	70	S	3.6*	0.60	CS	r. v
	16		29.479	29.560	100	85	52	E	4.4*	...	...	b
	27th	10	29.553	29.634	92	85	70	SE	2.3*	...	CS	...
	16		29.446	29.527	105	81	32	SW	2.5*	...	...	fair
	28th	10	29.593	29.644	94	83	61	SSE	5.2*	...	...	fair
	16		29.468	29.540	101	84	47	S	3.6*	...	CS	...
	29th	10	29.630	29.711	95	82	55	SSW	6.6*	...	K	...
	16		29.530	29.611	97	81	48	S	8.4*	...	...	b
	30th	10	29.683	29.744	93	82	60	SW	8.1*	...	K	fair
	16		29.538	29.619	100	81	41	SSE	7.8*	...	...	b
	31st	10	29.630	29.711	96	82	53	S	8.1*	...	...	fair
	June	16	29.446	29.507	100	81	41	SW	7.9*	...	...	fair
	1st	10	29.620	29.701	95	81	52	S	8.0*	...	...	b
	16		29.545	29.626	94	82	58	S	13.5*	...	K	fair
ARUN.	May											
	26th	10	29.651	29.672	90	86	84	N	9.0*	...	...	b
	16		29.550	29.671	88	86	91	WNW	13*	...	...	b
	27th	10	29.647	29.678	87	86	91	S	2.0*	0.10	...	b
	16		29.575	29.706	88	86	91	SSW	10.0*	...	...	b
	28th	10	29.689	29.710	88	85	95	SSE	...	0.10	...	b
	16		29.602	29.613	88	86	91	SW	0.7*	...	...	b
	29th	10	29.748	29.770	82	81	97	SE	0.4*	0.30	...	b
	16		29.641	29.661	87	85	91	S	1.8*	...	...	b
	30th	10	29.737	29.758	86	79	72	S	0.5*	...	...	b
	16		29.657	29.678	86	85	95	SSW	0.3*	0.50	...	b
	31st	10	29.717	29.738	88	86	91	SE	0.3*	...	...	b
	June	16	29.628	29.649	85	83	91	SSW	0.6*	1.40	...	b
	1st	10	29.723	29.745	80	79	95	SE	1.5*	...	K	b
	16		29.675	29.697	84	82	91	ESE	1.3*	2.20	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st June 1872.W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta,

DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 1872

N.B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperatures, and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Feet.	BAROMETER.				THERMOMETER.										HUMIDITY.				RAINFALL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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		Range.	SOLAR RADIATION.			Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Mean.	MEAN OF				Highest Max.	Monthly range.	Lowest Min.	Day.	Day.	4 hours.			10 hours.	16 hours.	24 hours.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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CALCUTTA—March 1872.

Mean Barometric pressure of 16 years ... 29.859 | Mean temperature of 10 years ... 29.859
 Ditto ditto ... 1872 ... 29.815 | Ditto ditto ... 1872 ... 29.815
 Defect in 1872 ... 0.4 | Excess in 1872 ... 0.4

Mean humidity of 16 years ... 80.6 | Mean humidity of 10 years ... 80.6
 Actual ditto of 1872 ... 83.1 | Actual ditto of 1872 ... 83.1
 Excess in 1872 ... 2.6 | Defect in 1872 ... 2.6

Mean rainfall of 16 years ... 67 | Mean rainfall of 10 years ... 67
 Actual fall in 1872 ... 71 | Actual fall in 1872 ... 71
 Defect in 1872 ... 4 | Defect in 1872 ... 4

CALCUTTA,

The 1st June 1872.

W. G. WILLSON,

Offy. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-Level, with Anemometric results and observations of sky serenity.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.										Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean serenity.
			North.	North-East.	East.	South-East.	South.	South-West.	West.	North-West.	Variable.	Calm.			
Madras	29.836	82.9	0	1	4	33	23	1	0	0	0	0	87 S 30 E	Miles.	...
Vizagapatam	29.891	84.2	0	3	0	10	31	20	54	6	0	0	61 S 54 W	212.7	8.81
Akyab	29.907	78.6	16	4	11	12	3	21	28	26	0	0	34 N 77 W	105.3	8.79
False Point	29.893	81.7	1	4	1	6	8	80	13	8	1	2	72 S 49 W	...	...
Cuttack	29.866	84.1	8	11	10	11	34	33	7	4	5	6	42 S 8 W	85.1	9.15
Saugor Island	29.877	82.8	4	2	2	3	38	58	8	9	0	0	60 S 55 W	208.1	5.59
Chittagong	29.902	79.6	8	3	6	12	20	28	18	9	0	22	83 S 38 W	166.6	7.93
Calcutta	29.866	83.1	2	2	1	4	49	46	18	3	0	0	73 S 30 W	135.7	...
Jessore	29.852	83.5	3	0	1	8	22	45	20	8	0	17	58 S 45 W	91.9	8.31
Dacca	29.850	81.8	4	4	2	13	45	30	4	8	0	9	53 S 15 W	136.3	7.00
Cachar	29.890	76.9	5	10	83	12	10	16	16	5	0	11	19 S 65 E	...	7.48
Hazarroobagh	29.863	82.8	9	2	0	1	7	9	30	60	0	0	74 N 61 W	142.7	8.38
Berhampore	29.846	81.4	10	5	1	3	6	23	34	16	0	20	44 W	70.8	8.66
Gya	29.828	84.1	3	2	4	4	10	14	35	25	0	25	45 S 87 W	95.7	8.44
Patna	29.848	79.9	1	0	0	0	0	0	27	20	0	64	43 N 68 W	130.5	7.89
Monghyr	29.841	80.3	2	5	5	2	2	38	35	20	0	17	53 S 81 W	65.4	8.32
Darjeeling	29.841	73.3	4	5	22	15	7	10	46	13	0	2	22 S 73 W	...	5.44
Gowalparah	29.848	77.2	6	13	6	12	1	9	13	4	0	0	50 N 87 E	141.2	5.69
Shillong	29.815	76.7	11	2	0	0	35	19	22	24	0	11	44 S 69 W	151.1	7.03
Bonaire	29.878	80.4	4	4	2	3	7	10	58	18	0	14	57 N 27 W	86.0	7.94
Roorkes	29.894	75.4	0	7	0	2	0	3	0	33	0	79	25 N 37 W	41.7	8.32

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the corresponding temperatures given in column 17. For stations of above 500 feet elevation, the reduction is made by Dippe's tables as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea-level being taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahr. for every 350 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and the comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The latter is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The mean direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky, a cloudless sky being indicated by 10 and one completely overcast by 0.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st June 1872.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 31st May 1872.

Month.	THERMOMETER.								omputed mean dew- point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Des.			In.						
May	22nd	29.045	90.4	79.0	148.0	84.8	70.1	75.1	0.73	W S W & S W	2.1	104.3	0.12	...		Clear and cumuli. Brisk wind from 4 to 4½ P.M. Thunder at 1 P.M. Slight rain at 4 and 6½ P.M.	
	23rd	28.1	98.3	78.8	142.5	87.3	80.3	75.8	.09	S & S S W	...	143.7		○		Clear and cumuli.	
	24th	26.1	97.8	77.7	144.0	87.7	81.1	77.1	.72	S & S by W	5.8	144.0	0.01	...		Clear, cumuli, and over cast. High wind from 8½ to 9½ P.M. Lightning from 8 to 10 P.M. Thunder and slight rain at 9 and 10 P.M.	
	25th	26.3	95.4	78.5	143.0	86.8	81.3	78.0	.70	S & S by E	..	103.0				Cirrostrati and cumuli Lightning on south- west at 8 P.M.	
	26th	26.2	98.0	83.0	143.5	89.5	83.2	79.4	.73	S S E, S & S by E		201.4				Chiefly clear.	
	27th	25.7	101.3	83.4	147.0	90.6	84.0	80.0	.72	S by E & S	...	184.4				Chiefly cirri.	
	28th	25.8	100.2	84.7	145.0	90.0	83.0	79.7	.70	S & S S W	0.2	190.5				Clouds of different kinds Drizzled at 5½ P.M.	
	29th	26.3	99.0	84.5	143.0	89.9	82.9	78.7	.70	S by W & S	...	203.8				Clear and cumuli.	
	30th	26.0	98.6	81.2	143.5	90.1	82.4	77.8	.68	S & S by W	0.8	182.2				Chiefly clear.	
	31st	26.0	99.5	83.4	144.2	90.0	81.6	76.6	.66	S & S by E	0.8	201.2				Chiefly clear.	

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four-hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet, 10 inches, above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past ten days	...	23.6
The max. temperature during the past ten days	...	101.3
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	93.2
The mean humidity during the past ten days	...	0.71
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.81
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st	... { by lower rain gauge	0.16
	... { by anemometer gauge	0.10
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...	2.40
Ditto between the 1st January and the 31st May	...	7.07
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...	11.22

GOPEENATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 3rd June 1872.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th May 1872, on 156½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total traffic receipts.
	Number of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.		Receipts.			
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Total traffic for the week	30,676½	18,570 8 3	1,702 5 11	141,744 26	26,630 7 10	2,442 19 1	4,145 5 0		
Or per mile of railway	196	118 10 7	10 17 7	906 0	170 3 6	15 12 3	28 9 10		
For previous 19 weeks of half-year *	608,244	3,93,201 8 6	36,043 9 11	2,474,477 26	5,13,435 4 2	47,064 17 11	83,108 7 10		
Total for 20 weeks	638,920½	4,11,772 0 9	37,745 15 10	2,616,222 12	5,40,871 12 0	49,507 17 0	87,253 12 10		
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	37,146½	17,865 7 10	1,637 9 9	90,240 30	20,461 9 4	1,875 12 11	3,513 2 8		
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	237	114 2 4	10 9 3	634 0	130 11 11	11 19 9	22 9 0		
Total to corresponding date of previous year	630,098	3,70,171 13 6	34,849 1	2,509,155 21	5,37,240 3 7	49,217 0 6	84,096 2 1		

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th May 1872, on 28 miles open.

	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	5,039	865 3 3	86 6 5	16,538 0	546 2 3	54 12 2
Or per mile of railway ...	180	30 13 3	3 1 8	591 0	19 8 1	1 19 0
For previous 7 weeks of half-year...	42,727	6,826 12 9	682 13 7	100,501 0	3,225 1 3	322 10 2
Total for 8 weeks ...	47,766	7,690 0 0	769 0 0	123,039 0	3,771 3 6	377 2 5
COMPARISON.						
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	5,392½	1,215 12 6	121 11 7	11,917 20	348 4 3	34 16 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	180	43 6 9	4 6 10	425 25	12 7 0	1 4 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	48,260½	10,126 7 0	1,012 12 11	89,916 10	2,495 12 6	248 11 6

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th May 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

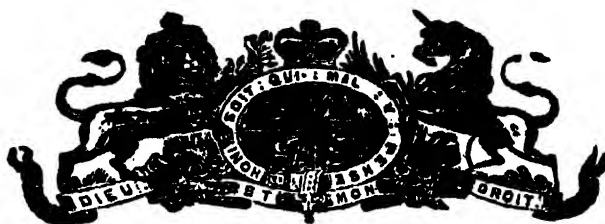
	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	125,802	1,61,220 5 4	14,778 10 7	607,879 20	3,14,742 0 3*	28,851 7 1
Or per mile of railway ...	125 15 3	125 15 3	11 10 11	245 14 3	22 10 10	48,629 17 8
For previous 20 weeks of half-year...	2,131,978	33,74,216 5 1	309,303 3 3	13,931,384 0	78,06,575 8 0	715,002 15 1
Total for 21 weeks ...	2,255,780	35,35,436 10 5	324,081 13 10	14,539,263 20	81,21,317 8 3	744,454 2 2
COMPARISON.						
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	103,633	1,17,047 9 10	10,729 7 3	601,343 10	3,00,568 0 2	27,531 13 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	81 7 8	91 7 8	8 7 9	425 25	234 14 6	21 10 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,254,516	32,62,015 4 8	299,018 1 4	13,740,374 10	80,49,235 0 3	737,846 10 10

* Rs. 5,000 deducted on account of excess inclusion in previous weeks.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th May 1872, on 223½ miles open.

	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	6,508	18,816 6 8	1,724 16 9	68,812 0	18,955 14 0	1,737 12 6
Or per mile of railway ...	100,808	84 3 1	7 14 4	1,223,365 0	84 13 0	7 15 6
For previous 20 weeks of half-year...	100,808	3,30,902 15 10	30,332 15 6	1,423,365 0	4,00,748 2 6	37,660 4 11
Total for 21 weeks ...	116,402	3,49,719 6 6	32,057 12 3	1,492,167 0	4,28,704 0 6	39,297 17 5
COMPARISON.						
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,463	10,780 7 6	983 12 6	52,990 30	14,900 13 6	1,374 19 9
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	48 1 11	4 8 2	.....	67 4 2	6 8 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	97,681½	3,23,227 15 4	30,087 11 5	1,221,305 10	3,59,784 14 3	32,980 5 7



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Returns of Joint-Stock Companies for 1871.

From H. BEVERLEY, Esq., Inspector-General of Registration, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department,—(No. 1617, dated Calcutta, the 2nd May 1872.)

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the information of Government and for publication in the *Gazette*, the returns of Joint-Stock Companies for the year 1871, submitted by the Registrar agreeably to Government order No. 352, dated 15th January 1866.

2. It will be noticed that some of the figures shown in the comparative statistics differ from those submitted by the Registrar in previous years. The Registrar, however, assures me that the present figures may be relied on, and I have myself tested the accuracy of several of them. The history of each company has in fact under my orders been traced back from the very commencement; and though the records of some of the earlier years are incomplete, the figures given are, I believe, as correct as can now be ascertained. It will be observed that more than half the companies registered during the period between 1857 and 1871 have gone into liquidation.

3. There are two points in connection with the working of the Indian Companies' Act during the past year which may fitly be noticed in this place. In the case of the *Surawak Jainee Hindustan Trading and Banking Company, Limited*, it has been laid down by the Advocates-General of Bengal and the Punjab that a company which has been registered under one local Government cannot transfer its office to the jurisdiction of another local Government, "a part of India" under the Act being interpreted to mean a part subject to the same local Government.

4. On inspecting the Registrar's office at the close of last year, I discovered that, following the practice of his predecessor, the Registrar was in the habit of charging fees for acts done by him in his official capacity, for which, as it seemed to me, no fee could legally be charged. Thus the law prescribes that certain documents shall from time to time be filed or recorded by the Registrar, and in certain cases a fee is prescribed for such registration.

But over and above this fee, I found that the Registrar was in the habit of taking a second fee for certifying that the record had been effected. As this procedure appeared to me to be illegal, I referred the matter to the Advocate-General, and a copy of my letter and of his reply is herewith forwarded for the information of Government. Baboo Chunder Mohun Chatterjee's predecessor in this office was the Registrar of the High Court in the original side, and there is therefore every excuse for his having followed that officer's practice without troubling himself to inquire into its legality. As it is, however, the fees under the Companies' Act are very high (twice as high as in England), while the necessity imposed by the law of registering certain of their documents is in itself sufficiently onerous without affording any plea for the illegal levy of unjust dues.

Statement of Joint-Stock Companies Registered in 1871.

Names of Companies.	When registered.	Amount of nominal capital in rupees.
1. Tipperah Loan Office, Limited ..	25th March 1871	20,000
2. Cutlecherra Company, Limited ..	30th May "	2,30,000
3. Adulpore Terai Tea Company, Limited ..	5th June "	1,10,000
4. Watson's Patent Press Company, Limited ..	8th " "	2,40,000
5. Dulcherra Tea Company, Limited ..	19th Sept. "	2,58,000
6. Singell Tea Company, Limited ..	15th Nov. "	6,25,000
7. Indian Terai Tea Company, Limited ..	4th Dec. "	50,000
Total Rs. ..		15,33,000

CALCUTTA,
The 6th January 1872.

C. M. CHATTERJEE,
Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies.

Statement of Joint-Stock Companies Wound up during 1871.

Names of Companies.	When wound up.	Amount of nominal capital in rupees.
1. Borrodaile, Schiller Steam Tug Association, Limited ...	5th July 1871	4,00,000
2. North-East Saw Mills Company, Limited ...	30th Aug. "	2,00,000
3. Bengal Printing Company, Limited ...	4th Sept. "	75,000
4. Bank of Calcutta, Limited ...	14th " "	10,00,000
Total Rs. ...		16,75,000

CALCUTTA,
The 6th January 1872.

C. M. CHATTERJEE,
Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies.

Statement of Joint-Stock Companies existing in 1872.

Names of Companies.		Amount of nominal capital in rupees.
1.	Arcuttepore Tea Company, Limited	3,00,000
2.	Adulpore Terai Tea Company, Limited	1,10,000
3.	Bengal Coal Company, Limited	22,00,000
4.	Burdwan Stone Company, Limited	3,00,000
5.	Bengal Tea Company, Limited	10,00,000
6.	Balasam Tea Company, Limited	2,00,000
7.	Bangalore Bank, Limited	10,00,000
8.	Bengal Uncovenanted Service Medical Hall Association, Limited	50,000
9.	Beerbhoom Coal Company, Limited	12,00,000
10.	Bishnauth Tea Company, Limited	11,00,000
11.	Brunton's Patent Press Company, Limited	6,00,000
12.	Burmah Steam Tug Company, Limited	1,55,000
13.	Bridgman Tea Company, Limited	60,000
14.	Calcutta Docking Company, Limited	12,18,000
15.	Central Cachar Tea Company, Limited	10,00,000
16.	Calcutta Landing and Shipping Company, Limited	2,20,000
17.	Cavery Coffee Company, Limited	1,05,000
18.	Calcutta Central Press Company, Limited	75,000
19.	Chundypore Tea Company, Limited	2,50,000
20.	Calcutta Opera House Company, Limited	40,000
21.	Culteaberra Company, Limited	2,30,000
22.	Dehra Doon Tea Company, Limited	20,00,000
23.	Durrung Tea Company, Limited	5,00,000
24.	Durrabhar Company, Limited	60,000
25.	Dariceling Terai Tea Company, Limited	1,00,000
26.	Delung Company, Limited	20,00,000
27.	Dulcherra Tea Company, Limited	2,58,000
28.	East India Tea Company, Limited	10,00,000
29.	Eastern Cachar Tea Company, Limited	3,50,000
30.	Equitable Coal Company, Limited	8,00,000
31.	Eastern Bengal Indigo Company, Limited	4,00,000
32.	Eastern Steam Tug Company, Limited	1,00,000
33.	Furzedpore Loan Office, Limited	15,000
34.	Great Eastern Hotel Company, Limited	15,00,000
35.	Gouripore Company, Limited	8,00,000
36.	Goosery Cotton Mills Company, Limited	9,20,000
37.	Howrah Docking Company, Limited	8,00,000
38.	Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,—five millions of dollars, equal to	1,12,50,000
39.	India General Steam Navigation Company, Limited	29,00,000
40.	Indian Terai Tea Company, Limited	50,000
41.	Jalapore Cachar Tea Company, Limited	1,60,000
42.	Kunchunpore Tea Company, Limited	5,00,000
43.	Kurseong and Darjeeling Tea Company, Limited	8,00,000
44.	Kuttal Teol Company, Limited	1,00,000
45.	Muttack Tea Company, Limited	4,00,000
46.	Monacherra Tea Company, Limited	8,00,000
47.	Moran Tea Company, Limited	6,00,000
48.	Mudden Haut Tea Company, Limited	1,50,000
49.	Nasmyth's Patent Press Company, Limited	1,80,000
50.	Nutwanpore Tea Company, Limited	4,00,000
51.	New Mutual Tea Company, Limited	1,20,000
52.	Pankabaree Tea Company, Limited	2,50,000
53.	Port Canning Hotel Company, Limited	1,00,000
54.	Ramgurbh Company, Limited	10,00,000
55.	Sarawak Jaine Hindustan Banking and Trading Company, Limited	2,50,00,000
56.	Sylhet Tea Company, Limited	1,50,000
57.	Soom Tea Company, Limited	3,00,000
58.	Scott Thomson and Company, Limited	5,00,000
59.	Singell Tea Company, Limited	6,25,000
60.	Tipperah Loan Office, Limited	20,000
61.	Tukvar Company, Limited	12,00,000
62.	Tirhoot Indigo Company, Limited	9,00,000
63.	Victoria Tea Company, Limited	10,00,000
64.	Wastera Coffee Company, Limited	48,000
65.	Watson's Patent Press Company, Limited	2,40,000
Total Rs.		7,27,59,000

C. M. CHATTERJEE,
Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies.

Comparative Statement showing the Number and Capital of Joint-Stock Companies Registered and Wound up, &c., during the years 1857 to 1872.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	TOTAL.																
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.																
Registered nominal capital ...	2	16,00,000	9	45,05,000	14	78,56,500	12	50,50,500	15	58,45,000	12	53,61,000	55	3,05,20,000	32	1,15,25,000	24	6,16,98,000	10	11,44,000	11	19,50,000	2	11,20,000	3	1,17,00,000	2	4,15,000	7	15,33,000	210	15,22,36,900
Increase of nominal capital ...	...	...	...	2,00,000	...	1,35,000	...	10,62,000	...	8,74,500	...	84,65,500	...	64,72,000	...	14,20,000	...	1,37,46,000	...	10,60,000	...	3,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,000	...	3,38,35,000	
Total ...	2	16,00,000	9	45,05,000	14	81,16,500	12	51,85,500	15	69,07,000	12	62,35,500	55	3,39,55,500	32	1,80,00,500	24	6,31,18,000	10	1,95,90,000	11	29,10,000	2	11,20,000	3	1,20,00,000	2	4,15,000	7	15,73,000	210	16,60,61,900
Deduct capital not paid up ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,73,600	...	1,73,000	...	65,900	...	1,45,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,38,600	
Deduct reduction of capital ...	...	...	...	...	3,00,000	...	2,60,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,85,000	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	3,60,000	...	2,00,000	...	...	...	...	4,73,600	...	1,73,000	...	65,900	...	1,45,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,43,600	
Balance of nominal capital ...	16,00,000	...	45,05,000	...	81,16,500	...	67,67,000	...	...	...	67,35,500	...	3,35,11,700	...	1,78,25,000	...	6,30,53,000	...	1,97,45,000	...	29,10,000	...	11,20,000	...	1,20,00,000	...	3,90,000	...	15,73,000	...	38,46,18,300	
Deduct wound up ...	...	2	1,20,000	...	1	6,00,000	...	3	2,15,000	...	5	4,90,000	...	4	17,84,000	...	8	70,25,000	...	7	33,95,000	...	11	30,06,500	...	20	2,50,30,000	...	15	3,64,25,000	...	18,46,18,300
Deduct transferred to N. W. P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,46,18,300
Deduct transferred to Punjab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,23,900
Deduct transferred to delinquent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,86,000
Total ...	...	2	1,20,000	...	1	6,00,000	...	3	2,15,000	...	8	4,17,84,000	...	8	70,25,000	...	11	20,06,500	...	21	2,52,30,000	...	32	4,17,86,000	...	37	1,20,56,400	...	8	24,06,400	...	11,18,59,300
Balance remaining on the Calcutta Register.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,27,59,000

C. M. CHATTERJEE,
Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies.

1872.				Rs.	As.	P.
February	19th	...	Baboo Doorga Churn Law ...	250	0	0
		...	„ Omesh Chunder Dutt ...	25	0	0
Ditto	22nd	...	„ Chunder Kanto Mookerjee ...	150	0	0
		...	Rajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore ...	1,000	0	0
		...	Baboo Heralall Seal ...	1,000	0	0
		...	Digumber Mitter ...	250	0	0
		...	Haran Chundra Ghosh, of Burd-			
Ditto	23rd	...	wan ...	60	0	0
		...	Gopal Chundra Sen, of Burdwan	5	0	0
		...	Uday Nath Datta, of Nulcheetee	10	0	0
		...	Kalicadas Datta, of Moral ...	20	0	0
		...	Upendra Nath Datta, of Dacca ...	10	0	0
Ditto	24th	...	Rajah Komol Krishna, Bahadoor ...	1,000	0	0
		...	Baboo Nogen Chundra Ghosh ...	25	0	0
Ditto	26th	...	Baboo Jogendranath Sen ...	20	0	0
		...	Baboo Kally Mohun Das ...	50	0	0
		...	„ Annadaprasada Bannerjee ...	25	0	0
Ditto	28th	...	Rajah Poondro Deb Ray ...	25	0	0
		...	Baboo Ramawo Mohun Chowdhry ...	50	0	0
Ditto	29th	...	Koonjo Lal Bannerjee ...	30	0	0
		...	Rai Luchmiput Sing, Bahadoor, of			
March	1st	...	Baluchur ...	500	0	0
		...	Baboo Chuckun Lal Rai ...	1,000	0	0
		...	Mr. Smith ...	25	0	0
Ditto	2nd	...	Rajah Narendra Narain Ray ...	50	0	0
		...	Baboo Kanti Chundra Bannerjee ...	5	0	0
Ditto	6th	...	Gooroo Churn Rai ...	10	0	0
		...	Moonshee Ameerally Khan Bahadoor	150	0	0
		...	Mr. J. P. Morton ...	10	0	0
Ditto	7th	...	Baboo Subul Dass Mullick ...	250	0	0
		...	Brindabun Chunder Roy, of			
		...	Maneerambati ...	500	0	0
		...	Hari Churn Ghosh, of Berham-			
		...	pore ...	4	0	0
		...	Sreemuti Janhubi Chowdhury, of My-			
		...	mensing ...	100	0	0
		...	Baboo Radha Buroda Chowdhury ...	200	0	0
		...	„ Surga Narain Sing, of Bhaugul-			
		...	pore ...	50	0	0
		...	Sreemutty Krishna Sundary Dassee, of			
		...	Bhaugulpore ...	100	0	0
		...	Baboo Amrito Lal Rai, of Chukdigea ...	10	0	0
Ditto	8th	...	Bahadûr Sing and Dhanpât Sing, of			
		...	Azimgunge ...	1,000	0	0
Ditto	11th	...	Baboo Sreenath Roy ...	100	0	0
Ditto	11th	...	Mr. J. Wellam ...	443	8	6
		...	Mr. C. T. Buckland ...	2,000	0	0
March	12th	...	Baboo Nemy Churn Niogee ...	10	0	0
		...	Rajah Narendra Krishna, Bahadoor ...	250	0	0
		...	Baboo Nabakrishna Chatterjee ...	2	0	0
Ditto	13th	...	Ranee Saratsundari Dabee ...	500	0	0
		...	Baboo Behari Lal Dhur ...	5	0	0
Ditto	16th	...	Baboo Jogendra Narain Ghosh ...	50	0	0
Ditto	18th	...	Baboo Kally Krishna Tagore ...	250	0	0
		...	„ Romesh Chundra Mittra ...	25	0	0
		...	Messrs. B. Owen and John Elias,			
		...	zemindars of Satrakha ...	500	0	0
		...	Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee ...	250	0	0
		...	„ Nursing Chundra Mittra ...	10	0	0
		...	„ Shyma Churn Sen ...	0	4	0
		...	Baboo Kally Kumar Datta ...	20	0	0
Ditto	19th	...	Baboo Shib Dass Mohene ..	50	0	0
		...	Cazy Mahomed ...	50	0	0
		...	Baboo Dwarkanath Huzrah ...	5	0	0
		...	„ Hurry Churn Ghosh ...	40	0	0
		...	Moulavi Atabed Hossein ..	15	0	0
		...	Mollah Jossre Mahomed ..	15	0	0
		...	Baboo Moti Lal Sircar ..	5	0	0

1872.			Rs. As. P.		
March 19th	...	Baboo Sreenath Ray ...	5	0	0
		Subscriptions below Rs. 5 aggregating	40	0	0
		Mr. H. L. Dampier ...	50	0	0
		Baboo Mahendra Lal Sircar, M.D. ...	25	0	0
Ditto 21st	...	„ Nogendra Prosunno Mookerjee ..	25	0	0
Ditto 27th	...	„ Dwarka Nath Biswas ...	100	0	0
		Sreemutty Rajessuri Dabee and Baboo			
		Jogendra Narain Rai of Chukdigeo...	2,000	0	0
		Baboo Giris Chundra Rai, of ditto ...	25	0	0
		Madhusudan Rai, of ditto ...	25	0	0
		Kully Dass Rai, of ditto ...	25	0	0
		Mangobind Biswas, of Dughurra	25	0	0
		Hara Chundra Bosu, of „ ...	5	0	0
		Koomood Chundra Rai, of,, ...	10	0	0
		Sreemutty Doseo, of „ ...	30	0	0
Ditto 28th	...	{ Baboo Nabin Chundra Rai, of „ ...	10	0	0
		Purmanunda Rai, of „ ...	5	0	0
		Goluck Nath Banerjee, of,, ...	5	0	0
		Sreeram Basu, of Kulingram ...	20	0	0
		Babu Lal Dutta ...	50	0	0
		Radharaman Biswas... ..	10	0	0
		Sarada Chowdry, of Jaugram ...	20	0	0
		Koonjo Behari Rai, of Chukdigeo	4	0	0
		Villagers of Mowlut ...	40	0	0
		{ Baboo Gora Chund Rai, of Chukdigeo..	25	0	0
April 5th	...	Mahomed Hossein ...	61	0	0
Ditto 8th	...	Baboo Rajendra Lall Mullick, Rai			
		Bahadur	500	0	0
Ditto 12th	...	Mr. T. D. Ingram ...	100	0	0
Ditto 16th	...	Baboo Murali Dhur Sen ...	25	0	0
Total			22,930	12	6

BHUGWAN CHUNDER BOSE,

Offg. Personal Asst. to Commr., for Commr.

BURDWAN COMM'R'S OFFICE,

*The 25th May 1872.***Annual Report of the Ooterparah Municipality.**

No. 284, dated Burdwan, the 29th May 1872.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit in original the annual report with the financial statements of the Municipality of Ooterparah, which have been forwarded to this office by the Magistrate of Hooghly.

2. The report is satisfactory and calls for few remarks. The collections have been promptly and punctually made, which is perhaps the most important point in the working of a municipality, as the existence of any thing like a heavy arrear is always indicative of mismanagement or over-assessment, or of the annoyance of what is popularly termed “dunning.”

3. The municipality has an ample balance in hand to provide for its future wants, and whilst the works which have been necessary for the comfort and health of the people have been carried out, the requisite protection to life and property has been afforded by the municipal police. It is very satisfactory to note that the municipality has been free from the outbreak of any epidemic disease during the year.

4. The census of the town taken through the municipality on 25th January 1872 shows that there were 4,175 inhabitants within the municipal limits. The total annual demand for the municipal tax is Rs. 5,174, so that the personal incidence of taxation is not heavy.*

5. The report and statements will, I presume, be published as usual in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

* It is more than double the average incidence of municipal taxation in the majority of towns in Bengal.

C.

Statement of Literary, Scientific, and Charitable Societies, registered under Act XXI of 1860 during 1871.

Names of Societies.	Date of Registration.
1. Karen Education Society of Toungoo...	12th July 1871.
2. Calcutta Public Library ...	23rd Aug. „

CALCUTTA,
The 6th January 1872.

C. M. CHATTERJEE,
Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies.

Relief Operations in the Fever-stricken Districts of the Burdwan Division.

(RESOLUTION.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,—MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 5th June 1872.

READ—

Letter No. 710F of the 25th May 1872, from the Commissioner of the Burdwan division, submitting a list of subscribers to the Burdwan Fever Relief Fund.

1. The Lieutenant-Governor is gratified to learn that the total amount of subscriptions to the fund in aid of the relief operations in the fever-stricken districts of the Burdwan division has reached Rs. 24,430. His Honor desires that the Commissioner will be good enough to convey the thanks of Government to all subscribers. More than sixty dispensaries as well as twelve food relief depôts were, or are now open daily in the districts of Burdwan and Hooghly; nearly 40,000 people receive medical treatment daily. The dispensaries are still being maintained, though the fever has much abated; for the medical authorities consider the people who have been weakened by this year's fever ought to be braced up by continual treatment against the too probable return of epidemic fever at the end of the rainy season.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner of the Burdwan division for information and guidance, and that the lists of subscribers, with this Resolution, be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

No. 2387.

COPY as above forwarded to the Commissioner of the Burdwan division, who is informed, with reference to paragraph 3 of his letter quoted, that the subscriptions received from the Magistrate of Hooghly,—in fact all subscriptions for the relief of the fever-stricken people of both districts,—should be sent to the Bank of Bengal for credit to the “Burdwan Division Epidemic Relief Fund.”

No. 710F, dated Burdwan, the 25th May 1872.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

WITH reference to the orders contained in your letter No. 1399, dated the 5th April, I have the honor to report that a list of the subscriptions to the Burdwan Fever Relief Fund was received from the Magistrate of Burdwan on the 16th March last. With a view to ascertain the total subscriptions up to date which have been credited to the Burdwan Division Epidemic Relief Fund in the books of the Bank of Bengal, I had to call for the pass-book from the Magistrate of Burdwan and to send it to the Secretary and Treasurer of the

Bank to be written up to date. I now beg to forward a complete list of the subscriptions copied from the pass-book, as it has been received back from the Bank duly written up.

2. The total amount of subscriptions up to date, as entered in the Bank's pass-book, is Rs. 22,930-12-6, whereas the list of subscriptions received from the Magistrate in March last exhibited the total subscriptions as amounting to Rs. 20,170, as there are several new subscriptions which have been subsequently paid.

3. I also beg to submit a separate list of the subscriptions received from the Magistrate of Hooghly, amounting to Rs. 1,355. I have requested the Magistrate to make further efforts to obtain subscriptions, and he has informed me that he has since obtained a few hundred rupees more. I presume that these subscriptions should also be sent to the Bank of Bengal to be credited to the Epidemic Fever Fund.

List showing the Subscriptions to the Fever Relief Fund in the District of Hooghly.

No.	Name of Subscriber and Residence.	Amount of subscription realized.		
		Rs.	As.	P.
1.	Syud Keramut Ally, Mutwallee of Hooghly Imambarah ...	20	0	0
2.	Baboos Joy Kissen Mookerjea and Peary Mohun Mookerjea, Ooturpara ...	1,000	0	0
3.	Baboo Raj Kissen Mookerjea, Ooturpara ...	200	0	0
4.	„ Sumbho Chunder Roy, Jara... ..	30	0	0
5.	„ Soorjee Narain Sing, Bhaugulpore ...	70	0	0
6.	„ Ashotosh Ghose, British Chandernagore... ..	25	0	0
7.	„ Gopec Kissen Gossain, Serampore ...	10	0	0
Total		1,355	0	0

Of the sum of Rs. 1,355 realized on account of the Fever Relief Fund, Rs. 1,320 have already been remitted to the Bank of Bengal; the remainder (Rs. 35) is in hand.

One Rai Luchmeeput Sing, Bahadoor, of Baloochar, in Moorsheadabad, remitted to the Magistrate of Burdwan a sum of Rs. 1,000, of which he has credited to the Burdwan Relief Fund Rs. 500, and to that of Hooghly Rs. 500.

F. H. PELLEW,
Offg. Magistrate.

List showing the Subscriptions to the Fever Relief Fund in the District of Burdwan.

1872.		Rs. As. P.		
January 22nd	...	{ Mackenzie Lyall and Co. ...	250	0 0
		{ Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal .	500	0 0
Ditto 26th	...	{ A Bengali ...	16	0 0
		{ Mr. Frederick R. Hogg ...	50	0 0
Ditto 3rd	...	{ A Sympathizer ...	25	0 0
February 2nd	...	{ Mr. E. G. Dunbar ...	50	0 0
Ditto 9th	...	{ Baboo Aughore Nath Dutt... .	20	0 0
		{ „ Koomar Grish Chunder Singh. .	2,006	0 0
Ditto 10th	...	{ Mr. E. Grey ...	50	0 0
		{ „ E. C. Lewis ...	50	0 0
Ditto 12th	...	{ Captain Wavell ...	10	0 0
		{ Moharani Surnomoyee ...	1,500	0 0
Ditto 16th	...	{ Baboo Jodoonath Ghosedeb... .	5	0 0
		{ „ Jogobundoo Ghose Bahadoor .	5	0 0
		{ „ Khetternath Chatterjee .	10	0 0
		{ „ Ram Churn Seal ...	100	0 0
		{ Omertonath Mitter ...	20	0 0
		{ „ Kally Koomar Koondoo ...	20	0 0
Ditto 19th	...	{ Mr. C. T. Buckland, on account of the subscription from Khajah Abdool Gunee and his son Khajah Ahsunoollah	2,300	0 0
		{ Messrs. Erskine and Co. ...	100	0 0

No. 4, dated Ooterparah, the 25th April 1872.

From—The Honorary Secretary of the Ooterparah Municipality,

To—F. H. PELLEW, Esq., Chairman of the Ooterparah Municipality, Hooghly.

SIR,

IN accordance with the instructions contained in a letter, No. 74, dated 28th ultimo, from the Commissioner of the Burdwan division to your address, forwarded with your memorandum No. 4, dated 4th instant, I have the honor to submit the report on the administration of this municipality, together with the annual cash account and statement of demands, collections, and balances for the year 1871-1872.

2. The aggregate receipts, including the cash balance of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 6,587-12-7½; the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,116-14-8, leaving a cash balance on the 31st March 1872 of Rs. 2,470-14-4½.

3. Of the entire demand Rs. 5,174-13-2½, there was an outstanding balance of Rs. 158-7-1 at the close of the year, of which Rs. 17-7 are to be struck off as irrecoverable.

4. The metalled roads of this town are in good order, requiring petty repairs here and there; and the metalling of a portion of the Chatterjee Street to the east of the Railway, which was incomplete last year, is now completed; the subscriptions for that purpose which were raised last year are in course of realization.

5. All the kutchra roads of this town are also in good order, excepting some requiring petty repairs, which are now in progress.

6. A latrine for the use of the public at Chuck Bally is now under construction by a contractor for Rs. 280, which I have every reason to believe may be opened within a month.

7. A plot of land measuring 2 beegahs and ½ cottah, which was proposed to be taken for depositing night-soil, and of which the public declaration was made, has not yet been taken possession, as its owners have not been compensated as yet.

8. Regarding the sanitary state of this town, I am happy to report that there was no outbreak of any epidemic diseases during the past year, as the town is kept in a cleanly state, and that there was not consequently more mortality than usual.

9. The census of this town, which was taken under the supervision of Baboo Beejoy Kissen Mookerjee on the 25th of January last, shows that the town contains 4,175 inhabitants.

10. I am also happy to report that not a single important case of burglary and theft of any kind has come to my notice since last year, and this is owing to the efficiency of the local police, which did its duty satisfactorily. The head constable, Curralee Churn Banoorjee, who has recently taken leave, deserves some favorable mention.

Statement of Demands, Collections, and Balances of the Ooterparah Municipality for 1871-72.

	Demands.			Collections up to 31st March 1872.			Balances.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
<i>House Rate.</i>									
Balance of unrealized bills on account of 1869-70 ending 31st March 1870	...	1	14	3	1	14	3	.....
Balance of unrealized bills of 1870-71, ending 31st March 1871...	...	1,125	2	4½	1,109	15	4½	*15	3 0
1st q. of 1871-72	...	845	0	0	840	8	10½	4	7 1½
2nd " of "	...	844	0	0	830	7	10½	13	8 1½
3rd " of "	...	844	0	0	825	3	7½	18	12 4½
4th " of "	...	843	12	7	749	4	1½	94	8 5½
<i>Wheel Tax.</i>									
Balance of unrealized bills of 1870-71, ending 31st March 1871...	...	69	12	0	67	8	0	†2	4 0
1st quarter of 1871-72	...	43	12	0	43	12	0	.....
2nd " of "	...	45	12	0	45	12	0	.....
3rd " of "	...	47	0	0	47	0	0	.....
4th " of "	...	45	12	0	36	0	0	9	12 0
Tax on carts	...	22	0	0	22	0	0	.....
Ferry	...	375	0	0	375	0	0	.....
Tax on offensive trades	...	22	0	0	22	0	0	.....
Total	...	5,174	13	2½	5,016	6	1½	158	7 1

* Most of these bills are irrecoverable and recommended to be struck off from the list.

† Exempted by the Vice-Chairman.

			Rs.	A.	P.
Distress warrant fees	...	...	42	12	0
Fines under Act III of 1864	...	...	6	12	0
Cattle fine	...	...	168	0	4½
Proceeds of sale of unclaimed cattle	...	...	28	5	6
Subscription for metalling portion of the Chatterjee Street	...	...	61	0	0
Miscellaneous receipts	...	...	48	7	3
Total	...	...	5,366	11	3

F. H. PELLEW, *Chairman.*

Municipal Improvement Fund of the Municipality of the Town of Ooterparah under Act III of 1864 for the year 1871-72.

RECEIPTS.

			Amount.	Total.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance brought from last account	...	...	.....	1,221 1 4½
House rate	...	...	4,357 6 1½	.....
Tax on carriages and horses	...	...	240 0 0	.....
Tax on carts	...	...	22 0 0	.....
Tax on offensive trades	...	...	22 0 0	.....
Ferry farm tolls	...	...	875 0 0	.....
Fines under Act III of 1864	...	...	6 12 0	.....
Pound, including proceeds of sale of unclaimed cattle	...	...	196 5 10½	.....
Distress warrant fees	...	...	42 12 0	.....
Subscription for metalling portion of the Chatterjee Street	...	...	61 0 0	.....
Miscellaneous receipts	...	...	48 7 3	5,366 11 3
Total	...	...	.....	6,587 12 7

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expenditure of collection	...	...	...	119 3 0
Office establishment	...	...	...	506 7 0
Roads—Constructing metalled road	...	...	...	566 6 3
Repairing metalled roads	...	...	...	40 1 0
Repairing cutcha roads	...	...	...	5 0 0
Watering	...	...	...	49 0 9
Conservancy	...	...	...	659 0 9
Police	...	...	...	1,106 8 9
Local improvement	...	...	...	29 7 9
Chuck Bully Gatrine	...	...	...	175 15 0
Pound	...	...	...	70 0 0
Ferry	...	...	...	187 8 0
Lighting	...	...	...	328 14 0
Iron frame	...	...	...	141 6 0
Miscellaneous...	...	...	...	132 0 0
Total	...	...	...	4,116 14 3
Balance	...	...	...	2,470 14 4½
Total	...	...	...	6,587 12 7½

F. H. PELLEW, *Chairman.*

OOTERPARAH MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
The 25th April 1872.

No. 3508, dated Calcutta, the 10th June 1872.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
To—The Commissioner of Burdwan.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 284, dated the 29th ultimo, and enclosures, and in reply to say that the Lieutenant-Governor considers the annual report of the Ooterparah Municipality for 1871-72 therewith submitted to be very satisfactory. The finances of the place appear to be most flourishing, and the Chairman and Commissioners are deserving of thanks for the way in which they have worked.

2. With reference to the concluding portion of the 4th paragraph of your letter, I am to request that, with the view of enabling the Lieutenant-Governor to judge of the incidence of the tax levied by the Commissioners, you will be so good as to submit a nominal roll of all householders assessed for 1871-72 to the amount of 12 rupees per annum and upwards on account of house rate, with the amount assessed on each; also a return of the number of holdings assessed for that period at rates below 12 rupees per annum, and the total sum assessed upon all this class.

3. I am to request further that you will be so good as to call upon the Magistrate of Hooghly to submit a report on the last paragraph of the letter of the Honorary Secretary to the Municipality, No. 4, dated the 25th April last, to his address, and ask him if he is satisfied that there was not a single theft or burglary within the municipal jurisdiction of Ooterparah during the year under report.

Working of the Medical Staff on duty in the Burdwan District.

No. 170, dated Fort William, the 15th May 1872.

From—J. C. BROWN, Esq., M.D., Insp.-Genl. of Hospitals, Indian Medical Dept.

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Judicial Department.

WITH reference to your office letters Nos. 1040 and 1057, dated the 14th March last, and

* Herewith returned.

enclosures,* relative to the deputation of the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals of the Presidency Circle to Burdwan with a view to making personal inquiries regarding those medical subordinates (employed on relief duty) whose conduct had been reported unsatisfactory, and to the grant of some special allowance, in addition to the pay of their grade, to those men who have done really well, I have the honor to forward, for submission to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the annexed extract from Dr. Saunders' report, dated the 6th ultimo, and its annexures, respecting the character of, and manner in which, the duties have been performed by all the medical subordinates.

2. With regard to the annexed statement marked A, exhibiting the names, rank, and grade pay of all the medical subordinates who have been and are still employed on special duty in the Burdwan district, and the amount of staff and travelling allowance which Dr. Saunders has recommended to be allowed to those who are deserving of the indulgences, I would state that I do not consider the sum of Rs. 50 per mensem likely to cover the actual expenses incurred by each inspecting sub-assistant surgeon, and therefore beg to recommend that they may be permitted to draw travelling allowance at the rate of Rs. 70 per mensem, as suggested in this office letter No. 1249, dated the 5th March last.

3. I also beg to state that I have requested Dr. Saunders to call for and forward to this

Roy Coomar Bose.
Hurry Mohun Chuckerbutty.
Akhoi Coomar Bannerjee.
Mahomed Fussil.

office an explanation from Vernacular Licentiate Class Native Doctor Narain Chunder Sen of his reasons for absenting himself without leave, and instructed him to dispense with the services of the local native doctors named in the margin, who were unfavorably

reported on, and who were found by him to be utterly useless and unfit for the duties in which they were engaged. These men, I may remark, were entertained under pressure and for want of better.

4. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Taraprosomo Roy has been unfavorably reported on. He has not furnished inspection reports to the Civil Surgeon, although repeatedly called upon to do so. I consider him unfit for his present appointment as an inspecting medical officer, and recommend that he be reduced to the charge of an endemic dispensary on his grade pay only as a mark of His Honor's displeasure with his conduct, and at the same time warned that if he is again found guilty of disobedience of orders, his case will be seriously considered. His appointment to the Sewan dispensary† should, I think, be cancelled, as I do not consider him fit for an independent and responsible sub-divisional charge. The name of another sub-assistant surgeon for appointment to the abovenamed dispensary will be submitted in a separate letter.

5. The other medical subordinates who have been unfavorably reported on have either been removed from the Burdwan district or sharply reprimanded for their misconduct, with a warning that if they again give cause of unfavorable reports, serious notice will be taken of their conduct.

6. The case of Baboo Kamikhyanath Acharjee, whose re-admission into the service has been recommended by Dr. Saunders, will be submitted for the favorable consideration of His Honor in a separate letter.

7. Sub-Assistant Surgeons Peary Lall Sen and Umirto Lall Mozuindar have been recommended for extra gratuity for their excellent services. I consider it inadvisable at present to allow them any other indulgence in addition to their grade pay, staff and travelling allowances; but if they continue to do good service, they may be recommended for some extra allowance when the special duty is over.

† Vide Bengal Government letter No. 934 of the 6th May 1872.

8. In conclusion I would state that Dr. Saunders' recommendation regarding the appointment of four experienced European medical officers as inspecting medical officers in lieu of the present staff cannot at present be complied with, as there are no such medical officers available for the duty in question. However, Assistant Surgeon F. C. Ghose, who was supernumerary at the Presidency, has lately been ordered to proceed to Burdwan to relieve Sub-Assistant Surgeon Shama Churn Dey from inspecting duty in one of the circles in that district.

9. I would invite attention to the remark made by Dr. Saunders in the 5th paragraph of his letter, and recommend that all the copies it may be found necessary to make of Dr. Robinson's inspection remarks be executed in the office of the Civil Surgeon.

Extract from Dr. Saunders' report on the conduct and qualifications of Medical Subordinates employed on special duty in the district of Burdwan, dated 6th April 1872.

* * * * *

63. Having now gone into detail regarding the conduct of the subordinate medical

Medical Store Office.

staff, I have enabled the Inspector-General to know how the work has been carried on in this zillah better than I could almost by any other mode of procedure. Dr. Brown will see that many men have done well, some exceptionally so; and bearing in mind the indifferent nature of the material which we have had to deal with, and the difficulty which the department had to encounter in the first instance on account of the paucity of medical subordinates, I hope he will consider that a great deal of good service has been done under circumstances of exceptional difficulty.

64. On all sides—from the Sanitary Commissioner, from the Civil Surgeon, the Magistrate, and the Native Medical Staff—I hear of the positively great benefit to the people which has resulted from the carrying out of the liberal measures which have received the authorization of the Bengal Government. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to know that large numbers of the community have derived great benefit from the medical treatment which has been carried out under the orders which have been communicated to the subordinates employed, and that a very important reduction in the rates of mortality in the district has been secured.

65. Dr. Jackson's personal observations during the last two months confirm this view of the case; but he and all those who have had experience of the health and general condition of the people declare that, as a result of repeated attacks of fever, many of the people are now suffering from organic diseases which may be considered as the sequelæ of these fever, and that if permanent good is to be secured, medical (and in some instances food) relief must be continued to them for some time longer, and perhaps throughout the year.

66. Concurring as I do generally in this view of the case, I must urge on the attention of Government the necessity for carrying on the present medical organization until the district, magisterial, and medical officers can report a permanent improvement in the condition of the people and the absence of the signs of organic disease.

67. The general belief of the medical officers is to the effect that of those who have suffered from severe fever since September last and are still alive, at least three-fifths of them are suffering from enlarged spleen, whilst many of these and of the remaining two-fifths are anæmic or dropsical, or are suffering from the colliquative diarrhœa, which is one of the concomitants of enlarged spleen.

68. I cannot close this report without pointing out that with such people and in such a morbid condition, no permanent improvement can be calculated on that is not secured by continual watchfulness in relation to food support. Most of these people belong to the indigent classes, and it is impossible that they can be restored to health unless they are well and carefully nursed and fed, until they shall be able to go to work again and to provide the means of support to their families.

69. As far as I can ascertain from inquiry and observation, the district having dried up, the actual causes in operation in producing disease in the autumnal and winter months are now in abeyance, and unless it be relapses in old chronic cases, fever is not now rife in the Burdwan district; but with the coming rains and the subsequent drying up of the land, the exciting causes of disease will again be in active force, and if the poor impoverished creatures who are now suffering from the sequelæ of past attacks of fever are not brought into a sound hygienic condition, they will again suffer, and death will be the result.

70. I must now allude to the special organization which has been carried out for managing these dispensaries during the past season. English medical officers were not available at the time, and sub-assistant surgeons were appointed as inspecting officers to supervise and control the action of the inferior class subordinates who were in medical charge of dispensaries; and as this was the only plan feasible at the time, all we could do was to await the result and act on our experience for the future.

71. With the aid of past experience I now pronounce that plan a faulty one; for although we have had a good medical officer in D. B. Dutt, and a fairly good one in Preonauth Bose, I think it abundantly clear that to secure good and reliable results we should have English officers here—not young assistant surgeons like Dr. Robinson, who are themselves wanting in experience, but men of some years' residence in India, who are specially fitted for the work; they might be covenanted or uncovenanted officers, but they should be able to speak Bengalee, be of active habits, and, above all, be interested in the work.

the native town, known as the Chitpore Road Dispensary; a second, known as the Guranhatta Dispensary; and a third in the Circular Road, known as the Park Street (or Circular Road) Dispensary. The Superintendent of the hospital and the Governors now propose to sell the Dhurumtollah Hospital and premises and with the money so obtained to build a new hospital at Prosonno Coomar Tagore's Ghât on the river bank. The grounds for leaving the old premises are, that they are old; they are much shut in by houses; they are not suited for a hospital, and cannot be made suitable; and are not very healthy. The arguments in favor of the site now selected are, that it can be had for nothing; it will be very healthy, having a river frontage; its air will be pure; its situation is central for the greater part of the native town; the native population like the site; and the descendants of Prosonno Coomar Tagore are in favor of the scheme, as also are the Port Commissioners. A new hospital on this site could have separate wards for different classes of cases; it could have water laid on; and could be of the most approved design.

2. The financial prospects of the scheme are estimated by the Surgeon-Superintendent to stand thus:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Messrs. Mackintosh, Burn and Company estimate the cost of the new hospital central block, with east wing complete at	...	1,75,000
Railings, out-offices, &c.	...	18,000
Levelling and making roads	...	2,500
Total	...	1,95,500
The Surgeon-Superintendent (Dr. Macnamara) accepts Messrs. Mackintosh, Burn's estimate that the Dhurumtollah land and premises will fetch ..		
Ditto ditto, Guranhatta Dispensary premises	...	20,000
There is in hand for building purposes—		
From M. DeSouza's will	...	10,000
From special collections	...	10,000
Expected savings from the annual income of the institution during the next year	...	10,000
Total	...	30,000
Total	...	1,77,000

It is observed that one of the Governors was in some doubt whether the Dhurumtollah premises would really yield the full sum on which the Surgeon Superintendent reckoned. No provision is made to meet the interest on the money with which the new hospital will have to be built; and until the new building is ready, the Dhurumtollah and Guranhatta institutions must both be maintained. It is not proposed to touch the endowment fund of the hospital—about three lakhs of rupees; so that the institution will still have its present income, whether the present scheme be carried out or not.

3. If the scheme be carried out, then it is proposed to close the Guranhatta Dispensary, as the area served by that dispensary lies close to the site of the proposed new hospital. Their scheme includes the retention of the branch dispensary in the Chitpore Road and the establishment of a new dispensary on or near the site of the present hospital. The Governors propose also to close the Park Street Dispensary.

4. The petitioners who are against the proposed change, urge that the Native Hospital has a very central position in Dhurumtollah, and that the city will suffer if the hospital be removed therefrom.

5. After considering the whole matter and discussing it with Dr. Macnamara, the Lieutenant-Governor has some doubts about the proposed change; he thinks that the present hospital is extremely useful; that it is in a part of the town where it is much wanted; where accidents from horses and carriages for instance are common. Moreover, the scheme contemplates the sale not only of the Dhurumtollah premises, but also of another dispensary.

A result of the scheme would be that one of the dispensaries connected with the institution would be reduced. It is proposed, indeed, to make provision for a new dispensary in Dhurrumtollah near the site of the present hospital; but the details of the way in which the cost of this new dispensary and its buildings will be met are not quite clear. On the other hand, the Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to admit that the provision of a new hospital on the Strand Bank may be a very desirable arrangement, and Dr. Macnamara says there are strong opinions in favor of the change.

6. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the best way will be to publish the correspondence, and to invite the opinion of the various interests concerned. When the scheme shall have been some little time before the public, and a full expression of opinion has been evoked, the Government will decide what steps it can take in the matter.

ORDERED, that a copy of the foregoing resolution, with the papers read, be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that a copy of the foregoing resolution, with the papers read, be forwarded to the Surgeon-Superintendent of the Calcutta Native Hospital.

Dated Calcutta, the 15th October 1871.

From—DR. C. N. MACNAMARA, Surgeon-Supt. of the Calcutta Native Hospital.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I BEG you will kindly submit the enclosed memorial and correspondence to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, soliciting him to allow the Governors of the Calcutta Native Hospital to build a new hospital on the site mentioned in the memorial.

The reasons which have led the Governors to wish to rebuild the Native Hospital are mentioned in the accompanying letter (marked A), and from the names appended to the memorial it is evident that the influential native inhabitants of Calcutta are almost unanimously in favor of the change; this seems a matter of importance, because, should the Government at any future time find it necessary to lessen their subscriptions to the hospital, the place must be closed unless supported by the richer classes of the native community. It was for the treatment of surgical cases among their poorer brethren the institution was established some eighty years ago, and the main object of the plan now proposed is (1) that the sick may receive the advantage of pure air and proper hospital accommodation; (2) that the institution being removed to within sight and easy access of the native quarter of the town, it may attract the attention and support of those who can well afford assistance, but who are never likely to see the place, and much less inspect or take much interest in it under existing circumstances.

The accompanying letters marked B and C explain the reasons under which the grant of land mentioned in the memorial was made over by Government to the late Hon'ble Prossono Coomar Tagore. It appears the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta cannot make use of the land in question, and it is equally certain the executors of the late Hon'ble Prossono Coomar Tagore can do nothing with it; nevertheless the place is useless for the purposes of a ghât, the river having left the buildings erected for that purpose some distance inland. It is to be observed, however, that those most immediately interested in the property of the late Prossono Coomar Tagore, viz Rajah Jotendra Mohun Tagore and one of Prossono Coomar Tagore's executors, have signed the memorial, together with the heads of the various branches of the Tagore family, requesting the Government to resume the land known as Prossono Coomar Tagore's ghât, in order that a Native Hospital may be erected on the spot.

In a letter (Home Department, No. 769, dated the 22nd October 1852,) the Governor-General declares that the river bank "shall be used permanently and exclusively for purposes of *public utility* connected with the trade, the traffic, the health, and convenience of the community," the proposed hospital would seem to fulfil the majority of the purposes mentioned in this order, and will therefore it is hoped render the scheme acceptable to Government.

Annual Report of Calcutta Native Hospital.

(RESOLUTION.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 30th May 1872.

READ—

A letter dated April 1872, from the Governors of the Calcutta Native Hospital, submitting the usual annual statements showing the working of that institution and of the branch establishments attached to it during the year 1871.

1. The table on the margin exhibits the number of patients treated during the last two years. The increase in the attendance during 1871 was 3,960. It is understood that in the Native Hospital returns each visit of an out-patient is treated as one case. The Lieutenant-

Governor would be glad if the Governors could arrange also to show in the returns the precise number of *new* cases, in order to admit of a comparison with the results in other institutions of Bengal. It has been demi-officially ascertained that there were during the year of review 1,377 new cases among in-door and 53,127 among out-door patients. This would give three as the average number of times each out-patient was treated.

	1870.	1871.
Number of in-door patients...	1,400	1,441
„ of out-door „ ...	153,819	157,738
Total ...	155,219	159,179

2. The results of the treatment of in-patients are shown in the annexed statement, and it is satisfactory to note that a considerable improvement has taken place in the death-rate, as the percentage to the number treated was 6.93, against 11.5 of the preceding year, and, excluding cholera cases, the percentage was 5.1.

	1870.	1871.
Cured ...	950	1,114
Relieved ...	128	90
Absconded and results unknown ...	81	81
Incurable ...	16	0
Died ...	161	100
Remaining under treatment ...	64	56
Total ...	1,400	1,441

3. The total number of surgical operations was 4,132, of which 129 cases were capital operations, or such as were dangerous to life. The number of operations performed in 1870 was 3,731. The results of the treatment of important cases under this head for two years is compared on the margin. The number of surgical operations performed during the year at the branch dispensaries was 5,402, viz.—

In the Park Street Dispensary	...	...	...	1,299
„ Gurranhatta „	...	...	...	1,981
„ Chitpore „	...	...	...	2,112
Total	...	...	...	5,402

4. The number of out-patients treated in the three branch dispensaries for two years, and the daily average attendance for the same period, are shown below:—

	1870.		1871.	
	Total number.	Daily-average.	Total number.	Daily average.
Park Street Dispensary	82,698	226	86,853	237
Gurranhatta „	87,256	239	86,530	237
Chitpore „	63,108	172	69,627	190

5. The following was the number of Government servants who received medical aid either as in-door or out-door patients at the—

Native Hospital	...	...	...	...	1,863
Park Street Dispensary	...	...	...	...	1,001
Gurranhatta	„	...	...	...	589
Chitpore	„	...	...	...	1,390
Total					4,843

against 8,112 during the preceding year.

These statements seem hardly to bear out the views submitted by Dr. Macnamara in proposing a change in the site of the hospital regarding the comparative inutility of the Circular Road Dispensary, which seems to be the same as that here called Park Street Dispensary; it seems to be very largely frequented.

6. The actual expenditure incurred in the aggregate on the Native Hospital

	1870.	1871.
	Ru.	Ru.
Native Hospital ...	31,522	40,116
Park Street Dispensary ...	5,911	5,892
Gurranhatta „ ...	5,104	4,225
Chitpore „ ...	4,223	4,248
Total ...	46,760	54,481

Out of this total Rs. 26,000 were paid by Government in each year.

and its branch dispensaries for two years is noted on the margin. The expenditure was in excess by Rs. 7,721 over that of the previous year, but this is owing to the cost of repairing premises No. 7, Hospital Lane, and of laying on water. The receipts during the year from all sources amounted to Rs. 48,880-5, very little in excess of the receipts during the year 1870.

The amount of subscriptions and donations this year amounted to Rs. 4,855. In 1870 the receipts from this source were Rs. 4,174.

7. The stock of the hospital at the close of the year was valued at Rs. 4,71,770-6-5; viz.—

	Ru.	As.	P.
Landed property valued at ...	1,52,831	4	0
Funded „ „ ...	2,95,236	0	0
Legacies „ „ ...	19,961	0	0
Cash ...	3,739	2	5
Total ...	4,71,770	6	5

8. The result of the returns seems to be to show that a very great amount of good is done by this excellent institution, and that it is very well managed and its funds have been well husbanded.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governors of the Calcutta Native Hospital, with reference to their letter quoted above, of which the original enclosures are herewith returned.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, for information.

Proposal to remove the Calcutta Native Hospital.

(RESOLUTION.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 31st May 1872.

READ—

A letter dated 15th October 1871, and subsequent memoranda, from the Surgeon-Superintendent of the Calcutta Native Hospital.

Read—

A petition signed by nearly 800 inhabitants of Calcutta.

Read again—

The Lieutenant-Governor's review of the report of the Governors of the Native Hospital for the year 1871.

RESOLUTION.—The Calcutta Native Hospital is now situated in Dhurrumtollah Street, in-patients are there treated, and the hospital officials live there. Attached to the institution are three branch dispensaries,—one in the north of

Dated the 20th August 1871.

From—Dr. C. N. MACNAMARA, Surgeon-Superintendent of the Hospital.

To—The HON'BLE J. P. NORMAN, Offg. Chief Justice, Dr. CAMPBELL BROWN, C.B., Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal, BABOOS ROMANATH TAGORE and HERRA LALL SEAL, T. A. APCAR, Esq., RAJAH KALI KRISHNA BAHADOOR, MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, Esq., STUART HUGO, Esq., C.S., E. S. GUBBOY, Esq., MOONSHIEE AMEER ALI, E. GAY, Esq., and the RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA, Governors of the Native Hospital.

It is hardly necessary for me to remind you that the Native Hospital was established by Marquis Cornwallis in the Fonzdaree House, Chitpore Road, in 1793, for the relief of "the native inhabitants of Calcutta in general, and more particularly for the laboring part of them." During the time the institution remained in the Chitpore Road the native subscribers were numerous. For reasons however unknown to me the hospital was removed in 1797 to the premises we now occupy in Dhurumtollah, and in 1825 dispensaries were established in Park Street and Gurrnhatta, and subsequently in Chitpore and Garden Reach; the latter has since been abandoned.

At the present time, independently of the three European officers in charge of our dispensaries, drawing (with establishment) Rs. 315 a month, we have four European officers attached to the Native Hospital, although the number of in-door patients does not exceed 75 per month. Our income for 1870 amounted to Rs. 48,843, and of this sum Rs. 26,784 was expended on our European establishment, Rs. 5,671 on rates and repairs, leaving Rs. 16,388 for dieting, clothing, country medicines, and native servants.

I do not think it is possible to curtail the abovementioned charges under existing circumstances, for on reference to the enclosed plan the Governors will see at a glance how scattered our premises are, and this leads me to another very important point. It will be observed from the plan of the Native Hospital that the houses occupied by the officers of the institution take up more space than the hospital itself; moreover, the former are two-storied, the latter only one-storied. As the building becomes older the charges for repairs increase, rendering the disproportion between the amount expended on our establishment and the patients still greater than at present.

I may safely assert that experience and theory demonstrate the fact that it is impossible ever to convert the Native Hospital into a proper asylum for sick people; it is absolutely wanting in means for accommodating attendants on the sick; no amount of alteration can supply it with lavatories or closets; the separation of the sick into classes, or even the males from the females, is impracticable. So urgently have these defects been felt by former surgeons, that Drs. Jackson, Webb, and Baillie, anxiously desired to move the hospital from its present locality.

I would urge lastly that not only are the walls of the hospital hemmed in by a livery stable, the huts of a miserably poor population, and much that tends to hinder the ventilation of the building, but that the Native Hospital, as the town of Calcutta has increased, is now the centre of a dense mixed population, and is hardly accessible to the bulk of the native population of Calcutta. Moreover, since the establishment of the Native Hospital, the Medical College has been built within three-quarters of a mile of our premises, and in this latter institution Europeans and Eurasians, together with natives, are treated.

The above are some of the reasons upon which I would earnestly urge the Governors of the Native Hospital to consider the proposal I have to make to them, which consists in their granting me permission to apply to Government for a piece of land somewhere between the Mint and the Neemtollah Ghant, west of the Strand Road and on the banks of the river. This land belongs to the public, and is held in trust either by Government or the municipal authorities; but, under any circumstances, being public property, it is possible the trustees of the land may allow us to build a hospital for the use of the public on it. With the instance of St. Thomas' Hospital before us, we may safely consider the river bank a desirable site for the hospital. It would be in the centre of the native city, but at the same time removed from its unwholesome influences. The natives of Calcutta, high and low, are unanimously favorable to the plan, and being near the Gurrnhatta dispensary, we could close that institution and save not only the expenses of its European superintendent, but also at least one of our European officers at the hospital. The sale of the Native Hospital and Gurrnhatta dispensary would yield about a lakh and a half of rupees, and I have collected money towards making this sum up to a lakh and eighty thousand rupees—an amount, I am assured (as per enclosed plan and letter,) for which we can build a new hospital. However, these are secondary considerations. I would only beg the Governors' permission to allow me to apply for land on the site indicated. Should the Government refuse this request there is an end of the matter; if they comply with it, I shall lay plans and estimates before the Governors, which will, I trust, convince them of the entire practicability of my scheme. Until this has been done, no further step can of course be taken in the matter. I mean the mere right to build on the river bank would not any way bind the Governors to remove the hospital to that locality. But unless this permission from Government is obtained, it would be useless entering into particulars as to the ways and means for rebuilding the Native Hospital. It is on this hope I rest, for unless we

obtain a grant of land, I fear it is useless expecting to raise funds in the present time to buy land with, and this consideration makes me the more urgent in begging the Governors to allow me to initiate the above proceedings. The opportunity may not occur again, and the necessity for removing the Native Hospital becomes more apparent every year.

C. N. MACNAMARA,
Surgeon Superintendent.

I most fully concur in Dr. Macnamara's view as to the propriety of establishing a new hospital in a more desirable position, and recommend that he may be allowed to take the step he proposes.

22nd August 1871. CAMPBELL BROWN,
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

I THINK that the suggestion of the Surgeon Superintendent is a very good one. It is plain that if the site on the banks of the river can be secured, the hospital to be built on it will have extraordinary advantages in the way of ventilation and drainage.

The land and houses in Dhurrumtollah must be very valuable, but I should fear that the estimate of Rs. 1,50,000, as the price which might be realized by a sale of them, is too large. There seems to be no hospital in the part of the town adjacent to Neemtollah Ghaut. I think if the plan be carried out, subscriptions in aid of the erection of a new building to a larger amount than the estimate may be reckoned on. If we get the land we may hunt up subscribers before commencing the new building.

23rd August 1871. J. P. NORMAN.

I ENTIRELY agree with Dr. Macnamara as to building a new hospital on the river side. Much depends upon the Government for the land. I would therefore suggest to Dr. Macnamara to apply to Government for it, and if we succeed, then will be the time for him to take further proceedings.

24th August 1871. ROMANATH TAGORE.

I QUITE agree with Dr. Macnamara's proposition for erecting a new hospital on the banks of the river, as mentioned in his letter to the Governors.

ELIAS S. GUBBOY.

HAVING attentively read Dr. Macnamara's views and the opinion of Dr. C. Brown, C.B., I perfectly agree with the Surgeon Superintendent of the Native Hospital, and request him to apply to the Government for the land mentioned in his letter to the Governors for the establishment of a new Native Hospital, doing much good to the native population.

24th August 1871. RAJAH KALI KRISHNA, BAHADOOR.

THE position now occupied by the Native Hospital is as central a one as could be selected: certainly far more so than the site on the river bank suggested by Dr. Macnamara. I am decidedly of opinion that the convenience of the native population will be best consulted by leaving the hospital where it is, and not closing the Gurrumbhatta dispensary. Dhurrumtollah is not an unhealthy locality, and I am not aware that the statistical returns of the hospital warrant a different conclusion; on the contrary, I believe I am correct in saying that cases are very successfully treated in that institution.

At present the hospital abuts on the Dhurrumtollah main drainage, which is a very great advantage both for conservancy purposes and also as tending to keep the premises dry. The site proposed is not provided with drainage, which is a great drawback.

Again, I am opposed to any *high* buildings being erected upon the Strand Bank opposite the northern part of the town. The native quarters of Calcutta are densely populated, and it is certainly not wise policy to still further obstruct ventilation by encouraging the construction of high buildings along the Strand Bank.

28th August 1871. STUART HOGG.

I QUITE agree in Dr. Macnamara's proposal. Against the objections urged by Mr. Hogg I observe that we have the consent of medical authorities that the removal would be beneficial, while as regards the convenience of situation for the native patients, I see that those of us who are the best acquainted with them advocate the removal. The drainage difficulty will be apparently removed before the hospital can be completed.

The question of the height of any building to be erected on the river bank is one of detail, and might be left for consideration after the land is obtained.

E. GAY.

28th August 1871.

THE present hospital is not situated in native quarters, which is a great disadvantage. I think the proposition made by Dr. Macnamara is very reasonable, and if ground could be obtained from Government at the site proposed, his views should be carried out. With regard to the description and the height of the building, these can be decided on the opinion of professional persons in future.

THOMAS A. APCAR.

29th August 1871.

I FULLY endorse Dr. Macnamara's views as to the erection of a new hospital on the banks of the river, and have no doubt that if we strongly put our case before Government our application for a site will be favorably considered.

M. RUSTOMJEE.

30th August 1871.

THE proposition of Dr. Macnamara has my entire concurrence. The removal of the hospital will be conducive to the advantages specified.

AMEER ALI.

30th August 1871.

The Memorial of BABOO JOTENDRO MOHUN TAGORE AND OTHERS, Inhabitants and Landholders of the Town of Calcutta.

To His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

IN the year 1793 the Marquis Cornwallis, considering the great need of an hospital for the relief of suffering natives, or, as expressed by himself, "the want of an hospital or institution for the relief of persons suffering from accidents being severely felt by the native inhabitants of Calcutta in general, and more particularly by the labouring part of them," established and opened an institution called the Native Hospital in the Fouzdaree House, Chitpore Road. Some few years afterwards, for reasons with which we are unacquainted, the hospital was removed to its present site in Dhurumtollah. In 1825 out-door dispensaries were established in Park Street and Gurrumbhatta, and subsequently in Chitpore and Garden Reach. These dispensaries, with the exception of the one in Garden Reach, are still kept up and attached to the Native Hospital.

Your memorialists have long felt the ineligibility of the present situation of the hospital, not only on account of its unhealthiness, but on account of its inaccessibility to natives. It is immediately surrounded by livery stables and huts of a miserable description, and it is in the centre no longer of a native, but of a dense mixed population.

The present building is entirely unfitted owing to its construction for a hospital, and it is incapable of being converted into a proper one. Moreover, it is entirely wanting in means for accommodating the attendants necessarily required for waiting and watching the sick, and no alterations could supply it with the requisite lavatories and closets; the separation of the sick, or even of males from females, is impracticable. Your memorialists therefore are most anxious for the removal of the said hospital to a more desirable and healthy locality. Your memorialists believe that if a site were obtained, the proceeds of the sale of the present hospital and land on which it is built, together with the Gurrumbhatta dispensary, would be sufficient to build a good and proper hospital, and one in every way furnished with the requirements of such an institution.

Your memorialists believe that a plot of land situate on the east bank of the river Hooghly, known as Prosunno Coomar Tagore's Ghaut, but useless for the purpose for which it was intended owing to the course of the river having been altered, would be a healthy site for such hospital, and being near the most populous part of the native city, although situate on the banks of the river, many natives who are now unable to be taken to the present Native Hospital, or who would not recover if taken there on account of its defects, would gladly avail themselves in the hour of need of a hospital if erected on so eligible a site as that proposed.

Your memorialists would remind your Honor that all classes of natives in Calcutta are deeply interested in, and most anxious for the removal of the hospital; they feel that the poor sick natives of this town and port must be under infinitely better circumstances if located in a well-planned hospital on the banks of the river than they would be in Dhurumtollah; nor would the site in question interfere with the interests of other people. As the land is at present unoccupied, it cannot in fact be well used for any other purpose.

Your memorialists may mention that Rajah Buddinauth Roy, a native of Calcutta, and his brothers, gave the munificent sum of Rs. 50,000 to the Native Hospital, and among others the late Hon'ble Prosunno Coomar Tagore and Baboo Gopal Lall Tagore each bequeathed Rs. 10,000

to the hospital; further the names attached to this memorial will convince your Honor the rich and poor earnestly entreat that the land in question may be taken up for the site of the proposed building.

Your memorialists therefore pray that your Honor would be pleased to direct that the land attached to Prosunno Coomarr Tagore's Ghaut, which is no longer required or used for the purpose of bathing for the reasons above stated, may be granted for a site for the new Native Hospital.

And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

Dated Calcutta, the 12th April 1872.

From—C. N. MACNAMARA, Esq., M.D.

To—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

AFTER talking over the subject of the removal of the Native Hospital with the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, His Honor remarked he would consider the matter, and in the meantime I was to submit a memorandum, estimates, plans, &c., &c., to him through the Bengal Office. I beg therefore to send you the papers required, and would request you kindly to return them when done with, as I have no copies of these plans and estimates.

Memorandum by C. N. Macnamara Esq., M.D., regarding the removal of the Calcutta Native Hospital to the banks of the river.

OBJECTIONS AND ANSWERS TO REMOVING THE HOSPITAL.

Ob.—The present buildings might be improved, the house facing the Dhurrumtollah road being made more use of.

A.—Some ten years ago the same idea was put forward, and Rs. 12,000 spent on the Dhurrumtollah house. Notwithstanding this outlay it is found impracticable to convert it into a hospital, and so with the other houses on the premises. It is simply the story of putting new cloth into an old garment, and if the Lieutenant-Governor doubts the correctness of my views, I trust he will appoint a committee to test their soundness. I have nothing to gain by removing the hospital from my own door to a spot away beyond the Mint, but I am convinced the change is urgently required, and so favorable an opportunity as the present may not again occur.

Ob.—Dhurrumtollah is a central position, and a hospital is very useful there; why remove it?

A.—I purpose having a dispensary on the site of our present Native Hospital in Dhurrumtollah, the one from Circular Road being removed to Dhurrumtollah, so that the out-patients will lose nothing by the transfer of the hospital to the river bank. Urgent cases and accidents will also be taken into the dispensary as in-patients,—a system at present in force in all our branch dispensaries,—and my services are available for these in-door dispensary patients. All but urgent cases would be sent on by Dr. Hinder (the resident officer) from Dhurrumtollah to our hospital, where they would receive the advantage of pure air and hospital accommodation, neither of which they can get under existing circumstances. The in-patients have everything to gain by the change, and the out-patients will still receive, as at present, the services of one of the most experienced men in Calcutta, Dr. Hinder, who has been constantly at this work for the past ten years.

Ob.—What are my plans regarding the disposal of the existing dispensaries connected with the Native Hospital?

A.—The Circular Road Dispensary was opened when a large native population resided on lands to the south of Park Street, since covered with houses inhabited by Europeans. The people residing in these houses, with a few exceptions, refuse to subscribe to the dispensary, and I am convinced the establishment belonging to the Circular Road Dispensary, with Dr. Hinder (the resident officer), may with advantage be removed to one of the houses on the site of our hospital in Dhurrumtollah. If we build a hospital at Prosunno Coomarr Tagore's Ghaut, evidently we can close the Gurrumbhatta dispensary, which is close by, and save the expense of extra establishment. Under proposed arrangements our hospital would be on the banks of the river, with branch dispensaries at Chitpore and Dhurrumtollah, in place of the hospital in the latter locality, and having in addition dispensaries at Chitpore, Circular Road, and Gurrumbhatta.—*Vide* maps showing sites of our dispensaries, &c., &c.

Ob.—Where are the funds to come from to rebuild the hospital with?

A.—The sale of our Dhurrumtollah and Gurrumbhatta property is estimated to yield Rs. 1,47,000 (*vide* estimate A enclosed). I have a sum in hand of Rs. 20,000, which can be used for the same purpose, and I believe we may save Rs. 10,000 in eighteen months, making a sum of Rs. 1,77,000, excluding donations, which we may hope to receive. The Government might be induced to help us a little. We should of course leave our funded property, which now exceeds three lakhs of rupees, intact. It appears from the enclosed estimate B that we

could build a central block, and one wing containing in all 80 beds, according to plan C, for less than two lakhs of rupees; the west wing cannot be built until we collect funds for the purpose. We pay rent at present for our Circular Road Dispensary. We must, however, sell all our property in Dhurumtollah, but can take one of the houses from the purchaser on a lease, as is at present done in Circular Road; or if this is objected to, I would undertake to buy one of the Dhurumtollah houses and to receive the price back, with 5 per cent. interest as rent, the property to revert to the Governors of the hospital when paid for. It would take about fifteen years to re-purchase the property in this way; it would pay well, however, to do this. Our Dhurumtollah and Gurranhatta houses were built in 1796, and year by year require more to be spent on repairs, besides which we should save much unnecessary expense if we had a compact and proper building to put our patients into.

Ob.—Are there any other reasons for making the proposed change?

A.—Yes, there are numerous reasons for the change, some of which are mentioned in my letter enclosed to the Governors. Every medical man I have consulted on the subject agrees with me that the proposed change is *very* necessary. Eleven of the twelve Governors of the hospital are of the same opinion. The Port Commissioners have voted in favor of the plan, the native community as a body are strongly in favor of the change; and I trust the Lieutenant-Governor will on these grounds favorably consider my plans. The subject may not be a very urgent one, but it has been under discussion since August last. I beg for a definite reply; our repairs, &c., &c., &c., depending on the Lieutenant-Governor's decision.

ESTIMATE A.

Valuation of Premises belonging to the Native Hospital, Calcutta.

PREMISES IN DHURUMTOLLAH AND HOSPITAL LANE.

	Rs.
<i>Lot A.</i> —Hospital building, partly two-storied and partly three-storied, with out-offices, and land containing about 1 beegah 8 cottahs	30,250
<i>Lot B.</i> —An upper-roomed dwelling-house and out-offices, and 16 cottahs of land	14,500
<i>Lot C.</i> —A parcel of land containing about 21 cottahs	7,350
<i>Lot D.</i> —No. 7, Hospital Lane, an upper-roomed dwelling-house and out-offices, and about 12 cottahs of land	17,000
<i>Lot E.</i> —A parcel of land containing about 17½ cottahs	6,200
<i>Lot F.</i> —An upper-roomed dwelling-house and out-offices, and land containing about 14½ cottahs	12,000
<i>Lot G.</i> —Hospital and dispensary building chiefly one-storied, a small portion only being two-storied, with ranges of out-offices and latrines, and land containing about 2 beegahs 8¼ cottahs	35,500
Land given up for roads, containing about 12½ cottahs	45,000

Premises in Gour Laha's Street.

The Gurranhatta dispensary, an upper-roomed house and out-offices, with about 15 cottahs of land	20,000
Total	1,47,300

CALCUTTA,
The 27th December 1871.

MACKINTOSH, BURN & Co.
J. ROWE.

ESTIMATE B.

Dated 2nd April 1872.

Demi-official from—MACKINTOSH, BURN & Co.

To—C. N. MACNAMARA Esq., M. D.

HEREWITH we send you the revised plan for the proposed new hospital as promised. You will see that we have been obliged to somewhat alter the arrangements of the central block owing to an error made in calculating the length to be occupied by the building from east to west, in making which calculation the spaces occupied by the two sets of closets between the central block and the wings were omitted.

The following is our approximate estimate of the cost of carrying out this plan:—

	Rs.
Central block with set of bath-rooms on each side, east wing complete, and extra wards on west	1,75,000
Boundary walls, gates, and railings, out-offices, &c.	18,000
Levelling ground and making road, &c.	2,500
Total	1,95,500

This estimate provides for teak beams and burgahs throughout; the use of iron would add considerably to the expense.

					Rs.
Estimated value of property	...	...	...	...	1,47,000
Mr. DeSouza's will	...	...	...	...	10,000
Sum already collected	...	...	...	...	10,000
Savings from present income	...	...	...	...	10,000
Total					1,77,000

Dated Calcutta, the 14th October 1871.

From—BABOO HERA LAUL ROY and others.

To—The HON'BLE G. CAMPBELL, D.C.L., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

WE, the undersigned, beg most respectfully to bring to your Honor's notice that we have learnt with deep concern that it is in contemplation to remove the Calcutta Native Hospital to the Nintollah Ghât on the following grounds:—(1) That the present site is not salubrious; (2) the Livery Stables being close to the Institution are injurious to the patients; (3) that it is near the Medical College; (4) that the buildings are scattered and are very old, requiring annual repairs; (5) that it is a Native institution and ought therefore to be removed to the Native quarters.

2. On receiving intimation of this resolution, we submitted a petition to the Governors of the above institution, copy of which is herewith forwarded for your Honor's information; but no notice whatever was taken of that petition, although it was signed by 781 persons, and expressed the feelings and wishes of all the inhabitants of that portion of the town where the Native Hospital is situated.

3. As regards the healthiness of the place, we need not say much, but merely allude to the fact that Durrumtollah Street, on which the Native Hospital stands, is considerably superior in cleanliness to the Native quarters of the northern division.

4. The objection that the stables in Durrumtollah Street have an injurious effect on the patients in the ward, seems quite a novel and ingenious one. The principal ward is about 200 feet distance from the road, and the stables have stood there for a very long period; and if they had had such an injurious effect on the inmates of the hospital as is now discovered, it is greatly surprising that none of the learned Superintendents who from time to time have been in charge of the institution became aware of the circumstance, or considered it worth while to notice it in their annual reports.

5. The opening of the Fever Hospital (Medical College) in December 1852, we would submit, has not in any way affected or reduced the patients of this institution, but on the contrary the number of both the in-door and out-door patients has greatly increased, as shown in the statement below, from which it is abundantly evident that this institution on its present site is absolutely necessary.

Comparative Statement of Patients prior and subsequent to the establishment of the Fever Hospital (Medical College).

	PRIOR.				SUBSEQUENT.				TOTAL INCREASE.
	1834.	1835.	1836.	Total.	1868.	1869.	1870.	Total.	
In-door patients, both medical and surgical.	1,023	1,014	956		1,378	1,621	1,400		
Out-door patients, both medical and surgical.	72,380	75,281	75,680		1,42,643	1,51,444	1,53,819		
	7,3403	76,295	76,636	2,26,334	1,44,021	1,53,065	1,55,219	4,52,305	2,25,971

6. The buildings are not, as urged, of a scattered nature, as they are all in one and the same compound. They are besides substantial enough to stand another century to come. Some of these were not built more than 32 years ago, and the repairs were never made, to our knowledge, at shorter intervals than 4 or 5 years. This year and last year no repairs have been effected, save that a new dead-house has been built, and a new iron shed constructed, connecting the dead-house with the hospital.

7. We would here respectfully draw your Honor's attention to the 5th Institutional Regulation of the Calcutta Native Hospital, which provides—*"That all descriptions of natives, and such other persons not entitled to the benefit of the General Hospital, requiring the assistance of a Surgeon in cases of accidents, be admitted to the benefits of the institution."* From this it is unmistakably evident that only natives are not intended, but the indigenous classes of every community. We submit that no other reasonable and fair interpretation can be put on the passage.

8. The locality in which the hospital stands is thickly populated, and being the heart of the town, patients resort to the hospital from all sides of Calcutta and its suburbs, especially from Entally, Sealdah, Carriah, Bhobanepore, Kidderpore, Cooley Bazar, &c. Moreover, cases of accident are frequently sent from all the livery stables and from ships lying between Prinsep's and Jackson's Ghâts direct to the Native Hospital, as the nearest place where medical and surgical aid can be secured at any hour. Dr. Graham says that in their own vicinity and near to their friends people would rather die than to be removed to a distant hospital.

9. We would, moreover, submit that several philanthropic gentlemen, both European and Native, who are now dead, convinced of the numerous advantages of the hospital on its present site, and apparently calculating on the continuance of the institution there, made liberal bequests to the institution; and should the contemplated removal be carried out, we should urge that it would be nothing short of breach of public faith.

10. For the aforesaid reasons we most respectfully and earnestly solicit that your Honor will be graciously pleased to consider this important matter, in which the lives of thousands of men are concerned, and withhold your Honor's sanction to the removal of the Native Hospital from its present site.

an hospital is wanted in Nimtollah, a branch, such as that in Park Street, Bore Road, and Gurranhutta (these three are the branches of the Calcutta Native Hospital) may be provided at no very great cost; but to deprive your petitioners of the Native Hospital, the benefits of which have been enjoyed by three or four generations, simply because a hospital is required elsewhere, is as illogical as it is unfair.

11. Your petitioners on the above premises supplicate justice at your Honor's hands, and as in duty bound they will ever pray.

Dated Calcutta, the 4th September 1871.

From—BAROO HERA LAUL ROY and others.

To—The Governors of the Calcutta Native Hospital.

WE the undersigned, have observed with regret the statement in the various public prints that it is the intention of the Governors of the Native Hospital to remove the institution from its present site to the northern division of the town. We are at a loss to conjecture the reasons which have led the Governors to resolve on such a step at a time when the hospital may be said to be fulfilling all the objects for which it was established, and which its worthy founders had in view. We have every reason to apprehend that should the intention of the Governors to remove the hospital be effected, the consequences will be disastrous in the extreme, and the benefits to the poor which at present accrue from the institution will be reduced to a minimum.

3. The hospital, as you are undoubtedly aware, sirs, was established 79 years ago. The site on which it should be constructed was a subject which led to considerable discussion, and after a full consideration of it, the then Governors fixed upon the present site as the best adapted for the purpose of a hospital,

inasmuch as it was situated in the heart of the town. The wisdom of their selection, sirs, is abundantly proved by the present flourishing state of the hospital.

3. In the early days of the institution, the number of out-door patients who daily resorted to it did not exceed 50, but as prejudices began to wear away, and the people to appreciate the benefits of the institution, the number rapidly increased, and at the present moment the number of the out-door patients is no fewer than 500 per day. This is quite independent of the number of patients who are directed to the Scaldah Dispensary. Indeed, the attendance is so large, that the existing staff of medical men can barely get through their work, and a large number of patients have to go away and return on the following day. To provide for this unusually large number of patients, if the Governors had decided on increasing the medical staff, the result would have been beneficial to all. On the other hand, however, the removal of the hospital, should it be carried out, will, we submit, be fraught only with evil consequences.

4. Now, sirs, if the hospital is removed, as contemplated, to the northern division, you cannot be unaware of the fact that that division is inhabited by a class of staunch Hindus, who are imbued with a strong prejudice against English medicines, and who have greater faith in the prescriptions of their ignorant *Kooberajes* than in those of the cleverest English medical doctors. The members of this class then, it is evident, will not resort to any hospital where English medicines are dispensed. Those who have learnt to value English medicines form but a small minority, and are wealthy enough to engage the services of medical men to attend them at their private residences. The poorer classes who may desire to avail themselves of English medicines can always resort to the Gurranhattah, Sookeah Street, and Chitpore Road Dispensaries.* A reference to the records of these dispensaries will show how much the Hindus residing in that division appreciate the benefits of institutions where medicines are dispensed free of cost. Besides the aforesaid three dispensaries, you will observe that the northern division of the town has the advantage of the Medical College Hospital and the Suburban Hospital. On the other hand, the southern division of the town is provided with only two free institutions—the Native Hospital and its branch, the Park Street Dispensary.

5. The object which the Government had in view in establishing the Native Hospital and allowing for its support a monthly subscription of Rs. 1,975-11-2, was, we would submit, to benefit the very indigent classes of the community, viz. Hindus, Mahomedans, and the poorer class of Christians alike, and not Hindus exclusively, as some would seem to consider. This object, we are humbly of opinion, cannot be better fulfilled than where the hospital is at present located.

6. The present site of the Native Hospital is central, and the inhabitants from all parts of the town can resort to it with the greatest facility. It will not do to say that from its position it cannot afford that amount of benefit to natives which it is intended it should. We would only refer the Governors to the daily average of native out-door patients, and the proportion of patients who are obliged to return unattended to in consequence of the limited staff of medical men in the hospital. The first necessity, then, it appears to us, is to increase the establishment and to enlarge the present accommodation, and not to remove the hospital from the place where it has stood for more than three quarters of a century and been productive of so much benefit to the large number who resort to it.

7. Under these circumstances we fervently trust that the Governors of the institution will not hastily take a step which we fully believe will tend only to deprive a large number of people of the benefits which they at present enjoy.

* Two of the dispensaries, viz. the Gurranhattah and Chitpore Road Dispensaries, are branches of the Native Hospital.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE

Prices Current of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned districts of the Lower Provinces of

No.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXI														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BAJRA.		
		Present week ending 3rd June 1872.	Past week ending 27th May 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 3rd June 1872.	Past week ending 27th May 1872.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week ending 3rd June 1872.	Past week ending 27th May 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 3rd June 1872.	Past week ending 27th May 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 3rd June 1872.	Past week ending 27th May 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.
1	Patna	20.5	20.5	23.3	31.7	31.7	27.9	17.1	18.6	...	20.5	20.5	21.4	...	...	...
2	Gya	18.6	18.6	22.3	35.4	34.9	28.9	11.1	11.1	11.1	18.6	19.7	18.6	...	...	...
3	Chumparan	19.5	19.5	26.1	32.6	32.6	32.6	8.3	8.3	6.5	19.5	20.5	21.4	...	...	...
4	Saran	18	18	19	28	29	31	14	14	14	18	19	21	...	...	...
5	Shahabad	21.0	21.0	25.0	30.0	30.0	32.0	12.1	12.1	12.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	...	...	...
6	Tirhut	16.7	16.7	18.6	27.9	27.9	37.6	15.8	14.9	16.7	16.7	15.8	18.6	...	...	...
7	Bhaugulpore...	17.0	18.8	25.8	31.2	34.2	41.1	17.0	17.6	22.3	22.3	22.3	27.06	...	...	...
8	Monghyr	21.5	22.5	25.9	34.2	38	...	13.7	13.2	13.7	18.0	18.0	25.4	...	...	...
9	Purneah	21.4	21.4	19.5	46.5	32.6	21.4	22.3	20.5	24.2	26.1	25.1	28.9	...	...	...
10	Deoghur	18.6	18.6	22.3	...	...	...	11.0	11.9	7.4	22.3	23.3	18.6	...	...	...
11	Godda	18.8	18.6	22.4	...	...	...	16.7	16.7	22.4	21.5	26.1	30.7	...	...	...
12	Rajshahye	15.7	15.7	20.9	...	41.9	45.3	13.9	14.0	1.3	22.3	22.3	22.3	...	...	...
13	Bogra	18.1	18.1	15.8	...	...	...	16.7	16.7	17.7	31.7	31.7	27.9	...	...	...
14	Binnagore	11.1	13.9	11.9	19.5	19.5	13.4	24.2	23.3	20	27.9	27.9	33.7	...	...	...
15	Maddah	19.5	19.5	22.3	44.3	44.3	39.2	22.3	23.3	25.1	23.3	27.9	26.1	...	...	...
16	B.	16.7	16.7	16.7	...	...	...	14.5	13.9	13.9	25.7	24.1	26.9	...	...	...
17	Burdwan	15.3	14.1	18.6	19.5	19.5	27.9	20.7	20.9	21.6	22.3	22.3	24.2	...	...	...
18	Baneorah	15.3	15.1	13.6	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.2	19.3	22.1	22.0	22.1	24.2	25.1	24.7	25
19	Dacca	16.5	16.5	16.8	18	21.5	18.7	19.6	18.7	16.8	26.1	27.1	19.6	...	...	...
20	Bakergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.5	18.6	16.3	25.1	24.2	20.5	...	...	...
21	Mymensing	14.9	15.3	15.8	...	...	...	19.5	19.5	18.6	28.9	20.8	23.3	...	...	...
22	Sylhet	8.3	8.3	12.1	...	...	...	20.5	20.5	11.7	31.7	31.7	20.5	...	...	...
23	Cachar	8.2	9.3	11.4	...	...	...	21.3	21.3	24.8	27.1	27.1	29.8	...	...	...
24	Chittagong	14.9	14.9	13.0	...	...	...	13.9	15.8	12.1	21.4	21.4	20.5	...	...	...
25	Noakhally	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.7	16.7	16.7	24.2	24.2	20.5	...	...	...
26	Tipperah	12.1	12.1	13.9	...	...	...	18.6	18.6	20.5	30.3	32.6	23.3	...	...	...
27	Hill Tipperah	10.5	10.5	...	...	...	...	23.1	23.1	...	37.6	37.6	...	...	...	...
28	Cuttack	14.6	14.6	12.2	...	...	...	19.5	20.4	15.8	24.4	26.2	24.4	...	...	...
29	Balasore	11.1	13.06	11.6	7.4	7.4	...	14.9	14.9	14.9	26.1	26.1	31.7	...	...	...
30	Purree	15	16	10	...	...	...	21	20	27	29	29	29	...	...	...
31	Hazareelbaugh	17.7	17.7	19.5	22.3	22.3	...	11.1	11.1	11.1	19.5	19.5	22.3	27.9	27.9	30
32	Lohardugga	13.0	13.0	14.9	27.9	27.9	...	18.6	18.6	18.6	23.3	23.3	23.3	...	...	...
33	Munshoom	15.8	15.8	16.7	22.3	22.3	22.3	16.7	16.7	19.5	22.8	22.8	22.8	...	...	...
34	Singbloom	23.3	23.3	20.5	37.3	37.3	33.5	29.8	29.8	33.5	37.3	37.3	41.9	...	...	...
35	Durrung*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Nowson	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.1	12.1	12.1	16.7	16.7	18.6	...	...	...
37	Seehaugor	12.1	12.1	12.1	14.9	14.9	14.9	12.1	12.1	16.8	20.5	20.5	21.2	...	...	...
38	Konroop	18.6	18.6	18.6	3.7	3.7	7.4	7.4	7.4	9.3	18.6	18.6	18.6	...	...	...
39	Lukhipore†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Jahagore	9.33	9.33	...	...	...	...	7.4	7.4	...	16.7	16.7	...	...	...	...
41	Cowalparah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Darjeeling	6.5	6.5	7.4	9.3	11.1	9.3	6.5	6.5	7.4	9.3	9.3	11.1	...	...	...

Prices Current of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned districts of the Lower Province

Present week ending 10th June, past week ending 3rd June, and																
1	Rajmahal	15.6	18.6	24.2	37.3	37.3	51.3	15.8	15.8	18.6	18.6	18.6	26.1	30.3	30.3	...
2	Nya-Doomka	14.9	16.7	19.5	...	...	...	18.6	18.6	22.3	20.5	23.3	26.1	37.3	46.6	...
3	Mourshedabad	17.7	17.7	23.3	...	...	...	15.8	15.8	16.7	18.6	22.3	21.4	...	...	...
4	Pubna	20.5	20.5	27.6	27.9	27.9	23.3	13.9	13.9	13.06	24.2	24.2	23.3	...	...	...
5	Beerbloom*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Hoozhly	18.6	18.6	12.1	...	...	...	16	16	16.7	20.5	20.5	18.6	...	...	...
7	Howrah	18.6	18.6	13.9	21.4	24.2	27.9	14.9	14.9	12.1	18.6	18.6	17.7	...	...	...
8	Midnapore	13.4	13.9	16.2	12.1	13.06	13.9	18.6	18.6	17.7	21.4	21.4	22.3	...	...	...
9	Nuddea	16.4	16.4	19.8	29.8	29.8	32.6	16.4	16.4	16.4	17.5	17.5	17.5	...	...	...
10	Jessore*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	24-Pergunnahs	16.7	16.7	16.5	20.9	18.6	19.5	6.7	7.4	7.4	10.8	16.5	18.6	...	...	...
12	Furzedpore	24.2	21.4	20.5	32.6	32.6	...	9.3	9.3	13.06	23.3	25.1	21.4	...	...	...

* Return not received. | † Return del

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 8th June 1872.

No	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS
		1872.				
1	Patna	June 8th	Nil	Hot with easterly winds.	There are very few crops in the fields; cheena, sugarcane and cotton are doing fairly well, but rain is much wanted, and they have suffered in some parts from the ravages of swarms of crickets.	
2	Gya	" 8th	Nil	Excessively hot	No crops.	
3	Chumparun	" 8th	Nil	Fair weather; strong east winds.	Indigo, cheena, and other crops continue good, but rain is wanted.	
4	Sarun	" 8th	Nil	Fair weather; east winds rather strong at night.	The prospects of indigo is favorable; cotton—the pods are being picked; sugarcane, suli dhan, moongh, and late cheena have grown up well. In some places rain is wanted.	
5	Shahabad	" 8th	Nil	Variable east winds; heat excessive. Thermometer— Maximum ... 111 Minimum ... 80 Barometer— Highest reading, 29.600 Lowest ditto, 29.420	Fields are being ploughed and paddy seeds will be generally sown in the first fall of rain.	
6	Tirhoot	" 8th	Nil	Hot and dry; east winds day and night; no rain.	Indigo very promising throughout the district; dhan, moongh, cheena, konni, and sugarcane are fair; mango crop is getting ripe.	
7	Bhaugulpore	" 8th	Nil	Very hot; strong easterly winds. Rain at Soopole 0.6.	Rain wanted throughout the district, especially at the sudder sub division and Mudehpoorah; a good deal of ploughing has been got through, but seeds cannot be sown; rain at an early date will prevent considerable loss.	
8	Monghyr	" 8th	Nil	High east winds; rain apparently come up, is but inclined to hold back.	No crops yet up.	
9	Purneah	"	"	"	"	Return not received.
10	Rajmehal	" 8th	.49	Very cloudy and every appearance of the rains being near at hand.	In the north and centre of the district agricultural operations are proceeding very favorably, but in the south are only now commencing.	
11	Deoghur	" 8th	.02	Hot; rain much wanted.	Sugarcane looking rather dry; no other crops can be sown until more rain falls.	
12	Nya Doomka	" 8th	.35	Very hot and dry throughout the week the small quantity of rain only making the heat more perceptible.	Ploughing going on in places; every thing very backward; prospects not bright, as the probabilities are, that when rain commences to fall it will be heavy and long continued.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
13	Godda	1872. June 8th	.....	Intensely hot up to the afternoon of the 8th June; slight rains on Friday and Saturday.	Ground parched and nothing to report on; cattle suffering greatly from want of water and grazing. Long distances have to be travelled for drinking water, and many cattle have been struck down by the intense heat of the sun.	
14	Janitara	... „ 8th	0.85	Seasonable.	Favorable.	
15	Rajshahiye	... June 8th	0.15	Hot with occasional storms of wind, but little rain.	The rice crops require rain. In some parts of the district there has been a good crop of teel, which is being harvested. The boro rice crop has for the most part been harvested. Jute is flourishing. Indigo requires rain.	
16	Bogra	... „ 8th	1.83	Hot ...	Satisfactory.	
17	Dinapore	... „ 8th	3.32	Cloudy, the greater part of every day with occasional showers, one or two very heavy ones.	Weather seasonable.	
18	Maldah	... „ 8th	0.37	Weather excessively hot; aspect of sky cloudy; a shower of rain preceded by dust storm on evening of 7th.	Good. Rain is much wanted; slight rain with storm on 7th evening.	
19	Moorshehabad	... „ 8th	.56	Rain fell on two or three days when for a short time it was tolerably cool, at other times oppressively hot.	Tolerably favorable, but more rain is wanted.	
20	Pubna	... „ 8th	1.06	Favorable	Favorable.	
21	Rungpore	... „ 8th	6.97	Plenty of rain	Crops good.	
22	Burdwan	... June 8th	A few drops on the evening of the 5th instant.	Cloudy but sultry. Rain in the north-east, north and west. Rainfall in Cutwa, Culna, and Boodbodd sub-divisions was very seasonable.	Rains still much wanted; aman and sugarcane are being sown.	
23	Bancoorah	... „ 8th	0.45	Very slight rain during the week; otherwise dry.	The slight rain that fell during the week did little or no good. The agricultural operations are at a standstill in most parts of the district, and in some parts water has become scarce even for drinking purposes.	
24	Beerbhoom	... „ 8th	Nil	There has been a little rain in the south and east; the sky has been a good deal overcast, with strong southerly and south-east breezes; temperature high.	More rain wanted; sowings not completed.	
25	Hooghly	... „ 8th	1.30	Clear; cloudy; hot and high wind; there was a heavy shower of rain on the 3rd June.	Aos and aman sown, and planted out in parts of the district; in others sown, but not planted out for want of rain. The last showers will benefit the crops.	
26	Howrah	... „ 8th	0.23	Slight rain on Wednesday all over the district; strong southerly winds in the first part of the week.	Paddy, sugarcane, jute, hemp require rain very much; plants look weakly and parched; very little cultivation in the south owing to want of rain.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
27	Midnapore	... June 8th	1.14	First four days of the week were hot, last three days cool, owing to tolerable showers on Wednesday and Thursday.	Ploughing is going on; the cultivators are busily engaged in preparing their lands for the sowing of paddy.	
28	Nudda	... „ 8th	0.92	Hot and damp, with strong south wind blowing in the day time for the early part of the week. A storm and rain on Wednesday, and bright sun since.	Most promising, except in the north of Meherpore, where rain is very badly wanted, and the sowings have not yet been completed.	
29	Jessore	... „ 8th	.72	The weather was generally fine and clear during the week; temperature high, and hot winds during day. On the 5th after 6 P.M. there was a storm from north-west with lightning and rain. The general direction of wind southerly, sometimes south-west. Average mean of barometer 29.635, and mean temperature day and night 88.1.	Good.	
30	24-Pergunnahs	... „ 8th	0.28	Very warm, with strong southerly winds. Mean temperature 91° direction of the winds south. A good fall of rain in Busseerhaut; slight falls in Baroepore and Barnset.	Jute, plants, and some others thriving. Amun has been sown. More rain wanted everywhere.	
31	Dacca	... „ 8th	.05	Very hot; a slight shower on Tuesday night.	Good. There have been partial showers in different parts of the district, and the crops are looking very well.	
32	Backergunge	... „ 8th	Nil	Hot and close	The want of rain has seriously affected the prospects of the crops, especially the jute crop, which has already suffered considerably.	
33	Furreedpore	... „ 8th	Nil	Hot, close, and oppressive.	Fair	General health continues good.
34	Mymensingh	... ..	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
35	Sylhet	... June 1st	4.59	Excessively hot; rain has fallen.— Maximum temperature of week ... 92° Minimum temperature of week ... 74.5 Range ... 17.5 Mean of highest readings of week ... 88.8 Mean of lowest readings of week ... 76.8 Approximate do. 82.8	Dry weather favorable for the crops.	
36	Cachar	... „ 1st	2.52	Hot and sultry	Rain much wanted; ploughing almost at a standstill.	
37	Chittagong	... „ 1st	A few drops fell on the 28th May.	Hot and dry	Ploughing going on for early sowings.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
38	Noakhally or Bullooh	June 1st	Nil	... Weather hot and for the most part close.	Good. Rain very much wanted.	
39	Tipperah	... „ 8th	1.40	South-west monsoon commenced on the 4th June.	Prospects of rice crops good.	
40	Hill Tipperah	... „ 1st	Nil	... Sunny.	Good.	Return not received.
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	... „ 8th	0.17	No rain in the district	Rain greatly wanted. None has fallen in the district since last report.	
42	Cuttack	... „ 8th	Nil	... Very hot and close	Ploughing and sowing nearly completed. More rain wanted.	
43	Balasore	... „ 1st	Nil	... Unusually hot	Ploughing going on, but insufficiency of rain still complained of. Tanks very low.	
44	Pooree	... „ 8th	Nil	... Extremely sultry	Broadcast sowings nearly completed. Rain very much wanted.	
45	Hazareebaugh	... „ 8th	Nil	... Very hot and close	The dhan is still being sown, but rain is much wanted.	
46	Lohardugga	... „ 8th	0.20	Storms with slight rain	Crops suffering for want of rain, and in places people and cattle are much distressed for want of drinking water.	
47	Maunbhoom	... „ 2nd	Nil	Unseasonable; dry and very hot.	First dhan sowings have failed.	
48	Singbhoom	... „ 1st	1.48	Hot.	Prospects of all crops good.	
49	Durrung	... „ 1st	3.55	Weather seasonable	Crops doing well; tea crops doing well.	
50	Nowgong	... „ 1st	Nil	The weather during the week was very warm, oppressive, and unhealthy.	Satisfactory.	
51	Sebsaugor	... „ 1st	1.72	Hot and dry, except 31st May and 1st June.	Prospects of crops and tea satisfactory.	
52	Kamroop	... „ 1st	0.76	First six days extremely hot and sultry; last 24 hours rain came on, which cooled the atmosphere.	The land is being prepared for the rice crops; the seed has only commenced to be thrown in the nurseries. No other crops are on the ground now.	
53	Lucknow	... „ 1st	59	Thermometer— Maximum ... 96° Minimum ... 75° Weather somewhat warm, with occasional showers.	Good.	
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	... May 25th	0.24	Hot, close, and muggy, with very little rain indeed.	Good.	
55	Naga Hills	... June 8th	6.05	Rains have commenced; weather cool and pleasant.	Good.	
56	Julpigoree	... „ 1st	1.95	Misty. Rain passing showers, drizzling rain, thunder and lightning.	Autumn crops are progressing well; lands for winter crops are being tilled.	
57	Gowalparah	... „ 1st	2.99	The weather has been warm, with a heavy storm of wind and rain.	Complaints have been made of want of rain, and rice is said to be poor in consequence.	
58	Garo Hills	... „ 1st	1.68	Very hot.	Satisfactory.	Return not received.
59	Darjeeling	... „ 1st	1.68	Very hot.	Satisfactory.	
60	Cooch Behar	... „ 1st	1.68	Very hot.	Satisfactory.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th June 1872.T. J. C. FLOWDEN,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	STATIONS.	Rain from 20th May to 26th June 1872.	Rain from 27th May to 2nd June 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
CUTTACK.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	2.00	Nil	2.00	2nd June 1872.	
	Cuttack { Jail ...	2.28	ditto	3.00	ditto.	
	Falae Point ...	2.61	Not received	5.01	26th May 1872.	
	Jajipore ...	2.90	Nil	5.17	2nd June 1872.	
	Kendraparah ...	1.40	ditto	2.35	ditto.	
	Jugutsingapore ...	1.80	ditto	3.50	ditto.	
	Sambulpore ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	14th April 1872.	
	Balasore ...	0.87	Nil	0.53	2nd June 1872.	
	Bhuddruck ...	3.51	ditto	7.10	ditto.	
	Pooree ...	0.02	ditto	1.00	ditto.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Khoordah ...	0.13	Not received	0.68	26th May 1872.	
	Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	0.23	Nil	2.73	2nd June 1872.	
	Hazareebaugh { Dispensary ...	0.20	ditto	2.70	ditto.	
	Burhee ...	Not received	Not received	3.53	5th May 1872.	
	Pachumba ...	0.10	Nil	3.03	2nd June 1872.	
	Ranchee ...	0.54	ditto	4.97	ditto.	
	Palanow ...	Nil	ditto	3.02	ditto.	
	Purulia ...	1.50	ditto	5.41	ditto.	
	Gobindpore ...	Nil	ditto	2.42	ditto.	
	Chyebassa ...	0.05	ditto	3.01	ditto.	
PATNA.	Patna (Bankipore) ...	0.15	ditto	4.05	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Jail ...	Not received	Not received	2.86	14th April 1872.	
	Dinapore { Cantonment ...	1.25	Nil	5.58	2nd June 1872.	
	Behar ...	Not received	Not received	2.00	28th April 1872.	
	Barh ...	1.04	Nil	5.03	2nd June 1872.	
	Gya ...	0.15	ditto	3.15	ditto.	
	Sherghotty ...	Nil	ditto	5.87	ditto.	
	Nowadah ...	0.50	ditto	4.82	ditto.	
	Arangabad ...	0.05	ditto	3.73	ditto.	Not received 13th to 10th May.
	Chunparun ...	Nil	ditto	3.51	ditto.	
BHAUGPUR.	Bettiah ...	ditto	ditto	2.20	ditto.	
	Chuprah ...	ditto	ditto	4.18	ditto.	
	Sewan ...	ditto	ditto	2.20	ditto.	
	Mozufferpore ...	ditto	Not received	7.04	20th May 1872.	
	Durbhangah ...	ditto	Nil	1.73	2nd June 1872.	
	Seetamarce ...	Not received	Not received	5.25	12th May 1872.	
	Tajpore ...	Nil	ditto	5.07	26th May 1872.	
	Mudhubani ...	ditto	ditto	6.27	ditto.	
	Hajipore ...	ditto	Nil	4.59	2nd June 1872.	
	Arrah ...	0.05	ditto	3.59	ditto.	
BHAUGPUR.	Buxar ...	Nil	ditto	3.41	ditto.	
	Sasaram ...	0.06	ditto	2.52	ditto.	
	Bhuboah ...	0.80	ditto	3.00	ditto.	
	Benares ...	0.20	ditto	2.15	ditto.	
	Bhaugulpore ...	Nil	ditto	3.05	ditto.	
	Mudheyppoorah ...	ditto	ditto	5.13	ditto.	
	Banka ...	ditto	ditto	8.00	ditto.	
	Scoopool ...	ditto	ditto	4.70	ditto.	
	Monghyr ...	ditto	ditto	3.09	ditto.	
	Jamooie ...	ditto	ditto	5.28	ditto.	Not recorded 29th January to 3rd February.
BHAUGPUR.	Bagoosera ...	0.30	Not received	4.06	26th May 1872.	
	Deoghur ...	0.30	Nil	4.20	2nd June 1872.	
	Jamtara ...	1.70	Not received	6.37	26th May 1872.	
	Hajmahal ...	Not received	ditto	0.40	4th Feb. 1872.	
	Pakour ...	1.38	Nil	5.22	2nd June 1872.	
	N ya-Doomka ...	Nil	ditto	5.41	ditto.	
	Purneah ...	ditto	ditto	4.02	ditto.	
	Kishengunge ...	0.03	0.02	5.06	ditto.	
	Arrareah ...	Nil	Nil	7.11	ditto.	Not recorded 22nd to 28th Jan.
RAJSHAH.	Rampore Beaulah ...	1.20	ditto	6.14	ditto.	
	Nattore ...	0.56	ditto	9.09	ditto.	
	Bograh ...	1.81	ditto	14.03	ditto.	
	Dinagopore ...	0.27	ditto	5.85	ditto.	
	Maldah ...	0.09	ditto	4.75	ditto.	
	Berhampore ...	0.50	0.03	6.95	ditto.	
	Jungipore ...	0.37	Nil	6.53	ditto.	
	Laulbaugh ...	0.40	ditto	7.01	ditto.	
	Jamooakandi ...	Not received	Not received	2.75	10th May 1872.	
	Pubna ...	0.68	Nil	11.09	2nd June 1872.	
BURDWAN.	Serajunge ...	0.25	ditto	11.07	ditto.	
	Rangpore ...	1.00	0.80	13.33	ditto.	
	Bhowanigunge ...	Nil	1.32	9.95	ditto.	
	Titalya ...	1.18	0.41	9.09	ditto.	
	Burdwan ...	1.50	Nil	5.13	ditto.	
	Cutwa ...	0.12	ditto	4.83	ditto.	
	Culina ...	2.50	ditto	4.01	ditto.	
	Bood-Bood ...	0.17	ditto	4.31	ditto.	
	Bancoorah ...	0.20	ditto	5.80	ditto.	
	Rancegunge ...	0.04	0.40	3.59	ditto.	
BURDWAN.	Sooree ...	0.04	Nil	9.26	ditto.	
	Hooghly ...	Nil	ditto	8.78	ditto.	
	Serampore ...	1.77	ditto	11.82	ditto.	
	Jehanabad ...	1.49	ditto	8.69	ditto.	
	Howrah ...	0.48	ditto	7.06	ditto.	
	Midnapore ...	Nil	ditto	2.82	ditto.	
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	0.10	Not received	3.30	26th May 1872.	
	Contai { Exa. Engr.'s Office ...	0.40	Nil	4.00	2nd June 1872.	
	Gurbetta ...	1.70	Not received	5.22	26th May 1872.	
	Tamluk ...	2.76	ditto	8.39	ditto.	

DIVISION.	STATIONS.	Rain from 20th May to 26th May 1872.	Rain from 27th May to 2nd June 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
PRESIDENT.	Krisnaghur ...	2.15	Not received	7.15	26th May 1872.	
	Bongong ...	1.32	ditto	8.88	ditto.	
	Banaghat ...	3.35	ditto	7.15	ditto.	
	Meherpore ...	0.95	ditto	9.00	ditto.	
	Choodanagah ...	1.45	ditto	10.30	ditto.	
	Kooshitea ...	0.52	Nil	6.41	2nd June 1872.	
	Jessore ...	2.88	0.02	10.39	ditto.	
	Khoolneah ...	1.60	Nil	10.98	ditto.	
	Jenidah ...	1.49	Not received	13.08	26th May 1872.	
	Nurail ...	1.74	ditto	20.04	ditto.	
	Magoorah ...	1.73	ditto	8.83	ditto.	
	Bagirhaut ...	0.11	ditto	9.42	ditto.	
	Saugor Island ...	1.50	Nil	4.52	2nd June 1872.	
	Calcutta ...	0.75	ditto	6.99	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital ...	0.85	ditto	6.47	ditto.	
	{ Jail ...	1.02	ditto	6.43	ditto.	
	Barrackpore ...	1.74	ditto	11.85	ditto.	
	Dum-Dum ...	4.58	ditto	11.15	ditto.	
	Ba-aset ...	1.14	0.10	8.21	ditto.	
	Satkerah ...	2.27	Nil	11.37	ditto.	
	Busseehaut ...	0.87	ditto	8.00	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour ...	0.86	ditto	3.71	ditto.	
	Baripore ...	2.17	ditto	6.30	ditto.	
DACCA.	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	0.18	Not received	17.53	26th May 1872.	
	{ Jail ...	0.10	Nil	16.65	2nd June 1872.	
	Burman ...	Nil	ditto	17.46	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan ...	ditto	ditto	13.62	ditto.	
	Persepore ...	ditto	ditto	10.72	ditto.	
	Madariyore ...	ditto	ditto	25.07	ditto.	
	Patoonkhally ...	1.20	ditto	4.09	ditto.	From 13th May.
	Furzedpore ...	1.30	ditto	11.73	ditto.	
	Calando ...	0.46	ditto	11.02	ditto.	
	Mymensing ...	0.10	ditto	12.29	ditto.	
	Jamulpore ...	Nil	ditto	9.55	ditto.	
	Attean ...	ditto	ditto	10.17	ditto.	
	Kishoregunge ...	1.05	0.90	22.24	ditto.	
CHITTAGONG.	Syihet ...	2.71	7.75	54.12	ditto.	
	Chunar ...	3.34	0.43	43.64	ditto.	
	Hylakandy ...	0.48	Not received	38.11	26th May 1872.	
	Koyah ...	2.31	ditto	40.70	ditto.	Not received 6th to 12th May.
	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	0.10	10.00	2nd June 1872.	
	{ Jail ...	ditto	Nil	10.65	ditto.	
	or's Bazar ...	ditto	0.24	17.87	ditto.	
	Kangnamtee Hill ...	ditto	Not received	21.04	26th May 1872.	
	Noakhally ...	ditto	Nil	21.47	2nd June 1872.	
	Tipperah ...	ditto	ditto	17.78	ditto.	
COCH BHAH.	Brahmanbariah ...	0.09	Not received	17.73	26th May 1872.	
	Akyab ...	Nil	5.00	17.90	2nd June 1872.	
	Cooch Behar ...	1.26	0.53	27.04	ditto.	
	Buxa ...	1.38	7.16	25.09	ditto.	
	Gaoparal ...	Not received	Not received	15.53	19th May 1872.	
	Dhooore ...	2.10	0.30	33.10	2nd June 1872.	
	Tura (Garu Hills) ...	0.81	Not received	16.32	26th May 1872.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ...	Not received	ditto	8.44	30th April 1872.	
	{ Hospital ...	0.98	0.34	10.50	2nd June 1872.	
	Runghee ...	Not received	Not received	8.43	30th April 1872.	
ARUN.	Julpigoree ...	2.53	5.01	24.48	2nd June 1872.	
	Itoda ...	Nil	0.02	8.55	ditto.	
	Tesopore ...	0.84	Not received	17.86	26th May 1872.	
	Nowgong ...	Nil	5.43	52.71	2nd June 1872.	
	Mungledye ...	0.40	Not received	21.81	26th May 1872.	
	Burpettah ...	6.00	ditto	24.31	ditto.	
	Gowhatti ...	0.76	2.28	19.48	2nd June 1872.	
	Seebaugor ...	Nil	Not received	33.34	26th May 1872.	
	Jorehaut ...	0.58	ditto	25.26	ditto.	
	Golaghat ...	1.08	1.10	29.47	2nd June 1872.	
ARUN.	Nazorah ...	Nil	Not received	21.73	26th May 1872.	
	Debrooghur ...	ditto	ditto	32.61	ditto.	
	Suddya ...	Not received	ditto	29.03	19th May 1872.	
	Shillong ...	1.35	0.55	10.28	2nd June 1872.	
	Cherrapunjee ...	2.99	7.92	81.90	ditto.	
	Jaowai ...	1.27	Not received	19.30	26th May 1872.	
	Samooogoodting ...	Not received	ditto	2.23	14th April 1872.	

W. G. WILLSON,

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th June 1872.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 2nd to 8th June 1872.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER		Humidity Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	June											
	2nd	10	29.682	29.700	92.0	82.0	63	S by W	...	...	K	
		18	29.684	29.682	95.0	82.0	65	S	...	...	.....	b
	3rd	10	29.694	29.712	92.3	82.0	62	S S W	...	...	K	scuds
		18	29.690	29.678	94.5	81.5	55	S	...	...	.....	b
	4th	10	29.699	29.717	91.9	83.0	67	S by W	...	...	K	
		18	29.690	29.618	94.5	83.5	61	S S W	...	...	C	
	5th	10	29.704	29.722	92.5	83.0	65	S by W	...	...	.....	scuds
		18	29.650	29.574	95.0	83.3	59	S	...	...	.....	b
	6th	10	29.706	29.721	94.5	83.2	78	S by W	...	0.33	K	scuds
		18	29.677	29.625	94.0	83.2	61	S	...	...	K	
	7th	10	29.708	29.726	90.5	81.7	68	S by W	...	...	CK	scuds
		18	29.636	29.654	93.4	81.8	59	S	...	...	K	
	8th	10	29.731	29.740	91.5	82.0	65	S	...	...	K	
		18	29.696	29.614	95.0	81.0	62	S by W	...	...	K	
SAUGOR ISLAND.	2nd	10	29.722	29.728	90	81	76	S	18.5*	...	K	scuds
		18	29.615	29.621	90	84	78	S	20.8*	...	K	m, scuds
	3rd	10	29.724	29.730	91	85	77	S S W	20.0*	...	N	m, scuds
		18	29.601	29.607	90	85	80	S S W	10.0*	...	KS	m, scuds
	4th	10	29.742	29.748	90	86	84	S S W	18.5*	...	N	m, scuds
		18	29.630	29.639	91	87	84	S	2.8*	...	KS	m, scuds
	5th	10	29.746	29.752	91	86	80	S S W	35.9*	...	N	scuds
		18	29.506	29.602	90	86	84	S	23.0*	...	KS	m, scuds
	6th	10	29.719	29.725	89	84	80	S W	21.6*	1.00	N	m, scuds
		18	29.640	29.646	89	84	80	S	19.5*	...	KS	m, scuds
	7th	10	29.721	29.727	89	83	76	S S W	17.4*	0.10	K	m, scuds
		18	29.607	29.673	89	83	70	S S W	17.8*	...	KS	m, scuds
	8th	10	29.753	29.759	92	85	73	S S W	16.8*	...	K	b, scuds
		18	29.639	29.615	90	85	80	S	18.9*	...	CS	b, scuds
CHITTAGONG.	2nd	10	29.685	29.776	89	82	73	S	4.7*	...	K	b
		18	29.587	29.658	91	85	77	S W	12.4*	...	K	b
	3rd	10	29.683	29.774	89	83	76	S	8.0*	...	K	b
		18	29.690	29.681	89	81	80	S W	15.8*	...	K	b
	4th	10	29.703	29.704	88	81	72	S W	7.2*	...	K	b
		18	29.617	29.708	90	84	70	W	15.3*	...	K	b
	5th	10	29.709	29.800	87	83	83	S	7.1*	...	K, KS	b
		18	29.636	29.728	87	81	76	S W	13.0*	...	K, KS	b
	6th	10	29.721	29.813	86	80	75	S	7.3*	0.80	KS	u, y
		18	29.645	29.747	87	81	76	S W	11.0*	...	KS, C	b
	7th	10	29.728	29.819	88	80	69	S W	7.9*	...	CS, K	b
		18	29.623	29.714	88	82	76	W	10.1*	...	K	b
	8th	10	29.725	29.816	89	81	69	S	5.7*	0.10	K, KS	b, t, e
		18	29.623	29.714	88	82	76	W	10.3*	...	K, C	b, e
MADRAS.	2nd	10	29.727	29.757	94	79	49	S W by S	9*	...	.....	b
		18	29.608	29.638	89	78	59	S E by S	12*	...	.....	bo
	3rd	10	29.730	29.764	95	78	41	S W by W	11*	...	.....	b
		18	29.600	29.630	89	78	59	S E by S	14*	...	.....	b
	4th	10	29.746	29.770	99	84	51	S	9*	...	.....	b
		18	29.625	29.655	89	78	59	S E by S	13*	...	.....	b
	5th	10	29.740	29.770	87	79	64	S S E	12*	...	.....	bo
		18	29.651	29.681	88	80	69	S E by S	14*	...	.....	b
	6th	10	29.751	29.781	93	80	51	S by W	6*	...	.....	b, b, e
		18	29.650	29.686	84	81	72	S E by E	13*	...	.....	b
	7th	10	29.737	29.767	88	80	69	S E by S	10*	...	.....	bc
		18	29.629	29.659	88	80	69	S E	14*	...	.....	b
	8th	10	29.747	29.777	89	80	66	S S E	7*	...	.....	bc
		18	29.630	29.669	89	79	62	S E	11*	...	.....	b
CHITTAGONG.	2nd	10	29.638	29.719	97	81	48	S S W	9.4*	...	C	
		18	29.564	29.585	97	82	50	S	1.0*	...	.....
	3rd	10	29.630	29.717	90	81*	66	W S W	8.3*	...	K, N*	cloudy
		18	29.504	29.585	95	82	55	W S W	14.1*	...	.....
	4th	10	29.633	29.714	93	81	57	S W	9.4*	0.10	KS	r, t, l, fair
		18	29.558	29.630	94	82	58	W S W	12.3*	...	.....
	5th	10	29.650	29.731	92	80	57	S W	3.8*	...	K, KS	cloudy
		18	29.506	29.587	95	80	49	S S W	13.7*	...	C, S	fair
	6th	10	29.663	29.744	92	77	48	S S W	6.2*	...	KS	fair
		18	29.506	29.587	97	80	45	S S W	13.4*	...	CS	
	7th	10	29.651	29.732	98	81	45	S	6.3*	...	N	cloudy
		18	29.578	29.659	94	80	52	S S W	12.6*	...	CS	
	8th	10	29.683	29.764	94	78	40	S S W	13.5*	...	CS	fair
		18	29.553	29.634	97	78	40	S	11.7*	...	.....	fair
AMRAB.	2nd	10	29.771	29.792	83	82	95	N	0.8*	...	.....	b
		18	29.675	29.696	87	81	70	S W	0.5*	0.40	.....	b
	3rd	10	29.770	29.812	81	79	91	S	0.8*	...	.....	b
		18	29.677	29.698	89	82	83	S	0.1*	0.70	.....	b
	4th	10	29.811	29.832	85	80	79	S E	0.3*	...	.....	b
		18	29.697	29.718	86	82	83	S W	1.8*	1.00	.....	b
	5th	10	29.810	29.838	80	76	82	S E	1.3*	3.90	.....	b
		18	29.729	29.741	85	81	83	S	1.1*	...	.....	b
	6th	10	29.819	29.841	81	78	86	S	0.4*	...	.....	g
		18	29.735	29.756	83	78	78	S	0.6*	7.30	.....	g
	7th	10	29.798	29.819	86	81	79	S	0.1*	...	.....	b
		18	29.707	29.728	86	83	87	S	3.8*	...	.....	b
	8th	10	29.826	29.847	85	80	79*	S	0.5*	...	.....	b
		18	29.684	29.705	87	82	79	S	1.3*	0.70	.....	b

Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

W. G. WILLSON,
Off. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th June 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
June	1st	29.639	98.2	82.0	143.5	89.5	81.8	77.2	0.08	S & S by W	2.0	270.0	...	...	Clear and cirri. Brisk wind from 1 1/2 A.M. to 6 P.M.
	2nd	621	93.0	83.2	139.8	88.7	80.9	76.2	.67	S & S by E	2.0	336.5	...	...	Clear and cumuli. Brisk wind from 8 1/2 A.M. to 7 1/2 P.M. Lightning between 7 and 8 P.M.
	3rd	626	96.3	83.0	136.3	88.9	81.3	76.7	.08	S by E & S	2.8	336.5	...	...	Clear and strati. Brisk wind from 9 1/2 A.M. to 6 1/2 P.M. Lightning at 8 P.M.
	4th	643	95.7	84.0	142.5	89.3	82.2	77.9	.70	S by E & S	1.4	345.3	...	...	Cirri and clear. Brisk wind from 8 1/2 A.M. to 4 1/2 P.M.
	5th	650	95.4	76.3	141.8	87.4	80.8	76.8	.71	S & S by W	2.0	380.9	0.33	...	Scuds from south and overcast. Brisk wind from 7 1/2 A.M. to 5 1/2 P.M. Thunder and lightning from 7 to 10 P.M. Slight rain from 6 1/2 to 11 P.M.
	6th	656	94.8	77.2	141.8	86.6	81.0	77.6	.75	S by W. S & S by E	0.8	343.2	...	...	Cumuli and strati. Lightning at 8 and 11 P.M.
	7th	664	94.6	82.5	144.0	87.8	80.8	76.6	.70	S & S by E	0.8	203.9	...	...	Cirrocumuli and cumuli Lightning on N.N.W at 8 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four-hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1 1/2 feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet, 10 inches, above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	21.9
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	98.2
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	93.8
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.70
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.88
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th	... { by lower rain gauge	0.33
	... { by anemometer gauge	0.28
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...	2.64
Ditto between the 1st January and the 7th June	...	7.40
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...	13.86

GOPEENATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 10th June 1872.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendraparah Canal during the month of April 1872.

DISTANCE FROM CUTTACK TO TERMINAL LOCK AT TIDE WATER, 42 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.				TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEA-BOARD.				STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.				ABSTRACT.																					
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.																	
		Mounds.	Tons.					Mounds.	Tons.																								
42	Paddy	6,205	10,768	...	61	8	8	144	Paddy	17,320	34,641	...	442	0	0	23	Stone	945	15,123	...	73	2	0	186	Local	33,287	904	17,331	158	4	...		
6	Black Gram.	492	492	...	4	4	0	6	Gram	419	419	...	5	10	0	12	Fresh and	487	3,897	...	13	2	0	928	Through	2,76,020	2,759	1,15,778	1,045	7	4		
20	Jaggery	55,035	5,207	...	33	13	0	9	Jaggery	800	167	...	2	4	0	7	Shooting	192	1,695	...	8	4	0	67	Local Irriga-	1,624	979	20,828	133	15	4		
2	Salt	2,435	499	...	4	13	0	2	Salt	2,500	540	...	7	2	0	23	Empty	6,704	...	...	33	7	4	tion Works	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Passengers	4 in No.	27	...	0	7	4	5	Passengers	13 in No.	705	647	...	9	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
95	Empty	8,354	...	...	54	8	8	6	Jingelly seed	1,911	647	...	9	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	Spices	2,27,720	11,356	...	171	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	Hides	26,320	2,532	...	37	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	Empty	...	36,971	...	381	0	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106	...	33,287	25,317	904	17,231	158	4	8,326	...	2,76,02	77,231	2,759	1,15,878	1,045	7	4	67	...	1,623	27,429	979	30,828	133	15	4	559	...	3,10,931	4,642	1,53,937	1,337	11	4

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taidundah Canal during the month of April 1872.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 25 MILES

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							ABSTRACT.					REMARKS.		
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE.		TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	WEIGHT OF CARGO.		Value of cargo.	TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.					Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.		Maunds.	Tons.										
3	Fuel	Mds.	Rs.	815½	59	58	Rs. As. P.	...	...	...	...	Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. As. P.
1	Posts	...	60	610	21½	281	2 0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Bricks	...	20	157	5	70	1 8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Paddy	...	820	2,842½	101½	712½	7 2 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bena grass	...	27	438	15½	47½	1 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Sand cut stone	...	35	437½	15½	220½	1 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Paddy, straw	...	64	1,300	46½	231½	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Mustard	...	150	280	10	140	0 11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Empty	...	...	3,333	119	1,190	9 3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Passengers, No. 8	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Timber, No. 207	...	212	...	...	...	25 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Bamboos, No. 16,300	...	153	...	...	...	12 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Denarrage at 4 sa. per day	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83		...	1,551	10,219	364	2,930	68 7 6	1	...	...	18	819	29	409	4 1 6	...	84	...	...	1,569	393	3,339	72 9 0

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the High Level Canal during the month of April 1872.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 37 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.				
Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE.		Ton mile-age.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.			
	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.					Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.												
2 Lime	Mds.	317	Rs. 97	427½	...	...	...	Ra. As. P.	2 0 0	11	Rails and Wagons	1,909	2,301	2,466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Mile posts		200	125	256½	...	...	...		2 8 0	1	Engine	800	500	7,78½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Firewood		185	11	268½	...	...	...		1 4 0	1	Treasure	3	5,000	17½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Rice, &c.		60	77	117½	...	...	...		0 12 9	1	Chains and	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Spices		10	15	23	...	...	...		0 4 9	1	Iron Bolts.	125	70	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 House furniture.		56	100	108	...	...	...		1 8 0	1	Firewood	316	20	518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Straw		379	94	898½	...	...	...		6 13 4	1	Empty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Jaggery		775	1,170	1,013½	...	...	...		5 0 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Empty		...	...	1,450	...	...	...		11 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Belungee		...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos, 3,000 in No.		...	20	...	...	...	...		7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Passengers		...	...	...	...	...	...		1 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64		1,992	1,709	4,660	166	2,175	39 9 2	16				3,153	7,891	4,318	154	4,301	54 6 4	80		5,145	9,800	6,478	93 15 6	

REMARKS.

BRIGADION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal during the month of April 1872.
LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 24 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS. .										ABSTRACT.			
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	TONNAGE EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	REMARKS.		
			Mds.	Rs.							Mds.	Tons.											
18	Coal	8,425	2,431	10,800	...	...	4	Empty boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,055	Local	70,212	5,32,760	6,010	77,245	Rs. A. P.
7	Cotton	374	8,850	1,825	...	...	7	Coal rubble	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	Irri. works	1,131	248	69	291	1,317 8 0
16	Firewood	2,537	1,447	5,900	...	...	1	Stones	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 1 6
53	Grain	6,273	26,749	13,776	...	...	5	Sand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Hides and horns	3,056	63,975	6,360	...	...	1	Doors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Jaggery and sugar	2,692	11,162	6,425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Metals	510	2,900	1,775	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
121	Miscellaneous	8,349	50,399	23,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Oil and oil seeds	3,908	12,667	7,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Paddy and rice	3,431	4,985	7,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	Pice-goods	2,316	1,35,849	9,850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
267	Garden produce	13,442	21,392	37,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Pottery	1,690	265	4,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Salt	8,651	51,519	15,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Silk and indigo	854	1,22,365	3,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	June	70	440	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Straw	928	408	2,850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Tobacco	1,490	9,900	3,575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Tiles	580	850	850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Stones	14	45	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Sand	2,300	115	3,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Rafts of timbers, logs &c	...	3,967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
483	Empty boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
756	Passengers, No. 7, 269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Mis. revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Police boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,055		70,212	5,32,760	1,67,750	6,000	77,245	1,317 8 0	18		1,131	248	1,950	69	261	12 1 6	2,073		71,343	5,33,008	6,069	77,506	1,329 9 6	

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.
Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgelee Tidal Canal during the month of April 1872.
LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 26 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.				
Num- ber of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE.		TONNAGE, EX- CLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mille- age.	Tollage.	Num- ber of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE.		TONNAGE.		Ton mille- age.	Tollage.	Num- ber of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Ton- nage.	Ton mille- age.	Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.					Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.											
272	Paddy	65,643	53,335	119,685	...	...	Rs. As. P.	1	Empty	...	...	...	...	...	0 14 8	593	Local	1,01,128	1,32,959	7,462	1,94,013	2,868 4 0
73	Rice	17,473	26,210	32,275	...	...	167 1 0	1	Sluice gates	...	...	...	...	...	1 4 0	3	frn. works	175	27 5	15 5 1	394 1 2	4 3 0
9	Passengers	...	...	630	...	...	7 0 8	1	Teak beams	...	...	...	...	...	1 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
340	Timber, No. 29	...	...	385	...	...	409 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Empty boats	...	...	...	...	...	0 14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Vegetables	...	65	30	180	...	1 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Tea	...	100	75	...	...	2 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Gurran wood	...	159	70	390	...	39 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Jaggery	...	281	1,124	2,655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Bamboos, No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Mats	...	51	150	...	...	3 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Straw	...	890	7,200	2,860	...	14 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Firewoods	...	985	234	6,300	...	26 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Sand	...	900	225	2,400	...	13 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Sand	...	400	20	560	...	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Potatoes	...	10	22	25	...	0 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Guano	...	1,125	178	2,975	...	13 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Plate, (brass, &c.)	...	18	860	80	...	0 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Hantalwood, No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Pottery	...	62	215	...	...	1 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Salt	...	80	910	...	...	5 10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Tobacco	...	6,273	22,151	14,025	...	149 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Sugar	...	1,745	9,353	12,170	...	139 6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Coal	...	300	240	525	...	8 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Lime	...	3,000	762	5,470	...	27 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Mustard	...	600	160	975	...	4 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Cotton	...	240	1,200	600	...	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Cloth	...	100	1,400	350	...	1 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Retalnuts	...	155	2,600	675	...	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Spices	...	250	800	1,275	...	17 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Furniture	...	160	2,000	325	...	1 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Deal planks, No.	...	20	100	80	...	0 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Cows, No. 80	...	...	20	100	...	1 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Rasia	...	400	550	625	...	3 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
893		101,138	132,659	208,935	7,462	194,012	2,868 4 0	3		175	275	425	15 5 1	394 1 1	4 2 0	896		1,01,303	1,33,234	7,477 1 1	1,94,406 1 1	2,872 6 0		

N. B.—The tonnage shown above is that of the boats and not of the cargo.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th May 1872.

A. J. HUGHES, C. E.,
Asst. to Chief Engr., & Jt.-Secy., P. W. D., Irrign. Branch, Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation Branch.
Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal up to 30th April 1872.

Circles.	Canal.	WATER SUPPLIED DURING 1871-72.				APPROXIMATE AREA IRRIGATED DURING FEB. 1872.				RAINFALL.				NAVIGATION RETURN.					CHIEF IRRIGATORS.		REMARKS.
		Full supply depth.	Estimated fall discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average depth throughout the month.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	District.	Area actually receiving water during the month in acres.	Of column 8 given receiving water for the first time during the current year.	Total of column 9 for all previous months of the current year.	Total area irrigated up to date during the current year.	Inches during the month.	Inches up to date during the year.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Nature of traffic.	Number of boats.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Approximate value of goods.	Per column 8.	Per columns 8 & 9.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Orissa	High Level Range No. 1, 3		675	4-83	170	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	0-65	0-65	2-13	Private Govt. stores, &c.	64	166	2,175	1,708	...	...
	Kendrapara	7	1,282	4-9	706-085	Ditto	592	508	...	592	0-65	0-65	2-13	Local Through Government	168	904	17,231	33,287	...	...
	Taldunda	8	1,300	5-75	22-50	Ditto	35	5	...	35	0-65	0-65	2-13	Local Traffic Govt. "	398	2,759	115,878	2,78,020	...	...
	Machong	9	650	4-00	7-87	Ditto	21	...	...	21	0-65	0-65	2-13	Local Govt. "	67	384	2,930	1,551	...	...
South-Western	Midnapore	900	875	...	...	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	83	83	3-51	Local Through Government	2,045	6,000	77,245	6,32,760	...	...
	Panchkora	800	240	...	...	Howrah	...	...	...	...	70	70	Not available.	Local Govt. "	18	...	248	...	...	...
Orissa	April 1871.					Total	649	513	...	649											
	High Level Range No. 1, 3		...	...	...	Cuttack	15	15	...	15										
	Kendrapara		...	...	...	Ditto	931	931	...	931										
South-Western	Taldunda		...	...	...	Ditto	...	...	...	...							
	Midnapore		...	...	...	Midnapore	35	35	...	35										
	Panchkora		...	...	...	Howrah	...	...	...	...							
						Total	981	981	...	981				Total	2,796	11,424	241,258	8,55,108	...	...

* Some leases for cold weather crops were allowed to run up to 15th May.

* Some leases for cold weather crops were allowed to run up to 15th May.

F. T. HAIG, Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,
Offg. Joint-Secy., Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

The 6th June 1872.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th May 1872, on 156½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	35,632	20,804 13 0	1,007 2 3	185,861 24	25,252 6 0	2,314 16 0	4,221 18 3
Or per mile of railway	228	132 15 0	12 3 9	865 0	161 5 9	14 15 10	26 19 7
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	688,920½	4,11,772 0 9	37,745 15 10	2,616,222 12	5,40,074 12 0	49,607 17 0	87,258 12 10
Total for 21 weeks	674,552½	4,32,576 14 6	39,652 18 1	2,752,083 36	5,45,327 2 0	51,922 13 0	91,475 11 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	38,351½	20,575 3 11	1,867 14 7	86,417 1	18,407 9 9	1,695 12 3	3,563 6 10
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	213	130 2 7	11 18 8	553 0	118 3 1	10 16 9	22 15 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	663,444½	3,90,547 1 5	36,716 16 2	2,084,572 22	5,55,737 13 4	50,942 12 9	87,659 8 11

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 1st June 1872, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	40,817	19,933 15 3	1,927 5 7	110,502 36	24,526 15 1	2,248 6 1	4,075 11 8
Or per mile of railway ...	261	127 6 0	11 13 6	706 0	156 11 6	14 7 4	26 0 10
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	674,532½	4,32,576 14 6	39,652 18 1	2,752,083 36	5,45,327 2 0	51,922 13 0	91,475 11 1
Total for 22 weeks ...	715,369½	4,52,510 13 9	41,490 3 8	2,862,586 32	5,69,854 1 1	54,070 19 1	95,551 2 9
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	36,738	21,580 13 6	1,978 4 11	144,913 18	29,050 14 11	2,693 16 6	4,642 1 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	235	137 14 4	12 12 10	926 0	185 11 0	17 0 5	29 13 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	700,182½	4,11,127 14 11	38,695 1 1	2,729,496 0	5,64,797 12 3	53,696 9 3	92,301 10 4

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st June 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	119,092	1,49,070 12 7	13,694 16 5	665,568 30	3,03,418 9 6	27,813 7 5	41,478 3 10
Or per mile of railway ...	93	116 7 4	10 13 6	519 6	237 0 9	21 14 7	32 8 1
For previous 21 weeks of half-year...	2,255,780	35,35,436 10 5	324,081 13 10	14,539,263 20	81,21,317 8 3	744,454 2 2	1,068,535 16 0
Total for 22 weeks ...	2,374,872	36,84,507 7 0	337,746 10 3	15,204,832 10	84,24,736 1 9	772,207 9 7	1,110,013 10 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	112,724½	1,27,205 14 2	11,690 10 10	554,503 0	2,82,527 14 10	25,896 7 10	37,558 18 8
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	88	99 6 8	9 2 3	433 0	220 13 0	20 4 10	29 7 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,367,240½	33,80,221 2 10	310,678 12 2	14,300,876 10	83,31,762 15 1	763,744 18 8	1,074,423 10 10

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st June 1872, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	6,236	18,438 12 5	1,690 4 5	85,558 30	23,071 3 9	2,114 17 3	3,808 1 8
Or per mile of railway ...	28	82 8 0	7 11 3	383 0	103 3 8	9 9 3	17 0 6
For previous 21 weeks of half-year...	116,492	3,49,719 6 6	32,057 12 3	1,492,167 0	4,28,704 0 6	39,297 17 5	71,355 9 8
Total for 22 weeks ...	122,728	3,68,158 2 11	33,747 10 8	1,577,725 30	4,51,775 4 3	41,412 14 8	75,160 11 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,450½	12,066 3 7	1,108 16 5	67,332 30	18,694 7 8	1,713 13 3	2,932 9 7
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	20	54 3 11	4 19 6	301 0	83 13 3	7 13 8	12 13 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	102,182	3,40,324 2 11	31,196 7 8	1,288,638 0	3,78,479 5 6	34,693 18 9	65,890 6 5

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st June 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5,233½	854 14 6	85 9 10	17,895 20	591 10 0	59 3 3	144 13 1
Or per mile of railway	187	30 8 6	3 1 1	639 0	21 2 1	2 2 3	5 3 4
For previous 8 weeks of half-year...	47,766	7,690 0 0	709 0 0	123,039 0	3,771 3 6	377 2 5	1,146 2 5
Total for 9 weeks	52,999½	8,544 14 6	854 9 10	140,934 20	4,362 13 6	436 5 8	1,290 15 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,899	1,279 3 0	127 18 4	16,902 0	515 14 9	51 11 10	179 10 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	211	45 7 5	4 10 11	604 0	18 6 10	1 16 10	6 7 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	54,159½	11,405 10 0	1,140 11 3	106,818 10	3,001 11 3	300 3 4	1,440 14 7

No. 25

of 1872



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1872

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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JUNE 19, 1872.

Prices during the week ending Monday, the 10th June 1872.

No.	DISTRICTS.	I, 1871, CONSISTING OF 85-7353 TOLAHS.									REMARKS.	
		ALLEGHUR AND CHANGPUR June 1872.	JOWAR.			GRAM.			SALT.			
			Past week ending 3rd June 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 10th June 1872.	Past week ending 3rd June 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.	Present week ending 10th June 1872.	Past week ending 3rd June 1872.	Corresponding week of 1871.		
1	Patna ...	...	...	31.7	29.8	29.8	24.2	7.4	7.4	7.4	
2	Gya ...	...	...	...	23.3	23.3	18.6	6.9	6.5	6.5	
3	Chumparun ...	...	...	...	22.3	20.5	18.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	
4	Saran ...	...	...	29	25	26	26	8	8	7	
5	Shahabad *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	20.9	20.9	17.7	6.9	6.9	6.9	
7	Bhaugulpore*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Monghyr ...	...	...	30.3	30.3	31.3	25.1	7.0	7.3	7.3	
9	Purneah ...	...	...	...	23.3	23.3	22.3	6.9	6.9	6.9	
10	Deoghur ...	32.6	32.6	...	22.3	24.2	21.4	7.4	7.4	...		
11	Godda ...	23.3	23.3	40.1	...	...	...	5.5	5.5	5.5	
12	Rajshahye ...	...	...	...	27.9	20.8	...	7.1	7.4	...	
13	Bograh *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Dinapore ...	...	...	...	16.3	17.9	17.7	6.9	6.9	6.9	
15	Maldah ...	...	...	...	16.7	16.7	21.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	
16	Rungpore ...	...	...	...	15.2	15.2	18.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	
17	Burdwan *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Rancoorah ...	29.1	32.1	...	16.3	16.2	14.4	8.2	8.2	7.5	OT LIA	
19	Beerbhoom *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Jessore ...	...	...	...	1.8	18.6	18.6	8.3	8.3	7.9	...
21	Dacca ...	...	...	...	15.7	15.7	15.9	6.7	6.7	7.4	
22	Hackergunge*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	14.9	14.9	14.9	8.5	8.5	8.8	
24	Sylhet ...	...	...	...	14.9	15.6	14.9	8.0	8.0	7.8	
25	Cachar ...	...	...	...	13.0	14.9	11.1	6.7	6.7	6.9	
26	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Noakhally*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Tipperah *	...	...	...	10.02	10.02	...	7.8	7.8	...	
29	Hill Tipperah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cuttack *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Balasore *	...	...	...	23	23	21	8	8	8	
32	Pooree ...	27.9	25.1	30.7	19.6	18.6	17.7	6.5	6.7	6.7		
33	Hazareebaugh ...	27.9	29.8	33.5	13.0	13.0	...	5.5	4.1	5.1		
34	Lohardunga ...	...	...	...	16.7	16.7	15.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	
35	Maunbhoom ...	...	...	...	21.4	21.4	23.3	5.7	5.7	5.8	
36	Singbhoom...	...	...	...	8.3	7.4	10.2	4.6	5.5	5.9	
37	Durrang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.5	6.5	6.5	
38	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	7.4	7.4	7.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	
39	Sechaugor ...	...	...	...	12.8	10.3	8.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	
40	Kamroop ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Lukhimpore*	...	...	...	12.1	12.1	...	5.5	6.5	...	
42	Julpigoree ...	37.3	37.3	30.6	11.9	14.9	10.2	7.9	7.9	7.4		
43	Gowalparah ...	...	...	...	7.1	7.4	7.4	4.1	4.1	4.1	
44	Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Prices during the week ending Monday, the 10th June 1872.

by, 10th June 1872.

1	Rajmehal *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Nya Doomka *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Moorshedabad *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pubna *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hooghly *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	20.5	20.5	18.6	8.3	8.3	8.3
7	Midnapore *	...	...	...	26.1	26.1	22.8	8.2	8.2	7.8
8	Nudda ...	...	...	...	14.9	16.7	18.6	8.4	8.4	8.4
9	24-Pergunnahs ...	...	...	...	21	25.3	...	7.4	7.4	7.9
10	Furreedpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ed for general information.

J. WARE EDGAR,

CALCUTTA,
The 18th June 18

Offy. Junior Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 15th June 1872.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
1	Patna	June 15th	1.24	Very hot with strong easterly winds up to the 14th, on which date there was a good fall of rain as shown in the previous column, which is considered to have been general, but no information yet received from sub-divisions.	Very few crops in the fields, but what there are are doing fairly well, and must have been much benefited by the rain of the 14th.	
2	Gya	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received. Ditto.
3	Chumparun	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Sarun	" 15th	.69	East winds. Fair weather until Friday. The rains have apparently commenced.	The prospects of indigo are favorable. Cotton has been almost gathered. Sugarcane, sate dhan, moongh, and late cheena have grown up well. Kado, shama, and Indian corn will soon be put in the ground.	
5	Shahabad	" 15th	.11	Strong east wind. Heat excessive until 14th when rain fell. The appearance of the weather generally indicates the commencement of the rains.	Sowings for the bhadoi crops will now generally commence. Reports have not been received yet, but the rain, it is supposed, will benefit the indigo crop.	
6	Tirhoot	" 15th	1.10	Cloudy with east winds almost all over the district. Rain wanted in some parts. In the north rain fell.	Indigo, rice, moongh, and other crops are doing well.	
7	Bhaugulpore	" 15th	2.88	No rain reported in the north. Return from south not received.	The rains are evidently close at hand. Indigo and young rice want rain. Sowings will proceed rapidly now.	
8	Monghyr	" 15th	0.14	High east winds with threatening rain; little rain fell in places; storm and lightning in Jumooe sub-division.	There is a decided want of rain. The bhadoi crops, which are all in the ground, are greatly in want of rain; they are backward; but the rain of the 14th did good, and from the appearance of the weather it seems certain that rain has now set in for the season. In the Jumooe sub-division the prospects are good. In Begoo Serai jenerah sown in two or three places. Rain much wanted for it; mahai commenced in indigo. Rain also desirable for successful manufacture as there is a dearth of water.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
9	Purneah	1872. June 15th	8.97	In the north there has been rain on and off all the week at the sudder station; and in the southern parts of the district it was very hot and rain was much wanted till last night when it fell in torrents.	Good every where; the recent rain has been of great benefit.	
10	Rajmehal	" 15th	1.90	Rain appears fairly divided over district: a little excess perhaps in the centre.	The rain has done much good every where. Agricultural operations have commenced; hitherto suspended for want of rain. Indigo well spoken of.	
11	Deoghur	" 15th	1.85	Frequent storms with heavy rains; weather clearly indicating setting in of rains.	Sugarcane much improved; sowing generally has commenced.	
12	Nya Doomka	" 15th	1.12	Hot with gathering clouds in early part of the week, ending with some rain the last three days, and great humidity.	General sowings commenced, and some dhan also has been sown where it is not intended to transplant.	
13	Godda	" 15th	.....	Cloudy and strong easterly breezes, and the monsoons apparently have set in.	There has not been rain enough to allow land being broken up. Cultivation will be backward this year.	Rain gauge yet received
14	Jamtara	" 15th	0.80	Stormy with passing showers. Rain has fallen throughout the sub-division.	Weather is very favorable for ploughing and sowing. Sugarcane thriving.	
15	Rajshahye	" 15th	4.91	Cloudy and cool; the rains set in with a downpour on the night of Wednesday.	The rain has been of benefit to the amun and ous rice crops, and also to indigo. The teel crop is being harvested, and has turned out well. Sugarcane is doing well.	
16	Rograh	" 15th	2.22	Heavy showers of rain during the past week. Atmosphere cloudy. Hot.	Satisfactory.	
17	Dinagopore	" 15th	2.07	There has been little or no rain during the week to the east and south of the district. Rain in other parts—Temp. highest 90° " lowest 70°	What little boro dhan is grown has been cut: ploughing progressing; both bhadoi rice and jute reported promising.	
18	Maldah	" 15th	4.62	Rainy and cool with strong easterly winds.	The rain has done much good to bhadoi, amun, Indian corn, and Koda, and will benefit agricultural operations generally.	
19	Moorshedabad	" 15th	10.82	A good deal of rain during the week; weather cooler.	Prospects of crops good, provided the water drains off rapidly enough: will do the mulberry a great deal of good, but has come rather late for the indigo.	
20	Pubna	" 15th	7.16	Cloudy with some rain generally throughout the district.	Rain has been of benefit to rice and Indian corn and indigo	
21	Rungpore	" 15th	3.23	Heavy rain	The ous crop began to be cut. Other crops favorably progressing.	
22	Burdwan	" 15th	2.69	Cool; sky overcast: general rainfall throughout the district which has proved beneficial to the agricultural operations. Rain fell on four days during the week.	Paddy seeds sown generally; sugarcane and cotton promising in the sub-division of Raneegunge, Cutwa, Bood-Bood, and Sudder.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
23	Bancoorah	1872. June 15th	1.93	Cloudy with sharp rain on the 8th and heavy rain on the 11th. Rain general except in the north-east where it had been slight. Rains evidently set in.	The rain has benefited considerably the growing crops—sugarcane, indigo, &c.; ploughing is vigorously pursued.	
24	Beerbhoom	" 15th	0.6	The weather has been generally cloudy in the sudder station, but little rain has yet fallen, but there has been more or less almost throughout the district. The rains are undoubtedly setting in.	The want of rain for a month past retarded operations very much. Lands are still partly under preparation and partly sown. Sugarcane suffered from drought.	
25	Hoochly	" 15th	4.80	Clear, cloudy, and high wind from the south. Rained throughout the district in showers for three days.	The last rains have greatly benefited the sowing and planting of the ons and amun crops and the growth of the seeds.	
26	Howrah	" 15th	4.87	Rain has fallen more or less throughout the district and almost daily.	All crops have been improved by the rain; paddy is being sown in some places, while in others the seed has germinated, and the young seedlings in the nurseries are progressing satisfactorily. In some places the dhan has been sown broadcast and is doing well. In Oolooberia only there are no crops as yet.	
27	Midnapore	" 15th	2.99	The rains appear to have set in definitely. Rain fell almost every day.	The rain was somewhat late for the ons crop but will be greatly beneficial. Ploughing for the amun is general, and the prospects for this crop are all that could be desired at present.	
28	Nuddea	" 15th	1.85	Showers and sunshine; monsoon commenced on Tuesday.	Excellent, except in the sub-division of Meherpore where rain is still wanted.	
29	Jessore	" 15th	8.41	In north-west and east of district heavy rain; in south and south-east little or no rain. Weather very hot.	In the parts of the district where rain has fallen state of all crops—indigo, rice, jute—good; in parts where rain has not fallen the rice has suffered somewhat, but not as yet seriously.	
30	24-Pergunnahs	" 15th	4.26	Cloudy and rained every where. The monsoon has evidently commenced. Mean temperature 86°. Direction of wind south and east.	Ous and jute thriving; amun seedlings are flourishing, and the amun sowings have fairly commenced. Prospects favorable.	
31	Dacca	" 15th	7.80	Rainy and cloudy. The rains have at last set in.	Prospects of the crops good all over the district.	
32	Backergunge	" 15th	3.51	Rainy and cool	The rains have done much good and the prospects of the crops are more favorable.	
33	Furzedpore	" 15th	1.60	Cloudy and tolerably cool, with frequent drizzling rain and showers from the 11th instant.	The rain has been very frequent during the week. The prospect of all crops in the ground is good.	Health continues good.
34	Mymensingh	" 15th	{ 4.16 6.46	Rain on six days of the week, and general throughout the district. Cool weather.	Cultivation of ons rice going on successfully. Prospects of crops good.	

District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
35 Sylhet	1872. June 8th	24.82	The heavy rains this week have made the weather very pleasant— Max. Temp. 89° Min. " 72° 50' Mean ... 16° 5' Mean of H. Readings ... 84 : 4" Mean of L. Readings ... 74—4" Appx. ditto of week ... 79.4"	Promising well. But much more weather like what there had been this week will be bad for the crops.	
36 Cachar	" 8th	4.35	Cloudy and rainy and cool.	Ploughing going on; prospects good at present.	
37 Chittagong	" 8th	.62	Hot, but generally windy with little rain.	Early sowings commenced in some parts.	
38 Noakhally or Bulloah	" 8th	0.69	It rained a little almost every day during the past week.	Ous crops, good.	
39 Tipperah	" 15th	1.56	Rainfall general but mild; weather generally cloudy, and very cool.	The weather has been very beneficial after the sultriness of previous weeks to the young rice and jute crops. Chillies, teal and other small spring crops yielded a fair harvest.	
40 Hill Tipperah	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
41 Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
42 Cuttack	" 15th	2.44	Cloudy; rain general, though less than at sudder station.	Ploughing and sowing for rice crop have progressed favorably.	
43 Balasore	" 15th	1.18	Commencement of the rains; heavy showers daily; less rain as yet in the south.	The rice crop has been sown and is coming up nicely.	
44 Pooree	" 8th	.08	Unseasonable drought	Sowing deferred in most places for want of rain.	
45 Hazareebaugh	" 15th	1.23	Rain has fallen generally over the whole district.	Ground being broken up and prepared for Indian corn, &c.	
46 Lohardugga	" 15th	3.22	The rains set in on Thursday; the fall appears to have been general in the district.	The dhan already sown is progressing favorably, and sowing is still going on.	
47 Maunbhoom	...	...	.....	.....	Return not received.
48 Singbhoom	" 8th	0.30	Seasonable; dry and very hot.	Very discouraging.	
49 Durrung	" 8th	3.19	Variable	Favorable both as regards tea and the prospects of the ordinary crops.	
50 Nowgong	" 8th	3.46	Weather, rainy and seasonable.	Crops doing well.	
51 Sebsaugor	" 8th	0.71	The weather during the week was warm, damp, and unhealthy.	Tea ditto ditto. Satisfactory.	
52 Kamroop	" 8th	3.41	Wet	Prospects of crops and of tea favorable.	
53 Luckimpore	" 8th	1.72	Occasional showers daily; weather warm but seasonable. Thermometer— Maximum ... 96° Minimum ... 88°	No crops in the ground. Young rice not planted out.	
Chasi and Jynteah Hills.	" 8th	2.3	Fine.	Favorable.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
55	Naga Hills	1872. June 1st	0.37	Intensely hot, close, and muggy. Rain much wanted.	Good in parts but not in others. At Samaguting the crops are suffering from want of rain.	
56	Julpigoree	" 15th	7.37	From Saturday till Thursday few heavy showers with great heat, when rain was not falling. On Thursday night steady rain set in and continued to end of week. Rain is general over the district, but less towards Purneah.	Owing to early fall of rain bhadoi dhan and flax not as good as was anticipated where rain fell at sowing time. In other parts crops promise well.	There has been for the last fortnight a great deal of sickness: cholera and fever all over the district. This has been aggravated by irregular rainfall and great heat between the heavy showers. Weather has been more seasonable from last two days and sickness on decrease.
57	Gowalparah	" 8th	17.26	Very heavy rain with occasional intervals of sunshine.	If not injured by heavy rains, there is prospect of a good harvest of asoo crop. Sowing of winter crops in nurseries has commenced.	
58	Garo Hills	" 8th	7.85	Heavy storms in the beginning of the week, thunders and lightning and very heavy rain.	The Deputy Commissioner visited the Garo village of Rupajirra on Thursday. Crops look good. Rain was very late this season, and until lately rather scanty, but the prospects appear fair.	
59	Darjeeling	" 15th	7.61	Seasonable. Rain has fallen freely.	The crops due at this season of this year in the hills have more or less failed. Food is therefore scarce, but continued enquiries do not lead the Deputy Commissioner to anticipate famine. The Collectors of Dinagepore, Rungpore, Purneah, and Julpigoree, have been asked to inform the grain-dealers of the price of rice in the Darjeeling bazar, and of the willingness of the authorities to afford assistance in the way of shed for their cattle, should they be tempted by the price to visit the district.	In consequence of the seasonable rains cholera is no longer epidemic.
60	Cooch Behar	" 15th	12.57	Rainy. Seasonable.	Satisfactory.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th June 1872.

J. WARE EDGAR,
Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological
Reporter's Office.**

DIVISIONS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 27th May to 2nd June 1872.	Rain from 3rd June to 9th June 1872.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
CUTTACK.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Inches. Nil	Inches. 0.10	2.70	9th June 1872.	
	False Point { Jail ...	ditto	0.17	3.83	ditto.	
	Jajipore ...	ditto	Not received	6.01	2nd June 1872.	
	Kendraparah ...	ditto	Nil	5.17	9th June 1872.	
	Jugasingapore ...	ditto	ditto	2.35	ditto.	
	Sambulpore ...	ditto	ditto	3.50	ditto.	
	Balasore ...	Not received	Not received	Nil	5th May 1872.	
	Bhuddruck ...	Nil	Nil	6.53	9th June 1872.	
	Poorce ...	ditto	ditto	7.10	ditto.	
	Khoordah ...	ditto	0.08	1.08	ditto.	
		Not received	Not received	0.58	28th May 1872.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Huzareebaugh { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	2.73	9th June 1872.	
	Dispensary ...	ditto	ditto	2.70	ditto.	
	Burhee ...	Not received	Not received	3.53	5th May 1872.	
	Pachumba ...	Nil	1.78	4.81	9th June 1872.	
	Rancies ...	ditto	Nil	4.07	ditto.	
	Palanow ...	ditto	ditto	3.02	ditto.	
	Purulia ...	ditto	0.45	5.86	ditto.	
	Gobindpore ...	ditto	2.18	4.58	ditto.	
Chyebansa ...	ditto	0.70	4.61	ditto.		
PATNA.	Patna (Bankipore) ...	ditto	Nil	4.05	ditto.	
	Diunapore { Jail ...	Not received	Not received	2.86	14th April 1872.	
	Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	5.58	0.1h June 1872.	
	Behar ...	ditto	ditto	4.27	ditto.	
	Barh ...	ditto	ditto	5.03	ditto.	
	Gya ...	ditto	ditto	3.15	ditto.	
	Sherghotty ...	ditto	ditto	5.57	ditto.	
	Nowadah ...	ditto	ditto	4.02	ditto.	
	Arungabad ...	ditto	Not received	3.73	2nd June 1872	Not received 13th to 19th May.
	Chumparua ...	ditto	Nil	3.51	9th June 1872.	
	Bettiah ...	ditto	ditto	2.20	ditto.	
	Chuprah ...	ditto	ditto	4.18	ditto.	
	Sewan ...	ditto	ditto	2.20	ditto.	
	Mozzferpore ...	Not received	ditto	7.61	ditto	Not received 27th May to 2nd June.
	Durbhangah ...	Nil	ditto	1.73	ditto.	
	Sectamarce ...	Not received	1.10	6.35	ditto	Not received 13th May to 2nd June.
	Tajpore ...	ditto	Nil	5.67	ditto	Not received 27th May to 2nd June.
	Mudhubani ...	Nil	ditto	0.27	ditto.	
	Hajipore ...	ditto	ditto	4.59	ditto.	
	Arrah ...	ditto	ditto	3.59	ditto.	
BHAUGULPORE.	Buxar ...	ditto	ditto	3.41	ditto.	
	Sasseram ...	ditto	ditto	2.52	ditto.	
	Bhuboah ...	ditto	ditto	3.60	ditto.	
	Benares ...	ditto	ditto	2.15	ditto.	
	Bhaugulpore ...	ditto	0.63	3.08	ditto.	
	Mudheypoorah ...	ditto	Nil	5.48	ditto.	
	Banka ...	ditto	0.70	9.66	ditto.	
	Scoopool ...	ditto	0.00	4.85	ditto.	
	Monghyr ...	ditto	Nil	3.09	ditto.	
	Jamone ...	ditto	ditto	5.28	ditto	Not recorded 29th January to 3rd February.
	Begousserai ...	Not received	Not received	4.06	28th May 1872.	
	Deoghur ...	Nil	0.30	4.50	9th June 1872.	
	Jamtara ...	Not received	1.15	7.52	ditto	Not received 27th May to 2nd June.
	Rajnehal ...	Nil	Not received	3.10	2nd June 1872	
	Pakour ...	ditto	0.49	5.71	9th June 1872.	
	Nya-Doomka ...	ditto	0.35	5.76	ditto.	
Purneah ...	ditto	Nil	4.32	ditto.		
BARDWAN.	Kishengunge ...	0.02	3.28	8.94	ditto.	
	Arrareah ...	Nil	Nil	7.14	ditto	Not recorded 22nd to 26th Jan.
	Rampore Beaulah ...	ditto	0.43	6.62	ditto.	
	Nattore ...	ditto	0.64	9.73	ditto.	
	Bograh ...	ditto	1.83	15.84	ditto.	
	Dinagapore ...	ditto	3.32	9.17	ditto.	
	Maldah ...	ditto	0.54	5.29	ditto.	
	Berhampore ...	0.03	0.71	7.66	ditto.	
	Jungipore ...	Nil	1.68	8.21	ditto.	
	Laulbhangh ...	ditto	1.20	8.21	ditto.	
	Jamsookandi ...	Not received	Not received	2.75	19th May 1872.	
	Palua ...	Nil	1.09	12.78	9th June 1872.	
	Serajungge ...	ditto	3.24	14.31	ditto.	
	Banupore ...	0.80	0.97	20.30	ditto.	
Bhowanigunge ...	1.32	Not received	9.95	2nd June 1872.		
Titallya ...	0.41	3.55	13.54	9th June 1872.		
BARDWAN.	Burdwan ...	Nil	1.38	6.51	ditto.	
	Cutwa ...	ditto	3.01	7.84	ditto.	
	Culina ...	ditto	1.15	5.79	ditto.	
	Bood-Bood ...	ditto	2.13	0.44	ditto.	
	Bancoorah ...	ditto	1.35	7.15	ditto.	
	Raneegunge ...	0.40	1.14	4.73	ditto.	
	Sooree ...	Nil	Nil	9.26	ditto.	
	Hooghly ...	ditto	1.00	9.78	ditto.	
	Seranupore ...	ditto	1.84	13.10	ditto.	
	Jehanabad ...	ditto	0.02	8.71	ditto.	
	Howrah ...	ditto	6.58	7.64	ditto.	
	Mianapore ...	ditto	1.81	4.63	ditto.	
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office...	ditto	1.77	5.07	ditto.	
	Contai { Exe. Magr.'s Office...	ditto	1.97	5.97	ditto.	
	Gurbetta ...	ditto	0.62	5.84	ditto.	
	Tumlook ...	ditto	1.15	2.46	ditto.	

DIVISION.	STATIONS.	Rain from 27th May to 2nd June 1872.	Rain from 3rd to 9th June 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
PRESIDENCY.	Krisnagpur	Nil	0.93	8.08	9th June 1872.	
	Boungong	ditto	0.65	6.63	ditto.	
	Banaghat	0.18	0.76	8.09	ditto.	
	Meherpore	Nil	0.38	9.38	ditto.	
	Choudangah	ditto	0.80	11.10	ditto.	
	Kooshtea	ditto	1.02	7.43	ditto.	
	Jessore	0.03	1.79	21.18	ditto.	
	Khoulneah	Nil	1.00	11.08	ditto.	
	Jenidah	Not received	Not received	13.08	26th May 1872.	
	Narail	ditto	ditto	20.04	ditto.	
	Magoorah	ditto	ditto	8.83	ditto.	
	Bagirhaut	ditto	ditto	9.42	ditto.	
	Saugor Island	Nil	1.70	6.22	8th June 1872.	
	Calcutta	ditto	0.78	7.77	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital	ditto	0.62	7.00	ditto.	
	{ Jail	ditto	0.68	7.11	ditto.	
	Barrackpore	ditto	0.80	12.05	ditto.	
	Dum-Dum	ditto	0.34	11.49	ditto.	
	Baraset	0.10	0.21	8.42	ditto.	
	Satkerah	Nil	1.48	12.75	ditto.	
	Lunseerhaut	ditto	2.00	10.00	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour	ditto	0.86	4.57	ditto.	
	Barriore	ditto	0.64	7.03	ditto.	
DACCA.	Dacca { Telegraph Office	Not received	0.08	18.21	ditto.	Not received 27th May to 2nd June.
	{ Jail	Nil	1.15	17.80	ditto.	
	Burrimul	ditto	Nil	17.86	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan	ditto	0.38	14.00	ditto.	
	Perozepore	ditto	1.35	12.07	ditto.	
	Madaripore	ditto	1.07	26.14	ditto.	
	Patcoakhally	ditto	0.19	4.28	ditto.	From 13th May.
	Furzedpore	ditto	Nil	11.72	ditto.	
	Goulundo	ditto	0.11	11.13	ditto.	
	Mymensing	ditto	6.48	18.77	ditto.	
	Jamalpore	ditto	4.95	14.50	ditto.	
	Atteah	ditto	1.00	11.17	ditto.	
	Kishoregunge	0.90	2.25	24.40	ditto.	
	Sylhet	7.75	24.00	70.03	ditto.	
CHITTAGONG.	Cachar	0.43	7.10	50.74	ditto.	
	Hylakandy	0.58	ditto	38.09	2nd June 1872.	
	Koyah	4.93	7.06	52.00	9th June 1872.	Not received 6th to 12th May.
	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	0.10	0.00	10.90	ditto.	
	{ Jail	Nil	0.68	11.33	ditto.	
	Cox's Bazar	0.24	Not received	17.87	2nd June 1872.	
	Ranganatee Hill	Nil	2.02	23.06	9th June 1872.	
	Noakhally	ditto	2.78	21.25	ditto.	
	Tipperah	ditto	1.95	19.73	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah	0.09	Not received	17.82	2nd June 1872.	
COOCH BEHAR.	Akyab	5.00	14.00	31.90	9th June 1872.	
	Cooch Behar	0.53	19.83	40.87	ditto.	
	Buxa	7.16	5.50	30.50	ditto.	
	Gomparah	Not received	Not received	15.53	19th May 1872.	
	Dhobree	6.30	15.15	48.25	9th June 1872.	
	Tura (Garo Hills)	4.36	6.82	27.50	ditto.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not received	ditto	8.44	30th April 1872	
	{ Hospital	0.34	2.63	13.13	9th June 1872.	
	Rungbee	Not received	Not received	8.43	30th April 1872	
	Julpigoree	5.01	4.34	28.82	9th June 1872.	
ASSAM.	Boda	0.02	0.00	8.64	ditto.	
	Lazpore	3.77	1.70	23.33	ditto.	
	Nowgong	5.43	1.67	51.38	ditto.	
	Mungledys	1.74	Not received	23.55	2nd June 1872.	
	Burpettah	3.65	ditto	27.06	ditto.	
	Gowhatty	2.28	2.04	22.42	9th June 1872.	
	Sachmaugor	0.12	Not received	35.40	2nd June 1872.	
	Jorehaut	0.88	ditto	26.12	ditto.	
	Golaghat	1.10	ditto	20.47	ditto.	
	Nazeerah	1.36	ditto	23.09	ditto.	
	Debraoughur	0.87	ditto	31.48	ditto.	
	Suddya	Nil	ditto	29.03	ditto.	Not received 20th to 26th May.
	Shillong	0.56	ditto	10.28	ditto.	
	Cherrapoonjee	7.92	ditto	81.96	ditto.	
	Jaowai	0.17	ditto	19.66	ditto.	
	Imaogoodting	Not received	ditto	2.23	14th April 1872.	

W. G. WILLSON,

CALCUTTA,
The 15th June 1872.

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 9th to 15th June 1872.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	June											
	9th	10	29.740	29.758	85.3	82.3	81	S by W	...	0.29	.....	o
		16	29.642	29.660	89.6	81.2	67	S	...	0.16	CK	o
	10th	10	29.741	29.759	91.0	83.1	70	S	...	Nil	CK, K.	
		16	29.608	29.626	91.9	82.2	63	S	...	Nil	S	
	11th	10	29.657	29.675	90.7	82.0	66	S by W	...	0.67	K, CK	
		16	29.529	29.547	89.7	82.5	71	S	...	...	N	o
	12th	10	29.625	29.643	83.3	80.5	87	S W	...	0.40	.....	o, d
		16	29.519	29.537	84.0	80.5	85	S S E	...	0.03	N	
	13th	10	29.608	29.626	86.8	83.5	81	S S E	...	0.06	N, K	
		16	29.549	29.567	87.0	80.8	75	S S E	...	...	N	o, t
	14th	10	29.729	29.747	78.	77.	85	S E	...	3.78	.....	o, t
		16	29.608	29.626	84.9	85.	85	S by E	...	...	S	Scuds from
	15th	10	29.789	29.807	82.5	80.3	91	S S E	...	0.38	S	S by E
		16	29.678	29.696	88.9	81.0	69	S	...	...	C, CK	
SALGAD INLAND.	9th	10	29.778	29.782	89	83	78	S W	16.1*	...	N	o, scuds
		16	29.646	29.652	90	84	78	S	17.9*	...	K S	
	10th	10	29.763	29.759	91	85	77	S S W	18.9*	...	N	b, scuds
		16	29.630	29.634	91	85	70	S	17.1*	...	N	u, scuds
	11th	10	29.689	29.675	91	84	73	S W	19.5*	...	K	scuds
		16	29.534	29.510	89	83	70	S S W	21.7*	...	N	o, m, u
	12th	10	29.609	29.615	86	83	87	S W	15.9*	0.80	N	m, p, o, u
		16	29.519	29.525	88	82	87	S	14.4*	0.10	N	p, o, u, w
	13th	10	29.645	29.651	80	79	95	W S W	10.9*	0.40	N	o, r
		16	29.557	29.563	83	80	87	S S W	11.7*	0.50	N	o, r
	14th	10	29.732	29.738	84	81	87	S S E	5.2*	1.5*	N	o, u, v
		16	29.675	29.681	83	80	87	S E	10.7*	0.10	N	o, u, v
	15th	10	29.799	29.805	87	83	83	S E	7.1*	0.20	N	o, u, v
		16	29.698	29.704	88	81	72	S	14.3*	...	N	b
CHITTAGONG.	9th	10	29.725	29.817	87	81	76	S W	4.2*	...	K, K S	b
		16	29.843	29.734	89	82	78	W	10.4*	...	K, K S	b
	10th	10	29.730	29.821	88	80	69	W	3.8*	...	K, K S	
		16	29.625	29.716	88	80	75	W S W	11.3*	...	C, CK, K S	b
	11th	10	29.676	29.768	83	80	87	W	4.2*	0.30	K S	u, g
		16	29.678	29.688	82	79	87	W N W	10.4*	...	K S, C	
	12th	10	29.651	29.743	85	79	75	S	4.4*	...	K, K S	
		16	29.548	29.639	82	78	82	W N W	8.1*	1.00	K	u, g
	13th	10	29.604	29.757	78	77	95	S	5.1*	0.80	K S	d, u, g
		16	29.601	29.694	80	77	86	S W	8.5*	...	K S	d, u
	14th	10	29.758	29.851	81	78	86	S	5.4*	...	N	d, u, g
		16	29.653	29.745	85	79	75	S	10.4*	0.40	K, C, K S	
	15th	10	29.770	29.862	87	79	68	S	3.1*	...	K, CK	b
		16	29.663	29.754	90	81	66	W	7.8*	...	CK, C	b
MADRAS.	9th	10	29.787	29.707	88	78	62	S E by S	9*	...	.....	b
		16	29.690	29.690	90	80	63	E S E	12*	...	.....	b
	10th	10	29.747	29.777	91	79	59	S S E	5*	...	C	b
		16	29.661	29.691	88	79	65	S E by E	13*	...	.....	b, c
	11th	10	29.723	29.753	91	80	60	S E by S	9*	...	.....	b, c
		16	29.604	29.634	89	80	66	S E	13*	...	.....	fine
	12th	10	29.653	29.683	89	80	68	S S E	8*	...	.....	light clouds
		16	29.547	29.577	89	81	69	S E	12*	...	.....	m
	13th	10	29.689	29.699	94	79	49	W N W	11*	...	.....	m
		16	29.607	29.637	83	73	60	N N E	13*	0.04	.....	cloudy
	14th	10	29.699	29.719	89	78	62	W by N	14*	0.45	.....	m
		16	29.602	29.632	98	77	35	S W	6*	...	.....	b, c
	15th	10	29.700	29.730	92	78	51	W N W	5*	...	.....	cloudy
		16	29.621	29.651	84	79	79	E S E	3*	0.01	.....	cloudy
CUTTACK.	9th	10	29.683	29.764	93	79	51	S W	9.5*	...	C	fair
		16	29.550	29.631	97	79	43	S S W	13.0*	...	CK	fair
	10th	10	29.683	29.764	94	81	55	S W	9.5*	...	.....	fair
		16	29.614	29.697	91	79	91	S	7.7*	1.20	N	p
	11th	10	29.614	29.697	92	82	63	W S W	6.4*	...	.....	fair
		16	29.454	29.535	96	87	68	S W	9.4*	...	K	fair
	12th	10	29.519	29.600	90	82	69	S S W	6.5*	0.30	C S	r, l, cloudy
		16	29.451	29.532	92	80	57	S	6.3*	...	K, N	cloudy
	13th	10	29.547	29.629	88	78	78	S W	5.6*	...	K S, N	cloudy
		16	29.509	29.590	90	79	59	S S W	0.22*	...	K S, N	cloudy
	14th	10	29.646	29.728	85	80	79	S W	4.5*	0.20	C, K	cloudy
		16	29.591	29.670	87	79	68	S S E	3.4*	0.80	.....	cloudy
	15th	10	29.708	29.788	84	80	83	S S E	2.4*	...	N	cloudy
		16	29.641	29.723	87	82	79	S E	6.3*	...	N	cloudy
AYR.	9th	10	29.818	29.839	86	80	75	S	0.1*	...	.....	b
		16	29.707	29.728	86	81	79	S S W	0.3*	0.40	.....	b
	10th	10	29.798	29.819	85	80	79	S	0.1*	...	.....	b
		16	29.697	29.718	87	80	72	N N W	1.8*	...	.....	b, g
	11th	10	29.748	29.779	84	79	79	S S W	0.2*	...	.....	b
		16	29.635	29.656	87	82	70	S S W	2.3*	...	.....	b
	12th	10	29.800	29.712	82	79	87	S E	1.1*	...	.....	b
		16	29.615	29.636	83	79	83	S	4.1*	0.80	.....	b
	13th	10	29.750	29.772	82	80	91	S E	1.6*	...	.....	d
		16	29.670	29.692	82	79	87	S	1.8*	0.60	.....	d
	14th	10	29.870	29.892	77	75	90	E	2.5*	...	.....	r
		16	29.737	29.758	83	78	78	E	2.0*	4.30	.....	b
	15th	10	29.831	29.852	87	82	79	E N E	0.5*	...	.....	b
		16	29.741	29.762	88	75	67	S	0.8*	...	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th June 1872.W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th June 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°		lb.	Miles.	In.		
June ...	8th	29.870	95.5	70.5	141.4	87.8	80.0	75.3	0.07	S by E & S	1.8	288.8	0.07	...	Clear, cumuli, and overcast. Brisk wind from 8½ A.M. to 6 P.M. Thunder from 8½ to 10 P.M. Lightning from 7 to 10 P.M. Slight rain from 6½ to 11 P.M.
	9th	29.884	90.2	80.0	135.0	85.0	81.1	78.4	.81	S by W & S	0.8	318.2	0.38	...	Overcast and strati. Lightning at 8 and 11 P.M. Slight rain from 3½ to 11 P.M.
	10th	29.879	91.0	80.0	140.0	86.1	81.0	77.4	.76	S by E & S	1.0	212.9	0.67	...	Clear, cirro cumuli, strati. and overcast. Brisk wind from 9½ to 11 A.M. Thunder from 5½ to 8 P.M. Lightning at 7 and 8 P.M. Slight rain at 1 and from 7½ to 9 P.M.
	11th	29.602	92.3	77.1	138.0	84.1	80.3	77.6	.81	S by E & S	2.3	231.3	0.40	...	Cirro cumuli, strati. and overcast. Brisk wind from 4½ to 5 P.M. Thunder from 4½ to 7 P.M. Lightning from 4½ to 9 P.M. Slight rain from 4½ to 8 P.M.
	12th	29.673	85.5	77.5	...	81.8	70.3	77.5	.87	S by E, S, W & S S E	...	138.0	0.03	...	Overcast and cirrocumuli. Thunder at 11½ A.M. Lightning on S. at 8 P.M. Light rain from 10 A.M. to 1½ P.M.
	13th	29.591	91.0	79.0	145.0	83.3	79.9	77.5	.83	S S E & S	0.8	185.0	0.61	...	Cumuli and overcast. Thunder from 4 to 11 P.M. Lightning at 2 A.M. and from 5½ to 11 P.M. Slight rain at midnight and from 4½ to 8, and at 10½ P.M.
	14th	29.636	84.0	70.5	119.5	80.0	78.5	77.4	.92	S E & S S E	0.5	202.0	3.20	)	Overcast and cirrocumuli. Thunder from midnight to 4 A.M. Lightning from midnight to 5 A.M. Rain from midnight to 8 A.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four-hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet, 10 inches, above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	19.0
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	95.5
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	90.0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.81
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.90
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th	... { by lower rain gauge	5.39
	... { by anemometer gauge	4.81
Ditto ditto average of eighteen previous years	...	4.02
Ditto between the 1st January and the 14th June	...	12.79
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of eighteen previous years	...	17.88

GOPEENATH SEN,

In charge of the Observatory.

The 17th June 1872.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th June 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total traffic receipts.
	Number of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week ...	118,239	1,35,961 15 4	12,463 8 7	636,097 20	2,89,732 2 3*	26,558 15 7	39,021 19 9	
Or per mile of railway ...	...	104 3 6	9 14 9	...	226 5 8	20 15 0	30 9 9
For previous 22 weeks of half-year...	2,874,872	36,84,507 7 0	337,746 10 3	15,204,832 10	84,24,736 1 9	772,267 9 7	1,110,013 16 0	
Total for 23 weeks ...	2,483,111	38,20,469 6 4	350,209 13 10	15,840,929 30	87,14,468 4 0	798,826 5 2	1,149,035 19 0	
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	101,601	1,14,830 1 7	10,526 1 10	533,524 20	3,09,835 6 10	28,401 11 7	38,927 13 5	
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	89 11 11	8 4 7	.....	242 2 6	22 3 11	30 8 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,468,841	35,04,051 4 5	321,204 14 0	14,834,400 30	86,41,598 5 11	792,146 10 3	1,118,351 4 3	

* Rupees 6,000 added on account of freight less included in previous weeks.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th June 1872, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	6,231	18,530 11 5	1,698 13 0	86,039 30	21,705 9 6	1,939 13 7	3,688 6 7
Or per mile of railway ...	...	82 14 7	7 12 0	...	97 1 10	8 18 1	16 10 1
For previous 22 weeks of half-year...	122,728	3,69,168 2 11	33,747 16 8	1,577,725 30	4,51,775 4 3	41,412 14 8	75,160 11 4
Total for 23 weeks ...	128,959	3,86,698 14 4	35,446 9 8	1,663,765 20	4,73,480 13 9	43,402 8 3	78,848 17 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,403½	11,160 3 6	1,023 0 5	66,190 30	19,347 11 9	1,773 10 10	2,796 11 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	50 0 9	4 11 9	...	86 12 2	7 19 1	12 10 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	106,535½	3,51,484 6 5	32,219 8 1	1,354,828 30	3,97,827 1 3	36,467 9 7	68,686 17 8

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th June 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	4,540	785 6 3	73 10 9	14,350 0	438 5 6	43 16 9	122 7 6
Or per mile of railway ...	162	28 0 10	2 16 1	513 0	15 10 6	1 11 4	4 7 5
For previous 9 weeks of half-year...	52,989½	8,544 14 6	854 9 10	140,034 20	4,362 13 6	430 5 8	1,290 15 6
Total for 10 weeks ...	57,529½	9,330 4 9	933 0 7	155,284 20	4,801 3 0	480 2 5	1,413 3 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	5,478	1,245 11 9	124 11 0	10,114 0	308 7 6	50 16 11	161 8 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	196	44 7 10	4 9 0	361 9	11 3 0	1 2 4	5 11 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	53,637½	12,651 5 9	1,265 2 9	116,932 10	3,310 2 9	331 0 8	1,602 3 0

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th June 1872, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	28,272½	17,325 3 9	1,598 2 11	121,711 12	21,204 11 2	1,943 15 3	3,531 18 2
Or per mile of railway ...	181	110 11 3	10 2 11	778 0	135 7 11	12 8 5	22 11 4
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	715,369½	4,52,510 13 9	41,489 3 8	2,862,586 32	5,69,854 1 1	54,070 19 1	95,551 2 9
Total for 23 weeks ...	743,642	4,69,836 1 6	43,008 6 7	2,984,298 4	5,91,058 12 3	56,014 14 4	99,083 0 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	27,469	16,408 2 10	1,504 1 7	113,800 38	22,056 13 8	2,693 10 11	4,167 12 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	176	104 13 6	9 12 2	727 0	185 10 8	17 0 5	26 12 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	727,651½	4,27,536 1 9	40,199 2 8	2,843,296 38	5,13,854 9 11	50,270 0 2	96,460 2 10

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th June 1872, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.		Receipts.			
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Total traffic for the week	4,554	779 5 3	77 18 8	11,836 0	355 4 3	35 10 6	113 9 2		
Or per mile of Railway	163	27 13 4	2 15 8	423 0	12 11 0	1 5 5	4 1 1		
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	57,529½	9,830 4 9	933 0 7	155,284 20	4,801 3 0	480 2 5	1,413 3 0		
Total for 11 weeks	62,083½	10,109 10 0	1,010 19 3	167,120 20	5,156 7 3	515 12 11	1,526 12 2		
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,162	1,184 14 9	118 9 11	9,899 0	274 2 3	27 8 3	145 18 2		
Per mile of Railway corresponding week of previous year	184	42 5 1	4 4 8	353 7	9 12 8	0 19 7	5 4 3		
Total to corresponding date of previous year	64,790½	13,836 4 6	1,373 12 8	1,26,823 10	3,584 5 0	358 8 6	1,748 1 2		



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Report on the state of the Salt Market for the 4th Quarter of 1871-72.

No. 292C, dated Fort William, the 8th June 1872.

From—T. B. JANE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L. P.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I AM directed by the Member in charge to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the 4th quarter of 1871-72, comprising the months of January, February, and March last.

A. MONEY, Esq., C.B.

February, and March last.

2. The quantity of salt consumed (*i.e.*, the quantity of total clearances of salt of all descriptions) in the quarter under review amounted to 1,793,251 maunds, against 1,996,900 maunds in the previous quarter, and 2,022,409 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the total amount of duty levied was Rs. 58,28,066, against Rs. 64,89,925 and Rs. 65,72,829 in the previous and corresponding quarters respectively.

3. The quantity of Government salt sold at the Presidency under wholesale rowannahs amounted to 735 maunds, as shown in the margin, giving a monthly average of 245 maunds, against 875 maunds in the preceding quarter. The entire quantity represents the clearances from the Hidgelec stocks.

	Mds.
January	486
February	75
March	175
Total	735

4. The sales of Government salt at Pooree amounted to 2,132 maunds, against 1,820 maunds in the preceding quarter and 2,132 maunds in the corresponding quarter of 1870-71.

5. The quantity of excise salt sold in Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree, and 14-Pergunnahs during the quarter under review, from the stocks of the

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 3, 1872.

different seasons, and the quantity which remained in store at the close of the quarter, are shown in the following statement I:—

I.

	CUTTACK.			BALASORE.				POORER.			24-PERGUNNAHS.	
	Manufacture of			Manufacture of				Manufacture of			Manufacture of	
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1869-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1871-72.
	Mds.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. S.
Balance at close of last quarter ...	32,848	46,034 20	.....	2,279 11	43,647 21	104,309 26	.....	117,214 3	32,179 5	.....	5,121	.....
Manufactured during the quarter ...	.....	.....	7,673 20	.....	.....	* 7 0	74,580	.....	.....	10	.....	15,295 30
Total ...	32,848	46,034 20	7,673 20	2,279 11	43,647 21	104,316 26	74,580	117,214 3	32,179 5	10	5,121	15,295 30
DEDUCT—												
Sales during the quarter ...	10,889	1,674 0	.....	1,146 0	4,837 25	25,594 0	.....	30,067 0	100 0	.....	4,000	.....
Wastage ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	10,889	1,674 0	.....	1,146 0	4,837 25	25,772 28	.....	30,067 0	100 0	.....	4,000	.....
Balance at close of quarter ...	21,959	44,360 20	7,673 20	1,133 11	38,809 56	78,543 38	74,580	78,147 3	32,079 5	10	1,121	15,295 30

* This represents the quantity found in excess at the time of golah clearance.

It will be observed from the above that the total clearances or sales of excise salt during the quarter amounted to 87,308 maunds, against 67,152 maunds in the previous quarter and 71,123 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

6. The subjoined statement II shows comparatively the total importation into the port of Calcutta, and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarters of the two preceding years:—

II.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	4TH QUARTER OF 1869-70.		4TH QUARTER OF 1870-71.		4TH QUARTER OF 1871-72.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	2,116,752	1,451,400	1,040,175	1,504,401	1,377,054	1,328,290
Foreign Kurkutch ...	97,522	88,376	70,903	140,763	82,875	180,344
Indian ditto ...	323,711	207,842	210,700	209,592	171,279	124,024
Ceylon ditto ...	...	6,418	...	12,556	...	1,500
Total ...	2,567,985	1,754,126	1,321,778	1,867,312	1,632,108	1,634,158

7. The following are the details of the Indian Kurkutch salt shown above:—

III.

FROM WHENCE IMPORTED.	4TH QUARTER OF 1869-70.		4TH QUARTER OF 1870-71.		4TH QUARTER OF 1871-72.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Kurrachee ...	102,084	4,850	.....	1,400	.....	.....
Bombay ...	161,688	144,460	210,700	142,618	135,039	73,473
Madras ...	16,140	53,948	.....	53,004	23,040	50,552
Bombay ...	.....	4,150	.....	12,570	.....	.....
Cochin ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,200	.....
Tatcorin ...	43,799	434	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	323,711	207,842	210,700	209,592	171,279	124,024

8. Table IV shows the total quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter as compared with the results of the previous four quarters.

IV.

WHERE STORED.	4th quarter of 1870-71.	1st quarter of 1871-72.	2nd quarter of 1871-72.	3rd quarter of 1871-72.	4th quarter of 1871-72.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sulkea Government golahs ...	1,760,769	2,100,231	1,908,744	2,032,912	2,168,012
Ditto private golahs ...	24,225	21,017	7,847	.....	.....
Ghoosery golahs ...	130,286	125,287	94,188	93,574	93,574
Seebpore golahs ...	57,073	38,073	5,385	4,318	3,808
Calcutta golahs ...	1,150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong Government golahs ...	175,081	122,832	70,287	130,488	106,325
Total ...	2,148,587	2,407,440	2,002,451	2,261,292	2,372,370

9. Statement V exhibits the despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways *via* the several salt-pass stations into the interior of the country, both east and west of the river Hooghly, during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarters of the two preceding years :—

V.

PERIOD.	<i>Via</i> Ballikhal.	<i>Via</i> Sankrail.	<i>Via</i> Gewa- khalee.	<i>Via</i> Kidder- pore.	<i>Via</i> Bullia- ghatta.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the East- ern Bengal Railway.	By the Cal- cutta and S E. Railway.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
4th quarter of 1869-70 ...	357,470	150,421	135,511	70,142	1,032,583	310,068	6,908	11
Ditto 1870-71 ...	304,020	148,157	119,572	68,823	860,880	288,000	5,747	14
Ditto 1871-72 ...	967,081	268,632	117,182	64,917	810,274	661,930	2,975	20

The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar in the quarter under review amounted to 6,028 maunds, against 16,077 maunds in the previous and 3,950 maunds 10 seers in the corresponding quarter of 1870-71.

10. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta, according to published market reports, were as follows :—

					Tons.
January	...	...	...	...	9,656
February	...	...	...	...	13,315
March	...	...	...	...	18,496
Total	...	...	...	...	41,467

No shipments have been reported for Chittagong.

11. The market prices per hundred maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt at the close of each fortnight during the quarter under review, as compared with those obtaining at the same period last year, are shown in statement VI :—

VI.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Prices on 15th January.		Prices on 31st January.						Prices on 15th March.		Prices on 31st March.	
	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Liverpool Pungah ...	72	43	72	39	60	38	64	45	64	50	50	48
French Karkutch ...	63	55	63	56	59	50	50	50	58	50	51	56
Jeddah ditto ...	75	69	82	72	84	72	84	73	84	72	84	77
Ceylon ditto ...	48	54	44	65	42	65	43	65	46	65	48	65
Scinde ditto ...	39	38	38	38	38	35	33	38	38	38	35	38
Bombay ditto ...	37	60	34	54	36	54	37	51	35	40	36	54
Madras ditto	46	50	45	50	45	50	45	57	48	57	48	57

12. In statement VII are exhibited the total quantities of salt that were available for the private export trade at the several depôts in the Madras Presidency on the first day of each of the three months constituting the quarter under report and the corresponding quarters of 1869-70 and 1870-71 :—

VII.

Months.		1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
January	... ..	713,150	603,962	159,056
February	... ..	813,150	603,962	577,132
March	... ..	783,150	603,962	601,132

13. Statement VIII shows the quantities of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and ship-board at Chittagong during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of 1870-71 respectively.

VIII.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	ADMITTED INTO BOND.		CLEARANCES.	
	4th quarter of 1870-71.	4th quarter of 1871-72.	4th quarter of 1870-71.	4th quarter of 1871-72.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Pungah	31,525	41,037	74,385	68,506
Madras Kurkutch		2,977	4,240	296
Bremen Pungah		.....	332	116
Total	31,525	44,014	78,957	68,918

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from any of the Orissa ports.

Price at which Medical Stores will be supplied to Local Governments, &c.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department,—
No. 2188, dated Fort William, the 23rd March 1872.*

READ—

A communication from the Military Department, No. 397, dated 8th March 1872, proposing, with reference to Financial Resolution No. 2354, dated 29th July 1871, that irrespective of the transit charges, a uniform rate of 10 per cent. may be charged on the invoice value of all medical stores supplied by the Medical Department to Local Governments and to Civil or other Departments of State, as well as to charitable dispensaries.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the proposal.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Home and Military Departments, and the several Offices of Account, for information and guidance.

(True Extract.)

R. H. HOLLINGBERY
Assl. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Finl. Dept.

Estates managed by the Court of Wards in Chota Nagpore.

No. 41A, dated Fort William, the 26th January 1872.

From—D. J. McNEILE, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L. P.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

IN reply to Government order No. 762 of the 5th June last, I am directed to submit a statement exhibiting, in reference to each estate at present under the charge of the Court of Wards, the particulars called for by Government in regard to rental, mode of management, and salaries, &c., of managers.

* * * *

7. In conclusion I am to observe that the report submitted by the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, in reply to the call made by the Board in connection with the Government order under reply, contains so valuable and interesting an account of the wards' estates in his division, that the Member in charge feels that no apology is due from him for submitting a copy of it for the perusal of the Lieutenant-Governor.

No. 1173, dated Calcutta, the 16th March 1872.

From—R. H. WILSON, Esq., Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

To—The Secy. to the Board of Revenue in the Land Revenue Department.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 41A, dated the 26th January, furnishing an account of all estates at present under the Court of Wards and their management, together with particulars as to the salary, &c., of managers, and amount of work entailed on district officers in connection with the management.

2. In reply I am to convey to the Member in charge the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor for the report which he has submitted, and specially I am to request that His Honor's acknowledgments may be communicated to Colonel Dalton for his excellent history of the management of the wards' estates in his division. Mr. Campbell entirely approves of the principles of management which are set forth, and trusts that the officers subordinate to Colonel Dalton will carry them out to the fullest possible extent.

* * * *

Dated Chota Nagpore, the 30th August 1871.

From—COLONEL E. T. DALTON, C.S.I., Commr. of the Chota Nagpore Division.

To—D. J. McNEILE, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Board of Revenue, Land Reve. Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit a report on the estates under the Court of Wards in each district of this division, as directed in your letter No. 177A of the 20th June last.

2. *Hazareebaugh District*.—Three estates are under the Court of Wards in this district,—the Ramghur, Dhunwar, and Gawan.

3. *Ramghur*.—When the late Maharajah Ram Nath Sing died without issue, there was considerable doubt regarding a successor, the next of kin in the male line being very remote, and precedents appeared to show that the succession of the Maharanee would be contrary to custom. But soon after the Maharajah's demise that lady was declared to be pregnant, the estate was attached, and subsequently, on the birth of a son having been announced, it was taken under the Court of Wards, but the boy died. The estate was then claimed by the widow and by Baboo Brohmo Narain Singh, a distant cousin, and under instructions we retained charge till the courts of law came to a decision as to whom it was to be made over.

4. The district court gave a decree in favor of the Baboo; the Ranee appealed to the High Court, and the case has been before that court for the last two years.

5. The estate was conferred on an ancestor of the late Maharajah by the British Government in 1770. The old sunnuds conferred it as a service jaghir. In an old decision of the Sudder Court it is referred to as a principality, the chief of which could be called on to take the field at the head of his feudatories and vassals, and these feudatories are still in existence in numerous ghatwali and service fiefs. The estate was included in the decennial settlement, and therefore comes within the purview of Regulation I of 1793. Under that settlement the Rajah agreed to pay as revenue Rs. 28,100; he was further bound to keep up roads and embankments, and to be responsible for the security of life and property in his

zemindary. In 1792 a remission was made on account of excise and land taken into cantonment, which left the Government revenue at sicca Rs. 26,567.

6. The estate was under the Court of Wards for a short time in A.D. 1796, and the collections were then, on account of the ward, Rs. 1,33,435.

7. When we took charge of it in 1867, Baboo Kalidas Palit, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, was first placed in charge as manager under the Court of Wards, but his services being required for other duty, Lieutenant Colonel Edward Money was appointed manager towards the close of last year, on a salary of Rs. 700 per mensem with establishment.

8. The rental of the estate is now Rs. 1,87,861 per annum, the Government revenue only Rs. 28,134. The area of this estate, including the sub-tenures, is not less than 4,000 square miles. The whole surface is undulating, comprising the plateau on which is the station of Hazareebaugh, averaging about 2,000 feet above the sea, and other hills and ranges, including the Lugu mountain, which is said to attain an elevation of 3,470 feet. As the estate has only been surveyed topographically, I have no means of stating what proportion of it is under cultivation, but probably not more than 1,200 square miles, for the entire district of Hazareebaugh is estimated to contain but 2,060 square miles of cultivation, to a total area of 7,020 square miles. Of the entire waste of the district not more than 365 square miles are reported unculturable, of which probably 200 are in the Ramghur estate. The estate is rich in coal, iron, and lime, and traces of other minerals have been found.

9. The late Maharajah Ramnath Sing took a personal interest in the management of his property, and under him the mofussil agency consisted of nineteen officers, over as many pergunnais, called pergunaits. The Khalsa estate was let in farms of five to six years. The pergunaits were continued under the Court of Wards, but thirteen tehsildars were appointed over thirteen tehsil divisions of the property. The system of leasing or farming villages in maintained as before, only no lease is now given for more than five years.

10. The old practice was to lease to the highest bidders; now, as leases fall in, an estimate of the assets is made and the lease is offered to some resident. It would appear that in the Ramghur estate there are no recognised village headmen, except perhaps in Sonthal villages; no doubt they formerly existed, but under a farming system, which has continued for generations, they have disappeared, and the population of most of the villages is found very mixed. In former times there was a considerable population of Sonthals, and it is said that there were six Sonthal pergunaits; there is only one now, and I do not think he would have remained if the estate had not come under the Court of Wards. The manager was specially directed to see to the interests of the remnant of the Sonthals, and to protect what was left of the last pergunait's tenure, and an arrangement was proposed and approved, by which I hope this has been effectually secured.

11. When we assumed charge of the estate, it was found that no measures had been taken to protect the forests, and an attempt was made to arrest their destruction, but it was almost too late. A small forest conservancy establishment has now been entertained, and whilst the practice of cutting down sal saplings is prohibited, no large timber can be removed without permission and payment of a royalty.

12. The Deputy Commissioner finds that the small sub-proprietors, jaghirdars, and mokararidars, claim right over extensive jungle tracts, and this greatly adds to the difficulty of systematising protective and reproductive forest arrangements.

13. On the plea that the Court of Wards had no prospect of long holding the estate, very little has been done towards the collection of statistical information; this is to be deplored, and should at once be rectified, as we may never have such another chance. The condition of the majority of the ryots is represented as poor, and indebtedness to mohajuns for advances the rule. The Deputy Commissioner's attention will be drawn to this; there can be no improvement in the condition of the people so long as they continue in this thralldom. The first remedial step is the multiplication of country markets; the Ramghur estate in not so well provided in this respect as the zemindaree of Chota Nagpore.

14. *Dhunwar*.—The zemindars of Dhunwar are the representatives of the old Rajahs of Khurukdiha. They had been ousted from their possessions by Mahomedan governors, but the ghatwals or tekait of Khurukdiha, who were their vassals or feudatories, were left in possession of their estates. The British Government wished to restore the old family to its former position, but as the tekait ghatwals could not be prevailed on to submit to their hereditary chief, and as they were deemed troublesome people to deal with, separate settlements were made with them, and to the Rajah was given all the Khalsa villages and a rent-free tenure. The estate is consequently scattered throughout Khurukdiha; the family are of the Baluon caste, to which the Maharajahs of Bhetia and Benares, &c., belong.

15. The Surveyor, Major G. H. Thompson, in his printed report, makes out that the whole estate consists of only 172 square miles; but as he adds that the rent-free grant comprises 189 villages and the Khalsa lands 152, I think there must be some error in this estimate. But it is worthy of notice that these old chiefs, in reserving lands as Khalsa, showed but little foresight. Whilst retaining for themselves portions of the estate which were in highest cultivation, without room for extension, they allowed the sub-proprietors to appropriate (or at least took no measures to prevent their appropriating) the wastes; and thus, whilst the Khalsa lands came to be circumscribed, the holders of the subordinate tenures have secured vast areas to extend on.

16. The present Rajah of Dhunwar has been in a state of imbecility* for a number of years, but under an impression that two old ladies, his mother and step-mother, were intelligent and quite capable of managing the property, it was left to them. Symptoms of gross mis-

* See my letter No. 905 of the 31st May 1864.

management on their part were brought to notice, and then measures were taken for legally establishing the incapacity of the Rajah; and this having been accomplished in December 1864, the estate was taken under the Court of Wards.

17. The system pursued was to lease out villages to farmers, who were seldom changed, and no attempt was ever made to ascertain what amount they realized from the ryots. They paid fines for renewal of lease, and made offers which were accepted without inquiry, but sometimes the fact that the lease had expired was passed unnoticed, and they held on unquestioned. When this state of affairs was understood, orders were

Letter No. 929 of 7th May 1866.

issued by me that no leases were to be renewed until a settlement with the ryots of every village included in them had been made, and the rent to be paid by every ryot determined; but to the carrying out of these orders there was, in the first instance, the strongest opposition both on the part of the farmer and the ryots. The farmer protested against dealings with ryots as an infringement of his prescriptive rights, and the ryots, many of them being substantial holders, would not point out their lands. The manager first appointed was, I believe, unable to contend against such opposition, but the present manager, Baboo Raj Gopal Roy, has set vigorously to work with fair success.

18. As leases fall in, or are found to have lapsed, the villages are taken by the manager into his own hands, and he deals direct with the ryots whilst these lands are being measured and rents determined. All cesses are merged into rent, and pottahs are given to the ryot showing him the precise sum he has to pay, and he is given to understand that nothing beyond what was entered in the pottah could be demanded from him. The farmer then may have settlement again if he agrees to pay the demand less 10 per cent allowed to him as commission. About 142 villages have been treated in this manner, and the result is shown below—

Old demand	..	..	..	Rs. 5,489
New „	..	..	..	„ 11,107
Increase .. „				5,618

The gross rental of the estate when taken charge of by the Court of Wards was Rs. 29,378; it is now Rs. 37,350.

19. A large number of leases fall in next year; re-settlement is sure to give another large increase to the rental, as it will bring to account all that is collected, one-half of which at present goes into the pockets of the farmers.

20. I am informed by Colonel Boddam that the opposition to the settlement with ryots has now subsided, and that villagers are now coming forward and praying that villages may be taken under khas management. It does not appear that the farmers are hereditary heads of villages; the farms consist of two or three or more villages, and though many of the farmers are residents, I find that the servants and friends of the late dewan of the Rances, mooktears and pleaders of the district, were last year amongst the lease-holders, so that a good deal of weeding may be found desirable.

21. There are no forests in this property, but there are small “p” reserves of jungle, which are now carefully watched, and no trees can be cut without permission.

22. As each village comes under settlement, a register of all statistics likely to be useful is made.

23. *Gawan*.—The Gawan estate has but recently come under the Court of Wards; it is one of the old ghatwali tenures referred to in paragraph 14. The ward has been sent to Benares, and a manager, Mr. Tosco Peppé, appointed, but as yet we have not much information about the estate. In regard to previous management, it is just in the same position as Dhunwar, and I have directed that it shall be similarly treated. As the estate is compact and not very large, Mr. Peppé, who resides on it, will be well able to deal directly with the ryots, and that course, whenever practicable, will probably be followed.

24. *Lohardugga District, Chota Nagpore Estate*.—The Chota, properly Chutia, Nagpore estate has an area of not less than 8,000 square miles and a population of nearly a million of souls, of whom two-thirds are Oran Munda (Kols, or other aboriginal tribes. It was known to the Mahomedan Emperors as Kokra, and in the days of Jehangir it is said that it paid tribute in diamonds, but no permanent hold of the country was maintained. It became British territory, as part of Behar, in 1750, but regarded as “dismembered,” did not enter into the earliest revenue returns. It is on record that the Maharajah of Chutia Nagpore submitted to Captain Carnae, then with a force in Palamow, in A.D. 1772, and gave a nuzzer of Rs. 3,000; and the oldest pottah I have seen is dated 1179 Fuslee, when a settlement was made with the Rajah for three years at an annual demand thus specified—

Mul	..	..	..	Rs. 6,000
Nuzzerana...	..	..	..	„ 6,000
Total ... „				12,000

In A.D. 1786 settlement was renewed, and the Government demand is thus specified —

Mal	...	...	...	...	Rs. 12,000
Nuzzerana	...	...	...	...	„ 3,000
Total					„ 15,000

At the time of the decennial settlement the revenue was fixed at Rs 14,100-15-3.

25. The estate contains 7,000 villages, and the income of the chief was estimated by Colonel Ousley in 1836 at three lakhs of rupees, but this must have included the rental of the large estates in the possession of the cadets and collateral branches of the family. The late Rajah, Juggernath Sahi Deo, who died on the 11th July 1869, had enjoyed a long reign, but he was from the commencement of his career noted as quite unfit to manage the affairs of such an estate. For many years his brother Kunwar Harnath Shahi was his manager, but on the death of that gentleman he quarrelled with the family and could never brook any other person in the same position.

26. Up to 1866 the late Rajah had no legitimate male issue, and his nephew, Lal Opendar Nath Sahi, was regarded as the heir presumptive to the estate, but between the uncle and nephew no love was lost.

27. On the 26th March 1866 urzees were received from the Rajah by the different authorities, reporting the birth of a “dubraj” to his third Rancee, and on the 25th April 1866 it was announced that the fourth Rancee had been delivered of a second son to the Rajah, styled the Kunwar. Some time after the birth of these children, Lal Opendar Nath Sahi instituted a suit, which was eventually tried in the Gya court, under Act XXXV of 1858, to have his uncle declared a lunatic, but it was thrown out on the 31st July 1868.

28. When the Rajah was dying, he intimated his wish that his property should be taken charge of in behalf of his declared heir, and also in behalf of the Kunwar, and this was done. It was announced that the estate had been taken over by the Court of Wards from the 13th July 1869.

29. The affairs of the estate were found in inextricable confusion: the usual zemindary books were not forthcoming; nothing to show what should be collected or what was in arrears. Mr. A. Hume Smith, who had been manager of the Hitampore estate, and had the credit of having in a short time brought the affairs of that estate, which were in great disorder, into a most satisfactory condition, was appointed manager of the Chota Nagpore zemindaree on a salary of Rs. 700 a month, with house or house rent and travelling allowance when moving about, and took charge on the 26th October 1869; but on the 11th November 1869 Lal Opendar Nath Sahi, the eldest nephew of the late Maharajah, instituted a suit in the court of the Judicial Commissioner, claiming the raj, on the ground that both the children put forward as sons of the Maharajah were supposititious.

30. The Officiating Judicial Commissioner, Colonel Rowlatt, on the 23rd of September 1870, gave a decree in favor of the Lal and allowed execution to be immediately taken out. The decree-holder on this took possession of the family idols, *regalia*, and other movables, and though no one came forward to relieve the Court of Wards of their charge of the estate, the Officiating Judicial Commissioner issued an injunction prohibiting payment to, or collection by, the Court of Wards; and until an order from the High Court could be obtained to reverse this summary proceeding nothing could be done. On the 14th instant, Colonel Rowlatt's decree in favor of the Lal was reversed by a Full Bench of the High Court, and the Court of Wards are now free to act; but during the interval of uncertainty arising from the litigation, our hands were tied. So far as I have heard at present, the decree in favor of the minors is likely to be received with favor by the majority of the people, — a matter of no small importance in this part of India, — and it is to be hoped that the identity will prove the salvation of the estate. The old Rajah, ignorant, indolent, very nearly, if not quite, imbecile, and cordially hating his heir presumptive, had for a number of years been gradually reducing his permanent income by mokarari grants to many worthless followers, and, so far as has been yet made out, the gross income which the manager has to collect is only Rs 90,546. The Government revenue amounts to Rs. 14,364, income tax and district dak to Rs 4,985, leaving a net income of Rs. 71,194, with a debt against the estate set down at three and a half lakhs of rupees.

31. This debt no doubt is chiefly composed of vast accumulations of interest on proportionately small sums originally advanced, or goods supplied of very incommensurate value; and it is probable that, if we could obtain the means of satisfying the creditors at once, it would be susceptible of considerable reduction. If, for instance, we could obtain a loan from Government of two lakhs of rupees, it would probably suffice to pay off the debts, and it could be repaid with interest in about six years, perhaps less; for I have great hopes that when the manager has time to look thoroughly into the affairs of the estate, the assets will be found higher than they are at present represented to be.

32. With regard to our relations with the ryots of this estate, I took an early opportunity of drawing the Deputy Commissioner's and manager's attention to the expediency of restoring and preserving the relations which had in former years subsisted with such good effect between the Rajah and the people. Under the old system this was as direct as possible,

as the affairs of every village were managed through its own headmen; but for many years the greed for fines on renewal of lease led to the introduction of farmers, by whom the authority of the old village headmen were set aside. I have recently issued strict injunctions that when leases fall in they are not to be renewed unless for very special reasons rendering the continuation of a farming system for the particular village necessary, but that the system of khas management through the mundas or mahtos and pahans of villages is to be the rule. If proper attention be paid to it, it must be the most productive arrangement to the estate that we could adopt. The headmen are in the enjoyment of their freeholds, which can be pledged as their security, and no additional remuneration for their services need be given. Thus the whole of the profits that a farmer could make should go to the estate. I was happy to find from your letter No. 134B of 14th August 1871, that my views on this subject were fully approved by the Board.

33. *Chukla Deogur, Estate in Palamow; Baboo Kishen Bux Rae, Proprietor.*—This is one of the largest of the sub-tenures in pergunnah Palamow, and it belongs to the class called Babooan, that is, estates acquired from the head of the family by the collateral branches of the old Chero Rajahs of Palamow as maintenance grants; it contains 400 villages. The father of the minor, Baboo Hurbux Rae, died on the 25th March 1864, leaving a son, Baboo Kishen Bux Rae, now nine years of age. Kunwar Sewnarain Sing, a gentleman of high character and respectable position, noted for his good management of his own estates in Palamow, was appointed serberakar, and still carries on the duties, but he has resigned the office, and Baboo Soshi Sikhur Banerjee, who has for the last two years discharged with ability the duties of assessor, has been selected to succeed him.

34. Kunwar Sewchurn Sing's remuneration was 5 per cent on collections, the average amount of commission per annum was Rs. 1,350, and establishment Rs. 525; total Rs. 1,875. The Government revenue is Rs. 2,071, allowance for minor, religious ceremonies, charitable purposes &c., Rs. 3,000. The rental of the estate has greatly improved since it came under the Court of Wards; it was then Rs. 12,248, it is now Rs. 26,584, the increase having been obtained on renewal of leases and commutation to rent of all abwabs and irregular cesses.

35. There was a debt of Rs. 27,654 against the estate at the death of the ward's father; this has all been paid off, and Rs. 14,766 has been invested, and at the close of the year there was a cash balance of Rs. 16,471.

36. I do not know how the assets were ascertained when the old leases expired, but my instructions were that regular settlement should be made similar to those effected of the Government villages in Palamow. The information called for for the purposes of this report has not yet been rendered by the officer in charge of the Palamow sub-division, who supervises the affairs of the estate. It is probable that Kunwar Sewchurn Singh was not quite up to regular settlement work, but I am sure the new manager is fully competent to carry out my instructions on the subject.

37. The minor attends the Palamow station school at present, but he is to go to Benares after the rains.

38. *Singbhoon.*—The large estate of Dhulbhoon, which is comprised in this district, came under the Court of Wards on the death, in 1867, of Juggernath Dhul, leaving as his heir a son, Ramchunder Dhul, who was then five years of age. The area of the estate is 1,201 square miles, and it contains just about the same number of villages. Major Deprce, who was in charge of the topographical survey, estimates the population at 139,381, which I believe to be very high. He gives 115 inhabitants to the square mile, so there is ample room for extension.

39. This is one of those estates the first settlement of which was, for the sake of peace, and to avoid the necessity of military operations in a difficult and unhealthy country, made with a considerable sacrifice of revenue.

40. In 1776 the zemindar, Juggernath Dhul, refusing to acknowledge the Government of the Company, a rival was set up in his relative Bykunt Dhul, but Juggernath Dhul successfully resisted him, and a compromise was at last made. Juggernath Dhul submitted on condition of being acknowledged, and he agreed to pay a quit-rent or tribute of Rs. 4,000, and this arrangement was made *perpetual*.

41. A majority of the population of the estate are Bhumiz, one of the Kol tribes, and it is admitted that they are the oldest inhabitants. The zemindar or Rajah, besides paying rent, was bound to make all necessary police arrangements, and to aid in this the feudal militia of the estate were employed as ghatwals. In 1856 the zemindar was deprived of his police powers for gross misconduct, and since then the ghatwals have been under the orders of the magistrate; they are now organized as rural police.

42. They are apparently the only class in Dhulbhoon holding lands on peculiar tenure; the remaining villages have from very early times been held by their headmen, called pradhans, on short farming leases. Under the late zemindar and his predecessor no attempt appears to have been made to ascertain by measurement or otherwise what the cultivators actually paid to the pradhans; the pradhans had to pay a smart fine on renewal of each lease, and it was with the view of obtaining as many of such payments as possible that the leases were made so short.

43. A fair assessment was, however, obtained under this system, for when we took charge of the estate the gross rental was set down at Rs. 32,624, and though settlements have since been made of a considerable portion of it, the present demand is only Rs. 35,597.

44. But for unknown cause the late zemindar was always in difficulties, and died leaving a debt of Rs. 29,081. This has been paid off, and Rs. 37,496 have been invested in Government securities. When the estate first came under the Court of Wards, it was deemed advisable to appoint as manager some one conversant with its affairs, and an old servant of the family was selected; but his management proved very inefficient, and on his death in 1870 the Deputy Commissioner, finding that heavy arrears had accumulated, with my approval took charge of it himself, and there is at present no manager. The Deputy Commissioner is assisted by a tehsildar on Rs. 50 a month, who has his head-quarters at Ghatsila, where the minor resides. He and his brother attend an anglo-vernacular school that has been established there.

45. This system of management throws considerable extra work on the Deputy Commissioner, but the result has been satisfactory; the arrears have been reduced from Rs. 25,588 at the commencement of 1870-71 to a total balance of Rs. 5,064 at its close.

46. Dr. Hays reports the condition of the agricultural classes on this estate to be very "favorable and promising."

47. *Maunbhoom*.—In this district we have only one small estate* under the Court of Wards. It was taken up in July 1870 on the death of the zemindar, Baboo Drigbijoy Sing, leaving as heir his grandson, Gunganarain Sing, aged at the time six years.

* Khatras.

48. The late zemindar appears to have had the estate pretty well in hand; his system was to give out annually farms of the collections except in two villages, in which he collected himself, partly in cash and partly in paddy, ghee, and goods, and the farms were always given to the headmen of the village or of some neighbouring village, and no outsiders appear to have been employed.

49. In these arrangements no changes have been made, except that the payments in kind have been commuted to payments in cash, and, with the view of ascertaining more accurately the assets of the different villages, the cultivation has all been measured.

50. On taking charge it was found that the rental of the estate was Rs. 8,980; it is expected that the measurements just completed will raise it to about Rs. 12,000. The Government revenue is Rs. 1,321, debts were set down at Rs. 10,793, so it will soon be clear. The estate is in charge of a manager, Baboo Nohun Mohun Putnaik, who previously had charge of another minor's estate in the same district.

51. Colonel Rowlatt reports further that "the general condition of the agricultural classes appears to be prosperous." The majority are of the Goala or Kurmi caste, good cultivators, who can pay their rents without taking advances.

52. There is no doubt that when an estate comes under the Court of Wards the affairs of which are in confusion, a considerable amount of extra work is for a time thrown upon the district officer and his assistant, and also on the Commissioner,—the chief cause of which is that there is usually a great amount of litigation, and the district officer or his assistant, and sometimes the Commissioner, has to supervise the preparation of pleadings and advise the manager and pleaders. Where there has been previously very bad management, as in the Chota Nagpore estate, frequent references will be made to the Deputy Commissioner by the manager for advice on other points, and all this no doubt entails trouble and swells the correspondence, but no officer who took an interest in his district would grudge the time he has to devote to this additional duty. In no other way could he in a short time effect so much good; and when the affairs of the estate are settled, and all works smoothly, it is probable that under a good manager it will give the local authorities less trouble than was the case when it was under a zemindar. In a division where there are few Government estates to look after, it is quite a pleasure to have some large zemindarees under the Court of Wards, especially if such zemindarees have been previously badly managed.

53. I must apologise for the length of this report; I would curtail it if I had time, but it is a subject in which I feel great interest, and at present in Chota Nagpore it is one of vast importance.

54. The reports received from district officers in reply to Board's No. 177A of the 20th June last, are submitted in original.

Lodging-houses and Conservancy of Pooree.

No. 55LF, dated Cuttack, the 3rd June 1872.

From—T. E. RAVENSHAW, Esq., Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

To—The Offg Secy. to the Govt of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit copy of a report from Dr. Stewart, Health Officer of Pooree, on the working of Act IV (B.C.) of 1871 for the portion of 1871-72 during which it was in force.

2. The proceeds from licenses and fines amounted to Rs. 7,966-0-9, out of which an expenditure of Rs. 1,559-9-4 was incurred, leaving an available cash balance in hand at close of the year amounting to Rs. 6,406-7-5. Details of expenditure and estimate for the next year were submitted with my No. 50LF of 28th May.

3. No opposition whatever was experienced to the introduction of the Act, and the proceedings of Dr. Stewart as Health Officer, and of the whole Committee, appear to have been very judicious. Of Dr. Stewart himself I cannot speak too highly; he has been indefatigable: and with very little cost, and a good deal of judicious explanation and persuasion, he has succeeded in moderately improving the cleanliness and healthiness of Pooree town in general, and also in securing moderate and sanitary ventilation to many of the lodging-houses.

4. I have recently visited Pooree and gone through every portion of the town with the Health Officer. I was really astonished to observe such a vast improvement in the general aspect of the town.

5. Sufficient provision has been made in the budget, appropriations for next year for efficient increase in latrine accommodation.

6. Much remains to be done, and the Committee have in view a comprehensive system of drainage. It is hoped that a practicable scheme will be soon prepared. Meanwhile the surplus proceeds of the past and present year will be allowed to accumulate to meet the prospective cost of drainage.

7. With regard to the necessity for cleansing many of the existing tanks, I would observe that many of them are provided for by endowments and partake of a religious character in connection with certain ceremonies. The lands and funds provided for the support of these tanks should be looked up, and I think it probable that there may be found means for compelling the owners or custodians to carry out needful cleansing and repairs without indenting on the limited funds derived from the Lodging-house Bill; these remarks have been communicated to the Health Officer and Committee.

8. Generally, the Pooree Lodging-house Bill has been judiciously initiated, in a manner creditable to Dr. Stewart and to the members of the Committee by whom he has been advised and supported. The Magistrate, in forwarding the Health Officer's report, notes that he had been only two months in charge of the district, and is consequently unable to offer any useful remarks or suggestions; he expresses regret at Dr. Stewart's transfer to another district.

9. I trust at some future time Dr. Stewart's services may be again made available for duty in Orissa, where he has gained the confidence of all under or with whom he has worked.

No. 12, dated Pooree, the 11th May 1872.

From—Dr. W. D. STEWART, Civil Assistant Surgeon and Health Officer.

To—The Magistrate of Pooree.

I HAVE the honor to submit report on the working of the Pooree Lodging-house Act from its introduction on 1st June 1871 to the end of the official year, 31st March 1872.

2. Four hundred and ninety-seven houses were registered, and licenses for 14,463 lodgers issued. Many lodging-housekeepers applied two or three times for increasing the number of their licenses,—76 applied twice, 25 thrice, and 3 four times.

The sums raised from the working of the Act during the above period were—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Certificate fees	606	0	0
License „	6,970	8	0
Fines „	382	0	0
Sale proceeds of the Ooriah copies of this Act..	7	8	9
Total ..	7,966	0	9

The expenditure was as follows:—

Establishment	1,258	3	6
Contingencies	101	5	10
Building pucca latrine, &c.	200	0	0
Total ..	1,559	9	4

3. A month before the Act was introduced, all known lodging-houses were registered and the number and size of the rooms noted. When applications were made for license, these were again visited and inspected, and certificates issued under section 6 of the Act.

4. There was little or no difficulty in introducing the Act. At first it was given out that no applications for license would be made. After the commencement however of a few, and when one or two fines for lodging without license had been made, all remaining lodging-housekeepers soon made application, and the Act was in full working within a month.

5. The conditions required by section 6 of the Act could not be wholly secured before licenses were issued. Poorer lodging-houses have been described in former reports, and their condition as regards insanitation, closeness, liability to over crowding, &c., fully dwelt on. The smaller ones are kutcha built rooms, closely packed, with only a small entrance door, and very rarely a small islet hole as window. The larger houses or *mulis* are of laterite, with very close, dark rooms, arranged round a square enclosure, and sometimes rising two or three stories high. Defectively constructed, badly ventilated, with nuisances around that had been continuing for years, it would have been imprudent, and even impossible, to have made an onslaught on all defects and demanded a high sanitary standard. If the evil was to be overcome at all, it was to be done only by degrees.

6. At the beginning care, however, was taken to point out the more serious defects and orders issued for their removal, which in nearly every instance were carried out, as was ascertained in subsequent visits and inspections. Attention was then given to other prominent defects that existed and their remedy suggested, notices being issued from time to time under several sections of the Act.

7. During the period under review the following number of notices were issued:—

26.—Notice to cut trees.
30.—Notice to clean drain, &c.
32.—Notice to drain and cut jungle.
34.—Power to Magistrate to carry out above.

Under section 26, thirteen; 30, two; 32, seventy; and 34, two. Nearly all of these were attended to. Where neglect occurred, the notices were repeated two or three times, and warnings given. In only two cases was it necessary to employ the provisions of section 34 after repeated notices issued under sections

26 and 32 had failed.

8. Only one complaint was made against the officers employed in working the Act. A charge of house trespass was brought against two chuprassies who had detected fifteen lodgers in a house without license. The complainant abused and obstructed the chuprassies, and merely got up a counter-charge to avoid punishment. The case was carefully investigated by the Deputy Magistrate, Baboo Kedar Nanth Dutt, who found complainant's charge quite unfounded, and convicting him of abusing the chuprassies and obstructing them in their duty, fined him Rs. 10.

9. In January and February 1872 all the large and principal lodging-houses were visited with the view of improving their ventilation. Rooms entirely without windows, or with very small ones, were brought to the notice of the owners, and the advantage of necessary alterations pointed out. They acquiesced in the desirability of the alterations and improvements, and promised to carry them out. Notices were sent urging that these be completed before the 1st June next, and they were told that the issue of new licences on the expiry of present ones would greatly depend on these recommendations being carried out. I am glad to report that many of the improvements have been already commenced; fair-sized windows have been introduced into sleeping and other apartments, which will add greatly to the convenience and accommodation of lodgers.

10. The first month or two of the year under report was passed in introducing the Act and keeping an eye on all attempts to evade the rules and escape payment. The only agency employed was one mohurir and two chuprassies, superintended by myself in morning and evening rounds in the town.

11. Attention was next paid to overgrown bush and jungle which infested several parts of the town. Many of these obstructions to ventilation and coverts for accumulation of

rubbish and commission of nuisance have been removed, and the jungle cleared, to the great improvement of the locality and neighbourhood.

12. Hedges along public roads that encroached considerably, and were also obstructions to ventilation and traffic, were removed. Notices were issued under section 36 of the Act for these purposes.

13. Public latrines have hitherto been *tdl tullee* enclosures, which required renewing year by year. It is now proposed to build them of permanent material. One enclosure has been nearly completed, a second has been begun, and in a short time the required number of these essentials for good conservancy will be supplied. Those for men will be long, narrow ranges, divided into single compartments; for women, square open enclosures will be built.

14. Application has been made for information respecting the general level of the town with a view to commence the drainage of such parts as stand in most need. A comprehensive scheme of drainage for the whole town is quite beyond what present local funds can afford, but it is proposed year by year to carry out smaller works as funds become available, these being parts of a general plan of drainage to be kept in view.

15. The cleansing of some of the large stone tanks in the town has been considered, and funds are set apart in the current year's budget for this work. The magnificent Nurrendro tank is the largest and best, and is much resorted to for drinking and bathing. Being the chief drinking source, it should be kept as clean as possible. The remaining three tanks are less advantageously situated for cleansing and flushing. I fear very large sums of money will be required to cleanse them satisfactorily; they are surrounded by high bunds, and are 80 to 100 feet below surron ding level. Two of the three cannot at all be flushed. It can scarcely be expected that all these should be kept clean at public expense.

16. The Pejnulla connected with the temple is a permanent nuisance. It is a large cistern into which the rice water of the temple is allowed to flow. The large quantity of *Mahaproshad* that is made, occasions a great flow of this water from the temple cook-rooms. The fermentation and stench that occur are a great nuisance to people passing this large thoroughfare and living in the neighbourhood. The Rajah, as far as I am aware, was permitted to build the cistern on the understanding he would keep it clean and free from nuisance. Great laxity however occurred in this duty during the past year, although several warnings were sent by the Magistrate and Health Officer.

17. Another matter requiring regulation is the large number of bulls and cows that are allowed to wander round about the temple and larger streets. The danger and obstruction that they cause during ordinary times is bad enough; but in the *Ruth* and other large festivals the furious manner in which they force their way through crowds is simply painful to witness; people are knocked down, and sometimes gored, by the excited and frightened animals. Some system is required to compass this evil; the town police are either unable or unwilling to effect it. If a perwannah is sent on the subject, their zeal lasts but a few days, for the nuisance soon gains its former bulk.

No. 2769, dated Calcutta, the 26th June 1872.

From—T. J. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

To—The Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 55LF of the 3rd June 1872, submitting with your remarks the report of the Health Officer of Pooree on the working of Act IV (B.C.) of 1871 from its introduction up to March 1872.

In reply I am to say the Lieutenant-Governor has noticed with much satisfaction the judicious way in which the Act has been worked and the little opposition it has excited.

The suggestion made in paragraph 7 of your letter under reply should not be lost sight of. The funds of endowments charged with the repair of tanks, &c., should be looked to and appropriated in order to carry out the necessary cleansing and repairs without indenting on the funds raised under the Act.

I am also to request you to be so good as to report whether any action under section XXXIX is proposed to be taken by you in view to extending the Act to the great camping places of pilgrims on the Pooree road.

The acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor should be conveyed to Dr. W. D. Stewart, the late Health Officer of Pooree, for the services rendered by him.

RAINFALL, WEATHER, AND STATE AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 29th June 1872.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
1	Patna	1872. June 29th	0.06	No rain since the 19th, though clouds have been hanging about; the heat is intense.	Ploughing going on, but the sowing of the crops is much hindered by the want of rain, which is much required.	
2	Gya	.. .. 29th	Nil	Great heat; no rain ..	No crops; ploughing commencing.	
3	Chumparun	.. .. 29th	1	Rain fell on Thursday and Friday; the weather has been very sultry almost throughout the week.	The rain has been of benefit to the indigo and rice crops, and also to the mokai, which has already been sown.	
4	Sarun	.. .. 29th	Nil	Cloudy, with slight rain in the west and north.	Rain is much wanted, but the prospect of indigo is for the present still favorable, and mokai will shortly be commenced. Moongh and cheena are being reaped. Sati dhan and sugarcane have grown up well. Fields are being ploughed, and the bhadoi crops are being put in the ground. The early sowings have germinated.	
5	Shahabad	.. .. 29th	Nil	Cloudy and variable wind.	The bhadoi crops and indigo have been sown in most places, but rain is very much wanted, particularly in the south of the district, for the completion of the indigo sowings. This continued and unusual drought is affecting the prices ruling in the bazaar.	
6	Tirhoot	.. .. 29th	Drizzling rain	Sultry; more rain wanted; in the north rain fell.	Prospects of indigo, rice, and other crops, continue favorable; bhadoi crops are being put in ground.	
7	Bhaugulpore	.. .. 29th	.32	Rain in the north ..	Very satisfactory in the north. Rain wanted in parts of the Sudder subdivision and throughout the whole of Banka subdivision; young rice is dying off for want of it. The junera crop will. The Collector is afraid, be a bad one; prices rising.	
8	Monghyr	.. .. 29th	Nil	The weather seems to have settled fine again—a cool breeze and not too hot. It rained slightly at Jamoee during the week.	Crops certainly doing well in the south, where there has been a little rain. They want rain elsewhere, especially for mokai; indigo prospects good.	Health not good. Cholera began to break out with the rain in the north and at Tegrahi; 49 died on 21st June. Now that the rain has almost closed, the cholera has almost ceased. Dengue fever very much at June 29th and Monghyr.
9	Purneah	.. .. 29th	.70	Stormy during the early part of the week; the last few days have been very hot and bright.	The bhadoi crop is first-rate everywhere; aughant, though not so forward, is looking well. Planting is going on; a little more rain would do it good. The fine weather lately has been favorable to indigo manufacture, which is in full sowing; good crops	
10	Rajmehal	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
11	Deoghur	... June 29th	·43	Much rain in south and south-east portion of district. In Sudder Station and north and north-west but little rain. Whether generally favorable.	Dhan, kodo, and junera. have come up and look promising; sugarcane is all that can be desired; gundlee and marwa being sown.	
12	Nya Doomka	... „ 29th	1·34	Light showers and sunshine throughout the week.	A good area of Indian corn sown. The weather has been all that could be desired for both it and dhan.	
13	Godda	... „ 29th	.....	Generally cloudy with strong easterly breezes.	No rain to speak of. The eastern and southern portions of the district have had up to last week fair rain, and the prospects are not bad altogether; but in the western portion there has not been sufficient rain, and prospects are poor; whereas in Monchary to the north there is great want of rain, and considerable alarm is felt by the cultivators about the prospects of this year's crops. Prices rising.	
14	Pakour	... „ 29th	Nil.	Light showers at times, but not appreciable in quantity.	Very favorable for dhan in south and centre, but rain a little scanty towards north of district. A little too much rain in the south for the Indian corn.	
15	Jamtara	... ..	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
16	Rajshahye	... „ 29th	1·58	Rain has fallen in showers only; wind mostly from the east; cloudy by day, but evenings and nights fine.	The amun and ous rice crops, and mulberry and jute, are thriving, but more rain is wanted. Indigo, sugarcane, and arohar crops, promise well.	The public health throughout the district has continued remarkably good.
17	Bograh	... „ 29th	2·81	Cloudy, windy, and rainy.	The rainfall throughout the district has been sufficient. The weather has been very favorable to jute and early rice, as well as to the preparation of land for transplanted rice.	Public health hitherto good, but it is now beginning to be somewhat unhealthy.
18	Dinapore	... „ 29th	·66	Rain pretty general. Temperature 92° Lowest 80°	The jute and bhadoi dhan are backward to the north and east, owing to want of rain early in the season. The principal crop, the ropa dhan, is still in the wet seed-beds. General prospects good.	
19	Maldah	... „ 29th	0·40	Cloudy; slight rain almost daily; strong easterly winds; cool temperature.	Satisfactory. A full crop of bhadoi is expected. The sowing of amun has been completed, and promises well.	
20	Moorsheadabad	... „ 29th	.....	Little or no rain during the week until the 28th, which was showery; strong east winds blowing.	Indigo and mulberry looking well, but will be the better of some more rain. The indigo planters expect a good season.	
21	Pubna	... „ 29th	0·63	Seasonable. A little rain has fallen throughout the district, with strong easterly winds.	The crops of all kinds are doing well, the rain that has fallen being beneficial.	
22	Rungpore	... „ 29th	0·11	Heavy clouds with very little rain.	Rain wanted in some parts for paddy; jute crops favorable.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872				
23	Burdwan	... June 29th	1.51	Cloudy; strong easterly winds with drizzling rain; more rain still wanted.	Transplantation of paddy is not yet completed; prospects of rice and other crops seem good; sugarcane improving everywhere.	
24	Bancoorah	... „ 29th	2.15	Generally cloudy with frequent showers, which are general throughout the district.	The paddy seedlings are flourishing. The ous crop is this year small from want of rain in May last. Sugarcane cotton, teel, &c., are doing well. The indigo crop is very small.	
25	Beerbhoom	... „ 29th	1.38	Much the same as in sudder station, viz. cloudy and showery without any heavy fall of rain.	Sugarcane and other crops actually in the ground are doing well. The rice crop is being sown. The present weather affords favorable prospects.	
26	Hooghly	... „ 29th	2.51	Cloudy, rainy, and high wind from the east.	Jute, ous, amun, and sugarcane, doing well, but the last partially injured by the previous drought.	
27	Howrah	... „ 29th	2.77	Northerly winds at times very high; rain has fallen almost daily throughout the district.	Favorable. In the south, where cultivation has been more backward than elsewhere, the ryots have been enabled to commence ploughing and sowing their lands.	
28	Midnapore	... „ 29th	2.08	Rain almost every day, especially to the south; only reported showery to the north. Stormy the last two days of the week.	The amun crop is doing well, and too much rather than too little rain has fallen, except to the north, where the report is that more rain is still wanted.	
29	Nuddea	... „ 29th	1.92	Sunshine, wind, and showers; most favorable to crops.	Unusually good; indigo manufacture has begun.	
30	Jessore	... „ 29th	1.25	The weather has been most seasonable.	The state and prospects of all crops are favorable.	
31	24-Pergunnahs	... „ 29th	2.59	Cloudy with frequent showers of rain. Mean temp. 85°. Heavy fall in Diamond Harbour, where it was much wanted.	Ous and jute thriving; amun sowings still going on; prospects favorable.	
32	Dacca	... „ 29th	Nil	Windy and cloudy. Slight drizzling showers, but not enough to affect the gauge. Showers very partial.	Prospects of crops good as yet. The rivers have risen very rapidly, and some damage has been done in low lands, but as yet the damage is slight. If the rapid rise continues, damage will be done.	
33	Backergunge	... „ 29th	5.17	Cloudy and rainy.	Good. The rains have been of much benefit to the crops.	
34	Furreedpore	... „ 29th	2.79	Cloudy and sunshine at intervals; drizzling rain throughout the week.	There has not been enough rain during the last two or three weeks to push the rice on sufficiently to cope with the sudden rise of the Ganges, which has inundated the country, and it is feared has drowned much of the rice in the low tracts. Three or four days ago the Collector called for special reports on this subject, and these have not yet come in; but if very unfavorable, he promised to submit special report.	
	Mymensing	... „ 22nd	4.34	Showery with some thunder-storms; the rains appear to have fairly set in.	Both rice and jute are in a very satisfactory state, and there are prospects of an excellent crop.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
36	Sylhet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
37	Cachar	June 22nd	3.36	Though more than the average quantity of rain has fallen this year, the ground is rather dry. Rain has come by fits and starts, and intervals of sunny weather for days together have dried up the country; for instance, there was no rain for the last 3½ days, the recorded quantity having fallen in the first half of the week.	About half of the broadcast crop of rice has been sown. Transplanting for the other crops has commenced, but they must have more continuous rain, otherwise ploughing will be entirely stopped. About ¼ of the seedlings for the late crop have come up, but the land is not ready for them. Tea is not doing very well. Blight has appeared south of the river.	
38	Chittagong	„ 22nd	4.49	There appears to have been fair rainfall in the south of the district and in the northern division along the sea face. In the Hulda Valley and the central thanahs of Chittagong town, Potia, and Satkania, the rainfall has been insufficient.	The early transplanting crop of rice is said to have suffered from want of rain. No injury is reported from Cox's Bazar.	
39	Noakhalty or Bulloah	„ 22nd	1.19	Cloudy with a few showers and a strong south-east wind during the week.	Ous dhan being sown at Ramgunge and amun dhan at Amergong. More rain wanted.	
40	Tipperah	„ 22nd	4.42	Very little rain. Heavy fall wanted, as the heat is extreme.	Jute and rice crops are being injured from want of rain. In the adjacent district of Sylhet the rainfall has been four times greater than here.	
41	Hill Tipperah	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
42	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	„ 22nd	1.7	Rain not heavy. One or two heavy showers during the week, but nothing like the amount of rain which generally falls at this time of year. No thunder-storms. Prevailing wind south and south-west, coming in squalls from the latter direction.	Crops are promising, such as have been sown early; the later crops seem to be suffering from want of rain. By the rise of the rivers there must have been heavy rains to the east.	A slight shock of earth-quake at 11 p.m. on the 21st June 1872.
43	Cuttack	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
44	Balasore	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
45	Pooree	„ 22nd	1.36	Abundant rain at the end of the week.	All anxiety over.	
46	Hazarcebaugh	„ 28th	0.66	Cloudy and cool	More rain wanted; sowing still incomplete owing to the want of sufficient rain.	
47	Loharduggah	„ 29th	6.82	Cloudy and seasonable. Heavy thunder-storms on the 24th. Rain has been general, except in the centre of Palamow sub-division, where it is much wanted.	Favorable. Dhan, mokai, and goondlee, have all germinated well. In Palamow sowing has just commenced.	
48	Maunbhoom	„ 29th	3.24	Rainy and favorable...	All crops on the ground are promising well.	Cholera has been prevalent in the N & W of district, but it is on the decrease.
49	Singbhoom	„ 22nd	3.40	Seasonable. Rainfall now sufficient.	Favorable.	
50	Durrung	„ 22nd	1.53	Sultry; rain falls in frequent short showers, interrupted by sunshine; rain general all over the district, and the rivers very high.	Very good indeed; large quantities of tea are being made.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
51	Nowgong	1872. June 22nd	3.30	Weather seasonable; the monsoon has set in.	Crops doing well; tea ditto.	
52	Seebaugor	" 22nd	3.14	Cloudy with a few heavy showers of rain. Rain very general in sudder sub-district but more is wanted in the Jorchaut sub-division.	The seed grain is now in the ground and operations have commenced for the sali dhan crops, but more rain is needed. Reports of tea crops satisfactory in the eastern portion of the district.	
53	Kamroop	" 22nd	2.76	The mornings were cloudy and still, and the afternoons generally hot, with occasional squalls.	Prospects of cotton, sugarcane, and tea, favorable. The ous harvest is good and being gathered in, and up to this the rising of the river has caused it no injury. The land is now being ploughed for transplanting sali dhan.	
54	Luckimpore	" 22nd	4.81	Heavy rains during the week in the intervals of hot sun. Weather most favorable for the staple crops of the district. Therm. max. 92° min. 79°	The lands are commenced to be ploughed and the weather propitious; no other crops in the ground, but growing rice in the nurseries.	
55	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	" 22nd	* 3.10	Rain has been plentiful and the weather is seasonable.	Potato cultivation promises well, and the Indian-corn likewise is flourishing. The planting out of the halee paddy is still in progress.	
56	Naga Hills	" 15th	3.18	Heavy showers of rain and a good deal of fog, making the mornings cool and pleasant, but the evenings unhealthily chilly.	Satisfactory.	
57	Julpigooree	" 29th	.91	Rain is greatly needed; only a few slight showers fell during the week, the weather being bright and clear, and the sun very powerful. In the sub-division of Fallacotta there was heavy rain on Sunday, 1.65 falling. With the exception of this one day the weather in the sub-division seems to have been much the same as it was at head-quarters.	Although rain is greatly needed, the want of it this week does not as yet appear to have affected the crops, which are going on well.	In the terai cholera still hangs about, while in other parts of the district it has greatly abated.
58	Gowalparah	" 22nd	11.14	Cloudy; rain throughout the district during the whole week; unusually heavy rain on Tuesday.	Assoo crops, which were sown in low lands, are now being reaped. Crops have not suffered from the heavy rains; harvest prospects good.	
59	Garo Hills	" 22nd	5.26	Occasional heavy showers and cloudy upto 19th; since then gradually cleared up, and 22nd fine.	In some parts tolerably favorable only; southern portion of district very good. In general more rain required.	
60	Darjeeling	" 29th	1.70	Unseasonably dry, consequently not very healthy.	The crops in the terai are favorably reported of. The rising crops in the hills are doing well.	Cholera has no quite left the district, but it appears to be passing away.
61	Cooch Behar	" 22nd	8.49	Rainy, with intervals of sunshine.	In the low grounds the ous paddy is said to have been injured by floods; the prospects of the amun paddy and jute are so far good.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd July 1872.

J. WARE EDGAR,
Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 23rd to 29th June 1872.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	June 23rd	10	29.482	29.500	87.5	83.0	81	E	K	scuds
	16	29.382	29.400	88.0	82.7	80	E by S	...	0.13	C, K	scuds	
	24th	10	29.430	29.448	87.8	83.0	80	E S E	...	0.04	K	scuds
	16	29.321	29.339	86.5	82.0	81	S E	...	0.05	K	scuds	
	25th	10	29.351	29.369	88.5	83.0	78	E by N	K	
	16	29.251	29.269	82.5	81.7	95	E by N	...	0.88	...		o
	26th	10	29.300	29.327	83.9	82.7	95	E S E	...	0.43	K, S	
	16	29.231	29.249	86.5	82.5	83	E S E	...	0.06	...		o
	27th	10	29.281	29.299	87.0	82.8	83	E	...	0.04	C	scuds
	16	29.209	29.227	87.0	83.0	81	E N E	K	
28th	10	29.323	29.341	85.5	81.5	83	E	...	0.03	...	scuds	
16	29.303	29.321	84.5	80.5	83	E by S	...	0.33	...		o	
29th	10	29.377	29.395	82.4	80.4	91	E by N	...	0.17	...		o
16	29.325	29.343	81.5	80.5	95	E by N	...	0.07	...		o, d. Low scuds from E by N	
SAGOR ISLAND.	23rd	10	29.468	29.474	88	84	83	E S E	11.0	0.10	N	b, p, v, u
	16	29.365	29.371	86	82	83	E S E	17.2	...	N	d, o, u	
	24th	10	29.390	29.402	88	84	83	E S E	9.3	0.20	N	b, p, v
	16	29.313	29.319	89	84	81	E	17.1	0.10	N	b, p, v, u, scuds	
	25th	10	29.325	29.331	87	83	83	E N E	5.2	0.40	N	scuds
	16	29.216	29.252	86	83	87	S S E	6.7	0.30	N	b, p, v	
	26th	10	29.307	29.313	81	80	95	W	12.7	0.01	N	o, v, u
	16	29.230	29.236	82	81	95	E	4.4	0.10	N	d, o, u	
	27th	10	29.208	29.214	88	82	76	E N E	13.1	1.80	N	b, v, u, scuds
	16	29.186	29.192	83	81	91	S	14.7	0.20	N	r, o	
28th	10	29.239	29.245	86	83	87	E	13.3	0.31	N	b, p, v	
16	29.183	29.189	86	80	75	E	31.2	0.10	N	o, u, scuds		
29th	10	29.208	29.214	79	79	100	N E	30.5	1.50	N	o, g, r, u, scuds	
16	29.215	29.221	80	79	95	E N E	29.7	1.70	N	o, r, u, scuds		
CHITTAGONG.	23rd	10	29.509	29.601	87	79	68	S E	6.3	...	K	b
	16	29.414	29.506	87	82	79	S S E	1.2	0.10	K, CS	b, v	
	24th	10	29.479	29.571	83	79	72	S E	6.9	...	K, C	b
	16	29.354	29.446	87	80	72	S W	11.1	0.10	CK, C	b, v	
	25th	10	29.446	29.437	89	81	69	S	7.2	...	C, CK	b
	16	29.263	29.351	91	82	66	S	12.3	...	C, KS	u	
	26th	10	29.316	29.407	83	80	60	S	8.1	...	K, CK, C	b
	16	29.244	29.335	83	80	69	S	12.1	...	K, C, KS	g	
	27th	10	29.269	29.362	80	78	91	E S E	8.1	0.50	N	d, u, g
	16	29.280	29.382	81	73	86	S E	10.3	...	N	d, u	
28th	10	29.147	29.541	77	77	100	S E	8.1	3.00	N	r, o, g	
16	29.122	29.515	80	78	91	E	9.7	1.90	KS	u, g		
29th	10	29.192	29.585	80	77	86	N E	4.1	0.50	K, KS	u, v	
16	29.402	29.495	80	76	82	E	12.9	0.20	K, KS	u, v		
MADRAS.	23rd	10	29.747	29.777	82	76	74	S W by S	8	0.01	cloudy
	16	29.604	29.694	87	74	51	W S W	15	...	.....	cloudy
	24th	10	29.734	29.764	80	75	49	W by S	15	c
	16	29.626	29.656	92	75	42	W by S	14	...	.....	bc
	25th	10	29.720	29.750	90	77	53	W S W	17	c
	16	29.626	29.656	93	76	43	W S W	15	...	.....	bc
	26th	10	29.740	29.770	89	74	46	W S W	14	hazy
	16	29.673	29.703	91	74	41	W	14	...	.....	o
	27th	10	29.783	29.813	87	71	42	S W by W	13	cloudy
	16	29.683	29.713	92	74	39	S W by W	14	...	.....	o
28th	10	29.709	29.829	90	73	41	W S W	14	...	.....	cloudy
16	29.705	29.735	91	74	35	W	16	...	.....	cloudy	
29th	10	29.824	29.854	84	73	46	W	13	...	.....	cloudy
16	27.694	29.724	93	75	40	W by N	8	...	.....	m	
CUTTACK.	23rd	10	29.367	29.419	85	80	79	N N E	3.0	0.10	N	p
	16	29.347	29.439	84	81	87	N N E	9.0	0.90	N	r, p	
	24th	10	29.313	29.365	84	81	87	W	5.2	0.10	N	p
	16	29.255	29.338	81	79	91	W S W	6.6	0.60	K, N	cloudy	
	25th	10	29.335	29.418	84	79	91	S W	3.7	...	K, S, N	u
	16	29.283	29.365	83	79	83	W S W	5.2	...	C, KS	cloudy	
	26th	10	29.290	29.373	78	77	95	S W	4.9	0.50	N	o, r
	16	29.238	29.321	80	76	91	W S W	6.1	0.10	N	v	
	27th	10	29.273	29.359	77	76	95	W	6.0	0.50	N	v
	16	29.147	29.230	77	76	95	W S W	12.5	4.00	N, C	r, o, q	
28th	10	29.236	29.318	84	80	83	W	5.1	0.10	N	cloudy	
16	29.205	29.287	82	80	91	W	9.8	...	N	d		
29th	10	29.338	29.421	81	78	86	W N W	6.9	0.20	N	d	
16	29.285	29.368	82	78	83	W N W	1.6	0.50	N	d		
AKYAB.	23rd	10	29.500	29.582	80	78	91	S	3.6	r
	16	29.530	29.500	83	80	87	S E	6.0	0.80	.....	d
	24th	10	29.600	29.622	80	78	91	S	3.8	r
	16	29.464	29.485	84	81	87	S E	2.8	1.00	.....	h
	25th	10	29.481	29.503	80	80	100	S	5.2	b
	16	29.409	29.431	82	79	87	S	5.3	3.50	.....	g
	26th	10	29.444	29.466	79	74	77	S	2.3	r
	16	29.344	29.416	80	79	95	S W	5.8	3.40	.....	r
	27th	10	29.461	29.483	81	80	95	S	9.3	r
	16	29.424	29.446	79	78	95	S	7.1	4.20	.....	r
28th	10	29.603	29.625	79	79	1.0	S S W	7.7	...	.....	r
16	29.565	29.586	83	80	87	S	9.1	2.60	.....	g	
29th	10	29.623	29.645	77	77	100	S S W	9.2	...	.....	r
16	29.514	29.536	79	78	95	S	6.5	2.80	.....	r	

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th June 1872.W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	STATIONS.	Rain from 10th to 16th June 1872.	Rain from 17th to 23rd June 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
CUTTACK.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Inches. 2.90	Inches. 1.50	7.10	23rd June 1872.	
	False Point { Jail ...	2.74	1.78	8.35	ditto.	
	False Point ...	0.15	Not received	5.16	16th June 1872.	
	Jajipore ...	1.40	ditto	6.67	ditto.	
	Kendraparah ...	1.30	ditto	3.65	ditto.	
	Jugutsingapore ...	1.70	ditto	5.20	ditto.	
	Sumbulpore ...	Not received	ditto	Nil	2nd June 1872.	
	Balasore ...	2.75	0.74	10.02	23rd June 1872.	
	Bhuddruck ...	Not received	Not received	7.10	9th June 1872.	
	Poorce ...	0.38	4.74	6.15	23rd June 1872.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Khordah ...	Not received	Not received	0.69	9th June 1872.	
	Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	1.10	0.70	4.53	23rd June 1872.	
	Dispensary ...	1.23	0.43	4.41	ditto.	
	Burhee ...	Not received	Not received	3.53	5th May 1872	Not recorded since 5th May.
	Pachumba ...	1.35	0.91	7.07	23rd June 1872.	
	Ranchee ...	3.22	0.82	9.01	ditto.	
	Palamow ...	0.17	0.54	3.73	ditto.	
	Purulia ...	3.67	5.89	15.42	ditto.	
	Gobindpore ...	1.50	3.15	9.23	ditto.	
	Chyebassa ...	0.73	4.12	8.46	ditto.	
PATNA.	Patna (Bankipore) ..	3.83	0.94	8.82	ditto.	
	Diupore { Jail ...	Not received	Not received	2.86	14th April 1872	
	Cantonment ...	2.02	1.65	9.85	23rd June 1872.	
	Behar ...	Not received	Not received	4.27	9th June 1872	
	Barh ...	2.09	0.12	7.84	23rd June 1872.	
	Gya ...	1.50	0.14	4.79	ditto.	
	Sherghotty ...	0.90	0.60	7.37	ditto.	
	Nowadah ...	0.95	1.60	7.17	ditto.	
	Arungabad ...	2.43	1.18	7.64	ditto.	
	Chumparua ...	7.20	3.50	14.21	ditto.	
BHAUGULPORE.	Bettiah ...	0.75	Not received	8.95	10th June 1872.	
	Chuprah ...	2.69	0.52	7.39	23rd June 1872.	
	Sewan ...	0.62	0.14	11.92	ditto.	
	Mozufferpore ...	2.30	1.30	11.24	ditto.	
	Durbiangah ...	2.47	0.58	4.78	ditto.	
	Seetanaaree ...	Not received	Not received	6.35	9th June 1872	Not received 13th to 26th May.
	Tajpore ...	7.05	1.17	13.89	23rd June 1872.	
	Mudhubani ...	8.20	1.50	15.97	ditto.	
	Hajipore ...	3.95	1.68	10.22	ditto.	
	Arrah ...	2.64	1.73	7.06	ditto.	
RAJSHAHY.	Buxar ...	2.50	1.50	7.11	ditto.	
	Sasseram ...	3.05	0.92	6.19	ditto.	
	Bhuboah ...	3.08	1.25	7.93	ditto.	
	Benares ...	2.81	Not received	4.95	16th June 1872.	
	Bhaugulpore ...	4.27	0.54	8.19	23rd June 1872.	
	Mudheypoorah ...	3.20	Not received	8.68	16th June 1872	Not received 10th to 16th June.
	Banka ...	Not received	2.56	12.22	23rd June 1872	
	Soopool ...	5.60	1.67	12.12	ditto.	
	Monghyr ...	0.88	0.30	4.27	ditto	Not recorded 29th January to 3rd February.
	Jamooie ...	Not received	Not received	5.28	9th June 1872	
BUDWAN.	Bagoosera ...	ditto	ditto	4.96	ditto.	
	Deoghur ...	1.01	0.63	7.04	23rd June 1872	
	Jamtara ...	0.50	3.00	11.02	ditto.	
	Rajmohal ...	1.00	Not received	4.80	16th June 1872.	
	Pakour ...	8.67	3.31	12.69	23rd June 1872.	
	Nya-Doomka ...	1.12	6.36	13.24	ditto.	
	Purneah ...	12.80	1.14	18.65	ditto.	
	Kishengunge ...	9.22	0.11	18.27	ditto.	
	Arrareah ...	9.50	Not received	17.20	16th June 1872	Not recorded 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Rampore Beaulah ...	4.66	1.27	12.55	23rd June 1872	
BUDWAN.	Nattore ...	Not received	Not received	9.73	9th June 1872.	
	Bograh ...	4.75	2.11	22.72	23rd June 1872	
	Dinagapore ...	7.17	3.43	19.77	ditto.	
	Maldah ...	7.30	3.74	10.33	ditto.	
	Berhampore ...	11.13	1.13	19.92	ditto.	
	Jungipore ...	4.53	3.97	16.00	ditto.	
	Laulbaugh ...	9.09	0.45	17.78	ditto.	
	Jamooakandi ...	2.80	2.06	9.66	ditto.	
	Pubna ...	7.25	2.00	22.03	ditto.	
	Serajunge ...	4.48	0.70	19.49	ditto.	
BUDWAN.	Rungpore ...	5.77	3.69	29.76	ditto.	
	Bhowanigunge ...	1.09	Not received	17.12	16th June 1872.	
	Titalya ...	9.53	5.51	28.58	23rd June 1872.	
	Burdwan ...	2.23	2.20	10.94	ditto.	
	Cutwa ...	4.87	4.90	17.61	ditto.	
	Culina ...	Not received	Not received	5.79	9th June 1872.	
	Bood-Bood ...	ditto	ditto	6.44	ditto.	
	Bancoorah ...	1.32	0.58	9.05	23rd June 1872.	
	Kaueegunge ...	2.27	3.18	10.18	ditto.	
	Sooree ...	0.02	1.49	11.62	ditto.	
BUDWAN.	Hooghly ...	4.70	Not received	14.48	16th June 1872.	
	Serainpore ...	4.00	0.63	17.79	23rd June 1872.	
	Jehanabad ...	Not received	Not received	8.71	9th June 1872.	
	Howrah ...	4.82	1.74	14.20	23rd June 1872.	
	Midnapore ...	2.32	3.92	10.87	ditto.	
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office...	2.51	0.99	8.67	ditto.	
	{ Exe. Engr.'s Office...	2.90	1.30	10.17	ditto.	
	Gurbetta ...	0.54	3.25	9.63	ditto.	
	Tumlook ...	1.64	1.66	12.75	ditto.	

DIVISIONS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 10th to 16th June 1872.	Rain from 17th to 23rd June 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
PRESIDENCY.	Krisnaghur ...	5.79	Not received	13.87	16th June 1872.	Not received 10th to 16th June.
	Bongong ...	4.93	ditto	11.51	ditto.	
	Bannghat ...	10.68	ditto	18.77	ditto.	
	Meherpore ...	8.82	ditto	18.20	ditto.	
	Chooandangah ...	Not received	ditto	11.10	9th June 1872.	
	Kooshtea ...	6.42	2.83	16.08	23rd June 1872.	
	Jessore ...	7.38	2.33	30.85	ditto.	
	Khoolneah ...	Not received	1.10	13.08	ditto.	
	Jaidah ...	ditto	Not received	15.01	9th June 1872.	
	Nurnil ...	ditto	ditto	20.63	ditto.	
	Magoorah ...	ditto	ditto	10.18	ditto.	
	Bagirhaut ...	ditto	ditto	10.21	ditto.	
	Saugor Island ...	3.70	1.20	11.12	23rd June 1872.	
	Calcutta ...	5.36	0.98	14.11	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital ...	3.92	1.12	12.13	ditto.	
	{ Jail ...	3.58	1.04	11.73	ditto.	
	Barrackpore ...	6.06	1.39	20.10	ditto.	
	Dum-Dum ...	7.77	3.09	22.35	ditto.	
	Baraset ...	4.22	2.55	15.19	ditto.	
	Satkerah ...	4.77	1.07	18.09	ditto.	
DACCA.	Busseerhaut ...	5.04	0.51	16.15	ditto.	From 13th May.
	Diamond Harbour ...	5.43	0.52	10.52	ditto.	
	Bartipore ...	3.37	0.69	11.09	ditto.	
	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	9.08	0.57	28.58	ditto.	
	{ Jail ...	7.30	0.80	25.90	ditto.	
	Burrisaul ...	3.57	1.78	23.21	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan ...	5.10	1.37	20.17	ditto.	
	Perozepore ...	4.43	3.09	20.19	ditto.	
	Madaripore ...	4.08	3.70	33.02	ditto.	
	Patoonkhally ...	7.21	1.67	13.16	ditto.	
	Furzedpore ...	1.66	0.72	14.10	ditto.	
	Goulundo ...	6.57	2.66	20.36	ditto.	
	Mymensing ...	Not received	3.54	22.31	ditto.	
	Jamalpore ...	ditto	4.03	18.53	ditto.	
	Atteah ...	4.80	2.70	18.07	ditto.	
CHITTAGONG.	Anshoregunge ...	5.42	3.20	33.17	ditto.	Not received 10th to 16th June.
	Sylhet ...	1.98	14.02	101.02	ditto.	
	Cacher ...	1.46	5.09	56.29	ditto.	
	Hylakandy ...	4.39	Not received	50.75	16th June 1872.	
	Koyah ...	Not received	1.88	54.57	23rd June 1872.	
	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	2.80	0.60	14.30	23rd June 1872.	
	{ Jail ...	1.64	1.12	14.09	ditto.	
	Cor's Bazar ...	0.73	Not received	27.80	16th June 1872.	
	Rungamtee Hill ...	2.59	ditto	20.25	ditto.	
	Noakhally ...	5.27	1.08	31.20	23rd June 1872.	
COOCH BEHAR.	Tipperah ...	1.01	0.42	21.16	ditto.	Not received 6th to 12th May, and 10th to 16th June.
	Brahmanbariah ...	0.35	1.58	21.40	ditto.	
	Akyab ...	5.70	5.10	42.70	ditto.	
	Cooch Behar ...	9.83	7.37	64.07	ditto.	
	Buar ...	20.87	17.83	60.20	9th June 1872.	
	Gaunpurah ...	Not received	Not received	36.99	23rd June 1872.	
	Dhoooree ...	5.31	5.45	59.01	ditto.	
	Tura (Garro Hills) ...	4.97	3.44	35.91	31st May 1872.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ...	Not received	Not received	13.84	23rd June 1872.	
	{ Hospital ...	11.39	2.12	27.24	31st May 1872.	
ARUN.	Runghee ...	Not received	Not received	16.80	23rd June 1872.	Not received 20th to 26th May.
	Julpigoree ...	5.06	8.37	43.15	ditto.	
	Boda ...	0.20	0.05	8.80	ditto.	
	Tezporo ...	1.16	1.52	16.01	ditto.	
	Nongong ...	5.58	2.69	62.65	ditto.	
	Mungledyo ...	4.51	Not received	32.71	16th June 1872.	
	Burpettah ...	3.22	ditto	40.48	ditto.	
	Gowhaty ...	2.63	2.24	27.29	23rd June 1872.	
	Seehangzor ...	4.05	Not received	34.25	16th June 1872.	
	Jorohaut ...	1.41	ditto	28.07	ditto.	
	Golaghat ...	1.04	1.43	24.39	23rd June 1872.	
	Nazeerah ...	3.60	Not received	28.33	16th June 1872.	
	Debrooghur ...	2.80	ditto	38.34	ditto.	
	Suddya ...	6.25	ditto	30.63	ditto.	
	Shillong ...	3.04	3.18	18.85	23rd June 1872.	
JAMUN.	Cherrapoonjee ...	6.94	53.24	176.23	ditto.	Not received 20th to 26th May.
	Jaowai ...	1.04	Not received	26.77	16th June 1872.	
	Sannoogoodting ...	Not received	ditto	2.23	14th April 1872.	

W. G. WILLSON,

CALCUTTA,
The 29th June 1872.

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 30th June 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			H.	Miles.	In.		
June ...	22nd	29.502	86.0	80.5	113.6	82.8	81.0	79.7	0.91	E & S S E	...	92.3	0.17	...	Clouds of different kinds. Light rain after intervals.
	23rd	29.453	89.0	80.8	131.0	83.8	81.4	79.7	.88	E by S E & S S E	1.0	161.0	0.17	...	Cirri and cumuli. Lightning on south-west at 8 P.M. Light rain after intervals.
	24th	29.388	90.8	81.0	141.0	84.9	81.8	79.6	.85	E by S & S E	1.9	214.6	0.05	...	Scuds and cumuli. Light rain after intervals.
	25th	29.329	90.2	81.9	...	83.5	81.9	80.8	.92	E & E S E	1.6	228.6	0.92	...	Cirri, stratonii, and overcast. Thunder from 12½ to 2 P.M. Lightning from 7½ to 10 P.M. Rain at 10½, from 11½ A.M. to 2, at 7½ and 10 P.M.
	26th	29.287	88.8	81.0	135.0	83.8	81.8	80.4	.90	E S E & E by N	...	117.4	0.45	...	Chiefly overcast. Rain after intervals from 2½ to 12½ A.M.
	27th	29.259	89.0	80.8	137.0	84.2	81.5	79.6	.88	E & E by N	...	207.0	0.04	...	Overcast, cumulonii, and cirro cumuli. Light rain at 2, 3, 4½, 6½, 7½ A.M., 3 and 11½ P.M.
	28th	29.319	86.0	79.7	125.0	82.1	80.0	78.5	.89	E by N & E	...	318.0	0.47	...	Stratonii and overcast. Brisk wind nearly the whole day. Slight rain at midnight, 11½, 12½, 2, 4, 10, and 10½ P.M.
	29th	29.359	84.0	79.0	...	80.7	79.2	78.1	.92	E & E by N	2.0	344.3	0.13	...	Overcast. Brisk wind the whole day. Slight rain after intervals.
	30th	29.344	85.0	79.8	...	81.8	79.7	78.2	.89	E N E & E by N	...	380.0	0.23	...	Chiefly overcast. Brisk wind the whole day. Slight rain after intervals.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past nine days	...	11.8
The max. temperature during the past nine days	...	90.8
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	89.4
The mean humidity during the past nine days	...	0.89
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.91
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 30th	... { by lower rain gauge	2.63
	by anemometer gauge	2.14
Ditto ditto ditto	average of eighteen previous years	4.02
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 30th June	...	16.52
Ditto ditto ditto	ditto, average of eighteen previous years	25.26

GOPRENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 1st July 1872.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
Irrigation Branch.
Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal up to 30th April 1872.

Circle.	Canal.	WATER SUPPLIED DURING 1872-73.					APPROXIMATE AREA IRRIGATED DURING FEB. 1872-73.			RAINFALL.				NAVIGATION RETURN.					CHIEF IRRIGATION.		REMARKS.
		Full supply depth.	Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average depth throughout the month.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	District.	Area actually receiving water during the month in acres.	Of column 8 area receiving water for the first time during the current year.	Total of columns 8 and 9 for all previous months of the current year.	Total area irrigated up to date during the current year.	Inches during the month.	Inches up to date during the year.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Nature of traffic.	Number of boats.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Approximate value of goods.	Per column 8.	Per columns 8 & 9.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Orissa	High Level, Range I	8	675	4.93	170	Cuttack	..	..	..	..	0.65	0.65	2.13	Private mer- chandize .. Govt. stores, &c.	64	166	2,175	1,709	..	..
	Kendrapara	7	1,362	4.9	706.65	Ditto	592	5.8	..	592	0.65	0.65	2.13	Local .. Through Government	18	154	4,301	7,891	..	..
	Talunda	9	1,300	5.75	22.50	Ditto	35	5	..	35	0.65	0.65	2.13	Local Traffic	83	878	115,878	2,76,020	..	..
	Machgong	5	650	4.00	7.87	Ditto	21	..	..	21	0.65	0.65	2.13	Govt. "	1	29	2,930	1,551	..	..
South-Western	Midnapore	8.00	875	..	..	Midnapore	..	..	..	..	0.83	0.83	3.51	Local Government	..	2,055	77,245	5,32,760	..	..
	Panchkoraah	6.00	240	..	..	Howrah	..	..	..	..	0.70	0.70	Not available.	Govt. "	18	69	261	248	..	..
Orissa	April 1871.					Total	648	513	..	648											
	High Level Kendrapara Talunda					Cuttack Ditto															
						Litto															
South-Western	Midnapore					Midnapore															
	Panchkoraah					Do. & Howrah															
						Total								Total	2,796	11,424	241,253	8,55,108			

Some leases for cold weather crops were allowed to run up to 16th May.

* Some leases for cold weather crops were allowed to run up to 15th May.

N. B.—This statement is in supersession of the one published at page 509 of the Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette of the 12th June 1872.

F. T. HAIG, Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,
 Offg. Joint-Secy. Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

The 25th June 1872.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd June 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total traffic receipts.
	Number of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.			Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Total traffic for the week ...	116,417	1,20,709 3 7	11,065 0 3	625,733 10	2,98,803 0 9	27,890 5 7	35,455 5 16		
Or per mile of railway ...	...	94 4 10	8 12 10	.....	233 7 1	21 8 0	30 0 10	
For previous 24 weeks of half-year...	2,030,734	30,43,507 11 11	361,496 9 2	16,442,420 30	90,25,333 1 9	827,323 4 1	1,188,818 13 3		
Total for 25 weeks ...	2,747,151	40,64,306 15 6	372,561 9 5	17,063,154 0	93,24,136 2 6	854,712 9 8	1,227,273 19 1		
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	90,530	1,05,180 1 6	9,641 10 2	512,064 10	3,15,310 2 1	23,903 8 7	33,544 18 9		
Per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year ...	.....	82 3 3	7 10 8	.....	246 6 11	22 11 10	30 2 6	
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,033,610½	37,17,741 15 8	340,793 0 4	15,861,709 0	92,70,313 9 5	850,603 14 10	1,191,336 15 2		

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd June 1872, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	5,907	17,418 4 2	1,596 13 6	76,339 0	20,206 6 4	1,857 15 1	3,454 8 7
Or per mile of railway ...	...	77 14 11	2 10	...	90 10 10	8 6 8	15 9 1
For previous 24 weeks of half-year...	135,336	4,01,346 5 7	37,005 1 8	1,744,551 0	4,94,525 6 9	45,331 9 11	82,590 11 7
Total for 25 weeks ...	141,303	4,21,764 9 9	38,601 15 2	1,820,890 0	5,14,791 13 3	47,180 5 0	85,351 0 2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	3,682	9,405 6 5	866 16 9	38,184 30	12,245 4 8	1,122 9 9	1,989 6 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	42 6 6	3 17 9	...	54 14 7	5 0 8	8 18 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	114,283	3,70,739 7 8	33,084 9 1	1,445,588 10	4,25,176 4 0	38,974 9 9	72,958 19 10

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

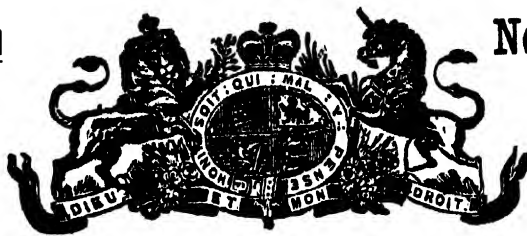
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd June 1872, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	38,261	24,216 1 9	2,319 16 2	70,302 0	28,765 0 0	2,636 15 10	4,856 12 0
Or per mile of railway ...	244	154 11 9	14 3 8	450 0	143 12 10	16 17 0	31 0 8
For previous 24 weeks of half-year...	774,793	4,88,562 14 3	44,784 19 0	3,056,365 10	6,06,906 8 8	57,407 8 7	102,252 7 7
Total for 25 weeks ...	813,054	5,12,779 0 0	47,004 15 2	3,126,667 10	6,35,671 8 8	60,104 4 5	107,108 19 7
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	23,107	15,412 10 2	1,412 16 6	143,275 17	23,785 5 3	2,180 6 6	3,593 3 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	180	98 7 9	9 0 7	916 0	151 15 9	13 18 7	23 19 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	782,783	4,68,631 0 4	43,040 6 7	3,142,687 2	6,06,069 8 10	60,505 9 2	103,546 15 10

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd June 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	14,083	2,384 9 3	238 9 2	13,081 0	396 1 9	39 12 2	278 1 4
Or per mile of Railway ...	503	85 2 7	8 10 4	480 0	14 2 4	1 8 8	9 18 7
For previous 11 weeks of half-year...	62,083	10,169 10 0	1,010 19 3	167,120 20	5,156 7 3	515 12 11	1,520 12 2
Total for 12 weeks ...	76,166	12,494 3 3	1,249 8 5	180,801 20	5,552 9 0	555 5 1	1,804 13 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	5,121	1,187 14 0	118 15 9	8,291 0	271 14 3	27 3 9	145 19 6
Per mile of Railway corresponding week of previous year ...	183	42 6 9	4 4 10	30 0	9 7 10	0 19 6	5 4 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	60,020	15,024 2 6	1,492 8 5	135,119 10	3,856 3 3	385 12 8	1,394 0 8



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Report of the Ranaghat Municipality for the year 1871-72.

No. 22 PM., dated Calcutta, the 15th June 1872.

Memo. by - H. A. COCKERELL, Esq, Offg. Commr. of the Presidency Division.

COPY of the papers noted in the margin submitted to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial Department, with reference to orders No. 2655 of 25th April.

Administration Report of the Ranaghat Municipality for the past year 1871-72, with the statement of income and expenditure.

2. This municipality owes much of its success to the careful supervision of the Vice-Chairman and the energy of one or two of its Commissioners. I have desired the Magistrate to make some inquiries regarding the scheme of drainage which the Commissioners propose to carry out with a view of giving them the benefit of his practical experience in such matters, and procuring for them if necessary the advice and assistance of the Executive Engineer. I observe that the average incidence of municipal taxation per head is 50 per cent. higher in Ranaghat than in Kishnaghur

3. The recent census shows the population to be under four persons to each house.

No. 25, dated Ranaghat, the 7th May 1872.

From—BABOO RAM SUNKER SEN, Vice-Chairman of the Ranaghat Municipality.

To—The Chairman of the Ranaghat Municipality.

I HAVE the honor to submit my annual administration report of the Ranaghat municipality for the year 1871-72, together with a statement of actual receipts and disbursements for the same year.

CONSTITUTION.

2. At the beginning of the year the municipal body consisted of seventeen members, including the ex-officio members.

8. The following changes occurred during the year under report, viz. Baboo Srigopal Pal Chowdhuri and his brother Baboo Brojendro Gopal Pal Chowdhuri, two of the most zealous and energetic Commissioners, died; and Baboo Tarabillash Mitter, late Moonsiff of Ranaghat, also a valuable member, left the station in consequence of his transfer. Only one new member was added to the body by the appointment of Baboo Surendranath Pal Chowdhuri in September last.

MEETINGS AND ATTENDANCE OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

4. Seven of the thirteen meetings called during the year were regularly attended, of these—

Baboo Dwarkanath Pal Chowdhuri attended 7 meetings.

„ Keshub Chundra Pal Chowdhuri	„	5	„
„ Chunder Mohun Das	„	5	„
„ Beni Madhub Mookerjee	„	5	„
„ Raj Rajeshur Pal Chowdhuri	„	5	„
„ Radhamoi De Chowdhuri	„	5	„
„ Surendranath Pal Chowdhuri	„	5	„
„ Rakhal Das Mullick	„	3	„
„ Brojo Nath Pal Chowdhuri	„	2	„

Baboo Ram Kumar Banerjee and Mothoora Lal De Chowdhuri, as in previous years, did not attend at all.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

5. The total receipts of the past year amounted to Rs. 7,036-3-6, against Rs. 7,272-11-3 of the preceding year. The house tax yielded Rs. 3,509 8 3; the ferry, Rs. 2,556-7; the pound, Rs. 681-6; and the license fees, fines, &c., Rs. 278-14-3. The annexed account shows a little decrease in the receipts as compared with those of the previous year. This may be attributed to the effects of the last inundation, which caused great disaster. About Rs. 370 of the ferry rent had to be remitted to the farmer in consideration of the loss sustained by him. There was also some decrease in the house tax owing to the same cause.

6. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 6,416-7-8, leaving a balance of Rs. 964-6-6 at the end of the year.

ROADS METALLED.

7. The following important roads, in all $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in length, were newly metalled during the year at a cost of about Rs. 1,800:—

(a.) De Chowdhuri Street.

(b.) $\frac{3}{4}$ of the middle road.

(c.) The unmetalled portion of the Park Street and portions of the Park Street, Pal Chowdhuri Street, and the sub-division road, were re-metalled. Besides these the metalling of the Suruck Road, about half a mile in length, has been taken in hand about the end of the year.

TANKS.

8. No new tank was excavated during the year under review. About Rs. 875 were laid out in constructing pucca drains, and in sloping and turfing the embankment around the tank excavated in the preceding year. This tank, while it supplies water to nearly one-fourth of the towns-people, will also yield an income to the municipality from proceeds of fishery.

KUTCHA ROADS.

9. The kutchra roads were much in the same state as in the previous year, and repairs were effected at places most needed.

DRAINAGE.

10. In my annual report for 1868-69, I remarked that the system of drainage then in vogue in this town was not in accordance with any scientific principle, and that the accumulation of rain water at places caused malaria. I am glad to state that during the year the municipality directed its attention to this important subject, and a drainage committee, consisting

Baboo Raj Rajeshur Pal Chowdhuri,
Brojendro Gopal Pal Chowdhuri,
Radhamoi De Chowdhuri,
Keshub Chundra Pal Chowdhuri,
Beni Madhub Mookerjee,
Ram Sunker Sen.

of the members noted in the margin, was appointed during the last rainy season in order to examine the existing drains and water-courses and to report on the best system of drainage that they might suggest. They unanimously condemned the present system of connecting the drains

with the nearest tanks and ditches, and recommended river drainage. The drainage scheme proposed by the committee in their final report is very expensive and cannot therefore be completed in one year, owing to the limited income of the municipality; the work, however, has been taken up.

11. In accordance with the suggestions of the committee two culverts were constructed during the year,—one at the junction of the De Chowdhuri and Park Streets, and the other at that of the Pal Chowdhuri Street and Amlakitola Lane. Several other temporary cross-drains were erected during the last rainy season for the speedy outlet of water, which will have to be replaced by masonry ones before the setting in of the rains. Of the three main pucca drains

recommended by the committee, the one extending from the western extremity of the Bora Bazar road is already under construction. I would take this opportunity to present my thanks to Baboo Prassanna Gopal Pal Chowdhuri, brother of the late Baboo Sri Gopal Pal Chowdhuri, for gratuitously giving up the land required for the site of this drain. I am of opinion that the drainage work should be pushed on as proposed by the committee.

CONSERVANCY.

12. The town was throughout the year neat and clean, and very few notices had to be issued for jungle cutting. For the first time since the introduction of the Municipal Act the municipality has been involved in lawsuit. A case has been brought against it by one Joydeb De Chowdhuri in the local Moonsiff's court against an order passed for the removal of a privy situated on the side of a road. As the case is *sub judice*, I refrain from making any comments on it.

ARBORICULTURE.

13. About 150 new trees were planted during the past year, which, as well as those planted in previous years, were in a flourishing condition during the year under report.

CENSUS.

14. A general census of the town was taken under Government orders on the 22nd January last. The result shows a total population of 8,857, of whom 2,976 were adult males, 3,571 females, 1,252 boys, and 1,058 girls, distributed over 2,234 houses. This gives an average of nearly four inmates to a house. The population according to the experimental census of 1869 was 7,462, which shows an increase of about 1,400 in three years, or nearly 500 per annum. Baboo Surendranath Pal Chowdhuri, to whom the supervision of the census was entrusted, acquitted himself satisfactorily in superintending the operations.

SANITARY CONDITION.

15. If to judge of the healthiness or otherwise of a place, the result of its mortuary returns may be taken as a fair criterion, Ranaghat was less healthy last year as compared with the previous years. The total number of deaths during the year was 139 or 1.5 per cent., against 91 or 1.04 per cent. of the preceding year. The greatest number of deaths was from fever. This increase in the rate of mortality is ascribed to the dampness caused by the late inundation, as will appear from the circumstance that there were only 29 deaths from April to August, whereas the number of deaths from September to March was 110. Cholera broke out in December last and carried off 21 persons. Measures were adopted to put a stop to its progress, and it disappeared in the latter part of January. In the month of November last a vaccinator was appointed by the municipality for vaccinating the children of the towns-people, and he vaccinated 252 boys and girls in the two months during which he was retained.

WORKING OF THE BYE-LAWS.

16. The total number of persons summoned for breach of the municipal laws were 49, of whom 35 were fined, 4 warned, 6 acquitted, and 4 remained under trial at the close of the year. Of the 35 cases instituted during the past year, Baboo Chunder Mohun Das tried 10, the Vice-Chairman 8, Baboo Dwarkanath Pal Chowdhuri 7, Baboo Radhamoi De Chowdhuri 3, Baboo Brojendro Gopal Pal Chowdhuri 2, and Baboo Rakhal Das Mullick 1, and four cases were pending at the close of the year. Some difficulty was experienced in the speedy disposal of the cases in consequence of some of the Commissioners failing to attend punctually to hear the cases made over to them. It is in contemplation to make some satisfactory arrangement in this matter during the current year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

17. On the whole, considering the disasters occasioned by the floods and cattle murrain, the town may be said to have fared better than the surrounding places. It presents a neat appearance and sickness is scarce, while there is no accumulation of dirt or filth anywhere.

18. During the past year a notable instance of the proverbial loyalty of the Hindoos was displayed by the people of Ranaghat on the occasion of the visit of the lamented Viceroy to this place in one of his shooting excursions. At a very short notice all the inhabitants, both males and females, came out to greet His Excellency and gave him a reception in true native style, which was a source of much gratification to His Excellency. Again, when the sad and melancholy intelligence of the foul assassination of the late Viceroy reached Ranaghat, the whole town wore a gloomy aspect. The bazars and shops were closed, and all rejoicings and merry-makings stopped for the time being. The people held public meetings to express their grief and sympathy, and voted addresses of condolence to the Government of India and to Her Excellency the Countess of Mayo. The people were also not backward in manifesting their loyalty on the day of the general thanksgiving for the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Statement of actual receipts and expenditure of the Ranaghat Municipality for the year 1871-72.

DISTRICT NUDDEA.

Name of municipality.—Ranaghat.

The Act under which the municipality was constituted.—Act III of 1864.

MEMBERS	{	Europeans	...	...	...	4
		Natives	...	...	...	14
		Officials	...	...	...	7
		Non-officials	...	...	...	11
						<hr/>
Total					...	18

Number of meetings held during the year

POPULATION ...		{	Hindus ...	...	7,497
		{	Mahomedans	...	1,353
		{	Christians	...	7
					<hr/>
Total				...	8,857

					Rs	A.	P.			
Balance at the close of the preceding year					344	10	8
INCOME	...	{	House tax	...	...	...	3,509	8	3
			Cattle pound	...	...	...	681	6	0
			Toll and ferries	...	...	...	2,566	7	0
			Fines levied under the municipal law	...	...	...	170	14	0
			Other sources	...	...	...	108	0	3
Total					7,036	3	6

Incidence of municipal taxation per head of population...					0	12	8½
Income of the past year					7,272	11	3
Average income of the three preceding years ...					6,810	2	2½
EXPENDITURE	{	Police	1,612	13	6		
		Conservancy	522	7	6		
		Establishment	598	7	6		
		Roads	2 287	5	9		
		Works of public utility	995	10	9		
		* Otherwise spent, such as vaccination,					
		&c., &c.	399	10	8		
Total					6,416	7	8

Balance in hand at the close of the year

* This head has been added in order to include expenditure not comprised in other heads, such as vaccination, &c., &c.

RANAGHAT,
The 20th May 1872.

RAM SUNKUR SEN,
Vice-Chairman.

Fever Relief Fund.

REFERRING to the list of subscriptions to the Fever Relief Fund in the District of Burdwan, published at page 476 of the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th June 1872, the following additional subscriptions have been received towards the fund:—

1872.			Rs.
* Entered as Rs. 5 by mistake in previous list.	March 13th.—Baboo Behari Lall Dhur	...	50*
	May 15th.—Baboo Shama Churn Mullick	...	250

Introduction of practical Science into Schools below the Entrance Standard.

No. 2302, dated Calcutta the 20th May 1872.

From—H. Woodrow, Esq., M.A., Officiating Director of Public Instruction, L. P.

To—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

IN obedience to the instructions of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, I have the honor to submit a plan for the introduction of practical science into the schools below the Entrance standard.

I have, with His Honor's permission, transferred to Mr. Scott the preparation of a similar plan for colleges between the Entrance and First Arts to rank parallel with the present course in colleges. The report on a plan for an agricultural college after the B.A. examination I would respectfully ask leave to postpone till I receive the latest information of the state of the Cirencester Agricultural College and of the colleges for agriculture in Germany and France. My information about school farms and agricultural colleges is chiefly obtained from the valuable but voluminous American publications by Barnard.

I take advantage of the opportunity afforded by this letter to show how physical and applied science are taught in the schools of Germany and other countries, and to suggest measures for the instruction of our schoolmasters in physical science, so that teachers may be ready when these subjects are introduced into our school course.

I also show that the Calcutta University, by insisting on Sanskrit or a classical language as an obligatory subject at the First Arts examination, practically causes the postponement of scientific instruction till after that examination, and shuts out the great majority of students from all knowledge of the natural and physical sciences,—a result unfortunate in itself and antagonistic to the views announced in convocation by several Vice-Chancellors, and especially by Sir Henry Maine and by Mr. E. C. Bayley.

The national importance of schools for technical instruction in agriculture, and in other industries, is clearly demonstrated in Mr. Scott Russell's recent book on technical education. In this book he recommends that the British Parliament should institute a college with subordinate schools after the model of the Polytechnic Institution at Zurich, the yearly cost of these institutions being five millions of pounds sterling (five hundred lakhs of rupees) a year. When Bishop Cotton made an application for a large grant-in-aid in a form that might become a precedent for other grants, the Hon'ble Ashley Eden, then Secretary to the Bengal Government, remarked that the Bishop was putting in the thick end of the wedge. For the same cause Mr. Scott Russell's scheme is deemed impracticable, but it is less in proportion to national expenditure in Great Britain than the cost of the Zurich Polytechnic to the total expenditure of the canton.

Germany many years ago recognized the principle that education in its four forms, of primary education in village schools, of secondary in the higher schools, of superior in the colleges, and of technical in its practical schools and polytechnic colleges, lay at the root of national greatness, and it steadily maintained its course, till we see now the triumphant result.

The opposition to practical science which recently has been strongly expressed in Lower Bengal perhaps arises from an inadequate or erroneous notion of its scope and tendency. There is at the present time a desire in Bengal for national elevation, and it is believed by many that this result will be achieved solely by high education. If any proposal be considered adverse to the progress of the nation in intelligence and mental culture, it is vigorously resisted. Unfortunately some influential Hindoo gentlemen have accepted the opinion that the study of practical science will deteriorate the character of our colleges and ultimately diminish national intelligence. The belief is honestly entertained, and therefore deserves to be carefully considered. Perhaps the best way to combat the erroneous impression is to show that exactly opposite

opinions regarding practical science are entertained by the profoundest philosophers and most patriotic politicians of the most intelligent nations in the world.

Hindoo gentlemen will unhesitatingly acknowledge the earnest patriotism and farsighted policy of German statesmen; and when such men advocate most strenuously a course of instruction in practical science as one of the chief elements of a nation's strength, our politicians may perhaps reconsider their argument that such instruction will be a cause of weakness to Bengal.

In 1863 the Emperor of the French appointed a commission of distinguished scientific men to examine and report on technical instruction in Germany and Switzerland. The commission was received by the Governments of both these countries with distinguished courtesy, and every facility afforded to its members to obtain the information they desired. The report of the commission to the Emperor was considered by the British Ministry so valuable, that it was translated into English and laid before both Houses of Parliament in 1869. At page 24 of the translation of this report occurs a passage of almost prophetic warning to the French people. They are told by the commission that "the day is not far distant when Germany, joining to the low price of labor and to the frugal habits of its inhabitants all the resources of science, will become for our industry a rival as formidable as the one which, on the other shore of the channel, has hitherto most occupied our attention." The passage for other reasons also is so important that I beg permission to quote it *in extenso*.

"Page 24.—At the Zurich Polytechnic School there is a division of this kind, to which are admitted, either as students or free auditors, all who desire to follow the scientific courses properly so called, and in this division lectures are also given on almost every branch of human knowledge.

"Notwithstanding these reflections, which are especially dictated by the interest and esteem inspired by these establishments, it is only fair to acknowledge that this high order of instruction, carried on at the great number of polytechnic institutions founded in Germany within the last thirty years, has powerfully contributed to the development of a taste for profound scientific studies, and for the application of science to all branches of the public service and to industry. We had been made aware of this progress some years before, by the remarkable publications which appeared beyond the Rhine on all these questions, and what we have seen has only confirmed the inferences we had drawn from an examination of the works mentioned. In this respect Germany appears to us to have made, as regards the diffusion of the sciences, and particularly their application to the requirements of public works, arts, and industry, far more rapid progress than England; and it is important that France should seriously consider this matter, for the day is perhaps not far distant when Germany, joining to the low price of labor and to the frugal habits of its inhabitants all the resources of science, will become for our industry a rival as formidable as the one which, on the other shore of the channel, has hitherto most occupied our attention."

At page 27 the same idea is repeated.

"Evidently the whole of the German States have made, for the diffusion of physical and mathematical sciences, as well as for their application to the public services and to industry, very considerable sacrifices, which cannot fail to produce great effect on the progress both of science and industry * * * Our most celebrated geometers of the Academy of Sciences are aware of this, and for some time past they have been struck with the great scientific movement observed in Germany, as we have ourselves been by the progress made in teaching the applied sciences."

The attention of educated Hindoo gentlemen may be directed to the facts here mentioned that the Zurich Polytechnic School gives lectures on "almost every branch of human knowledge;" that in Germany a *great* number of polytechnic institutes for instruction in practical science have been founded during the last thirty years; that they give a *high order* of instruction; that they inspire the people, and that people Germans, with *interest* and *esteem*; that they have developed a taste for *profound scientific studies* and for the application of science to *all branches of the public service* and to *industry*, and for these ends the German people have made great pecuniary sacrifices.

It is the wish of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor to open such a means of national greatness to the people of Bengal. There must be a beginning of everything. The Romans had a proverb that he who would carry an ox must first shoulder a calf. Just in the same way the nation that would

have a German polytechnic college, must first begin with the primary studies of such a college, and these studies, as we shall see further on, are drawing and the constant application to practical ends of such a knowledge of mathematics as has been obtained.

Centuries before England became a nation, Navadwip (Nuddea) was a seat of Sanskrit learning. The questions debated by school men of the middle ages in Europe were then, and still are, discussed at Navadwip. A discussion between students of rival schools was carried on some years ago before Professor Cowell and myself. The thesis was this: A prohibition is the command for the non-existence of a certain action. Now there are three kinds of non-existence, namely, prior non-existence, as of an earthen pot before its earth is made into a pot; or emergent non-existence, when the pot is broken and its earth returned again to dust; or absolute non-existence, as when the earth is not made into a pot at all. Of these three kinds of non-existence, which is the one involved in a prohibition, the order for the non-existence of a certain action?

The question was discussed with intense animation and with admirable dialectic skill.

Discussions about questions of practical utility are never heard at Navadwip, for with Hindoo philosophers the mind is everything and the body nothing. It may be doubted whether our colleges and schools have not insensibly given way to this tendency of the oriental mind by assigning too great importance to language and metaphysics and too little importance to physical and practical science, and whether this defect has not been strengthened rather than removed by the action of the University.

Since the debate at Navadwip I have often thought what a vast difference would be seen in Bengal if the keen intellect devoted for thousands of years to the discussion of questions of non-existence and similar subtleties had been directed to practical questions of every-day life, such as, how can we till our lands so as to produce heavier crops; how can we select our seed so as to yield sweeter rice; how can we breed and feed our cows so as to get more milk; how can we graft our mangoes so as to have finer fruit. If to these and to similar questions about irrigation, drainage, manures, the rotation of crops, farming implements, the economy of labour, &c., the intellect of Bengal were devoted, the country, instead of standing still, as it has done, for a thousand years, would be changed in its aspect in a single generation. It is never too late to mend. Students in our schools and colleges are for the first time invited to cease from unravelling metaphysical puzzles and from criticisms on poetry, and are asked to apply their intellect to the advancement of their country in physical well-being. Their mathematical studies have hitherto been used solely as a means of mental training; it is now proposed that they not only serve the same purpose, but also be applied to useful ends.

To show how applied science is taught in the schools of Germany and France, I will take as my guide the reports of Mr. Matthew Arnold, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. He is an accomplished scholar, a poet, and an energetic advocate of classical studies as the means of mental culture. When such a champion of the classical system of education recognizes the national importance of instruction in applied sciences, his testimony is worthy of deep consideration. His report on secondary education in Germany, France, Italy, and Switzerland, is found in volume VI of the School Inquiry Commission. It touches on more than one point interesting to us at the present time in Bengal. For example, on the question of municipalities Mr. Arnold writes—

"Page 624.—But what is the capital difficulty in the way of obligatory instruction or indeed any national system of instruction in this country? It is this, that the public school for the people must rest upon the municipal organization of the country. In France, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland, the public elementary school has, and exists by having, the *Commune* and the municipal government of the *Commune* as its foundations, and it could not exist without them. But we in England (Bengal?) have our municipal organization still to get * * The real preliminary to an effective system of popular education is in fact to provide the country with an effective municipal organization, and here then is at the outset an illustration of what I said that modern societies need a civil organization which is modern."

It ought, however, in fairness to be added that Mr. Arnold is contending against the school for the working classes being the school which the clergyman, or the squire, or the mill-owner calls "my school." He desires to bring instruction more under the control of Government, and not less. Hence it is by no means certain that he would disapprove of the purely Government system of management which we now have in Bengal.

To return, however, to the subject of applied science. Mr. Arnold, at page 627 of the same blue book, writes: "The Swiss and Germans aver, if you question them as to the benefit they have got from their *Realschulen* and Polytechnicums (schools and colleges for instructions in physical and practical science), that in every part of the world their men of business trained in those schools are beating the English when they meet on equal terms as to capital, and that when English capital, as so often happens, is superior, the advantage of the Swiss or the German in instruction tends more and more to balance this superiority. Mr. Duruy, the French Minister of Public Instruction, confirms this averment, not as against England, but generally by saying that all over the continent the young North German, or the young Swiss of Zurich or Basle, is seizing, by reason of his better instruction, a confidence and a command in business which the young men of no other nation can dispute with him."

Even in India we see that the posts of scientific advisers concerning telegraphic operations are "seized by Germans."

A perusal of modern scholastic literature, whether French, German, American, or English, will convince the most incredulous that schools for instruction in applied science are an essential element of national elevation.

As an instance how 'coming events cast their shadows before,' I quote another passage from Mr. Arnold, written before the last French war. "We, in England, having done marvels by the rule of thumb, are still inclined to disbelieve in the paramount importance in whatever department of any other. And yet in Germany every one will tell you that the explanation of the late astonishing achievements of Prussia is simply that every one concerned in them had thoroughly learnt his business on the best plan by which it was possible to teach it to him. In nothing do England and the continent at the present moment more strikingly differ than in the prominence which is now given to the idea of science there, and the neglect in which this idea still lies *here*."

Having thus endeavoured to clear away some of the doubt and distrust which has temporarily clouded the excellent proposal to pay more attention to applied science, I will proceed to explain briefly how science is taught in Germany, France, and America.

A whole treatise on the subject might be compiled from the blue book of the French *savans*, and from the reports laid before Parliament by the School Inquiry Commission.

In Germany secondary education is carried on in schools of two kinds,—one is the Gymnasium, or classical school, whose highest aspiration is the *Wissenschaftliche Geist*, of which Mr. Arnold is so fond; and the other is the *Realschule*, the modern school, where the national demand for instruction in natural, physical, and applied science, is met by allotting to science part of the time given in the Gymnasium to classics. It should, however, always be remembered that the Gymnasium in its critical study of classical authors does not neglect science, neither does the *Realschule* neglect language.

Anxious as I am to see a *Realschule* in full work in Bengal, I should at present simply ~~as to~~ have the science course of the Gymnasium introduced into some, not into all, the higher schools of Bengal. When a Hindoo father is allowed his choice between Sanskrit and science, and feels no compulsion from without restricting the freedom of his selection, I think that in the long run science, if well taught, and if encouraged at first by rewards, will have a better chance of success than Sanskrit. The real patriot, Ram Mohun Roy, though he knew Sanskrit, objected to the rising generation of his day spending on that language time far better devoted to science, and a large section of the Calcutta public, headed by Dr. Mohendralal Sircar, hold similar views.

The course of the Gymnasium and of the *Realschule* is one of nine years, but pupils do not enter till the age of 9 or 10 after receiving elementary instruction elsewhere, and they leave at 18 or 19. Both schools are divided into six classes, of which the lower two, *sexta* and *quinta* (*classis*), form the lower division of the school, and the two middle classes, *quarta* and *tertia*, the middle division, and the two highest classes, *secunda* and *prima*, the upper division. In the lower division the course occupies two years in both schools, in the middle division it occupies three years in the Gymnasium and four years in the *Realschule*, and in the upper division four years in the Gymnasium and three in the *Realschule*. As the pupil has been two or three years under instruction before he enters the Gymnasium, and as promotion from the middle to the upper division cannot be obtained without passing a stringent examination, it is probable that nearly the same length of time is occupied in getting through each division. The course of the Gymnasium nearly represents that of a high school in Bengal, except that German teachers are sounder scholars than those we find here. The upper and lower sections of the *prima classis* of the Gymnasium answer to our first and second year's classes in college, the two sections of *secunda* to our Entrance and preparatory classes, and the two sections of *tertia* to the third and fourth classes of a higher school, and *quarta* to the fifth class. The remaining two years of the Gymnasium and the two or three years of previous instruction represent the remaining four years of our higher school and the small time spent on instruction previously received. The great *Abiturienten Examen* on leaving *prima* answers to our First Arts examination, the examinations in passing from *secunda* to *prima* and from *tertia* to *secunda* answer to our entrance and minor scholarship examinations. Hence the term *upper school* or department to represent the *first two* classes of a zilla school, *middle school* or department to represent the *next three* classes, and *lower school* or department to represent the *last four* classes, are divisions which would bring our schools as regards age, time, and progress, into something like concord with those of German schools below their *prima* class. Useful hints might then be obtained by comparing our time-tables with those of Germany. Another reason for adopting the terms is that our great public schools in England are divided into *upper*, *middle*, and *lower* schools. These terms are moreover already current in Bengal, and only a slight restriction in the lower limit of their scope, the upper limit remaining unaltered, will be required to enable Government and the public to gather from our school statistics more exact notions of the general progress of education than is now possible, and to compare this progress with that of schools in Europe. The first two classes of our present "*higher*" class school should be called the *upper* school, the *next three* classes the *middle* school, and the *last four* the *lower* school. Similarly, in a middle class English institution educating up to the minor scholarship examination, the *first three* classes should be called the *middle* school, and the *last four* classes the *lower* school. Our statistics should show the number of boys in each school or department. I should prefer the term *upper* to *higher*, because by our present nomenclature we advance from a *middle* to a *higher* school, and then onwards from a *higher* to a *high* school. That the *high* school should be *higher* than the *higher* school, or that *higher* should mean *lower*, is an inversion of the order of the meaning of words that ought to be avoided.

The official definition of a "*middle*" school is a school that teaches in its highest class the standard of the third class in a "*higher*" school; and accordingly minor scholarships, designed to assist the best pupils of the middle schools on their way to the "*entrance*," are made tenable for two years. In practice, however, it has been found that owing to defective grounding the minor scholar takes three years instead of two in reaching the "*entrance*." This difference between theory and practice must be allowed for in the proposed classification of schools.

Our present classification is one of schools only, but by the proposed division into departments it would become a classification of scholars as well as of schools. For example, instead of estimating the higher class aided school

It would be very desirable that the Senate of the University should turn its attention to this fact, for the narrowness and inflexibility of the present course is much to be regretted.

It would take too much space to extract the whole course of a Gymnasium. I quote only the routine for history and geography, mathematics, drawing, and the physical and natural sciences. It is interesting to observe that the course in geography shows the reason why the German officer knew more about the hills and valleys of the Vosges than the Frenchman himself.

School course of the Friedrich Wilhelm's Gymnasium at Cologne, pages 692-698 of Volume VI of School Inquiry Commission Report.

LOWER DEPARTMENT.

PRIMA CLASSIS.—One year's course—

Geography.—Introductory notions; the five divisions of the earth; the seas, islands, and peninsulas; the principal countries, mountains, and rivers of Europe. (Two hours every week.)

Arithmetic.—In the winter half, the first four rules with whole numbers; in the summer half, the elements of fractions. (Four hours.)

Knowledge of Nature.—In the winter half, zoology; in the summer half, botany. (Two hours.)

SECUNDA CLASSIS.—One year's course—

Geography.—Practical geography of the southern and western countries of Europe. Rivers and mountains of Europe again gone over. (Two hours.)

Arithmetic.—Fractions; rule-of-three with fractions. (Two hours.)

Knowledge of Nature.—In the winter half, description of birds from stuffed specimens; in the summer half, description of plants. (Two hours.)

Drawing.—Explanation of lines, angles, and figures, with exercises in them; commencement of perspective. (Two hours.)

MIDDLE DEPARTMENT.

QUARTA CLASSIS.—One year's course—

Geography of the non-German states of Europe; the geography of their mountains and rivers being continually repeated. (Three hours.)

Mathematics.—Elements of plane geometry, as far as the work of *tertia*.

Arithmetic.—The rule-of-three, and its application to profit and loss, partnership, and interest. (Three hours.)

(There is nothing said about the knowledge of Nature.)

Drawing.—Elements of perspective drawing, with use of compass and ruler; drawing from wooden models, with shading. Explanation of the action of light on the surfaces of bodies; free-hand drawing from copies. Outlines of features and heads with the shadows indicated. Drawing of ornaments, leaf-forms, arabesques, &c., with the original enlarged; shading with the stamp; colored drawings. (Two hours.)

TERTIA CLASSIS.—Two years' course—

Geography.—Repetition of geography of the mountains and waters of Germany. Political geography of Germany. (Three hours including history.)

Mathematics.—Algebra in Heis's book to §25 inclusive. Decimal fractions. Geometry to the properties of the circle inclusive. (Three hours.)

Knowledge of Nature.—(Naturkunda.) In the winter half, zoology; in the summer half, botany. (Two hours.)

Drawing.—(See below.)

UPPER DEPARTMENT.

SECUNDA CLASSIS.—Two years' course.

UNTER SECUNDA.—(One year)—

Mathematics.—Decimal fractions, proportions, equations of the first degree with one unknown quantity. Main properties of the triangle, the proposition of Pythagoras (Eucl. I, 47), properties of lines, similarity of triangles, geometrical problems. (Four hours.)

Drawing.—(See below.)

OBER SECUNDA.—One year—

Mathematics.—Proportion of figures, determination of areas, solution of plane geometrical problems, involution and evolution; equations of the first degree with more than one unknown quantity, and of the second degree with one unknown quantity. (Four hours.)

Physics.—In the winter half, theory of magnetism and electricity; in the summer half, theory of heat. (Two hours.)

Drawing.—(See below.)

PRIMA.—Two years' course—

Mathematics, logarithms, trigonometry, equations of the second degree with more than one unknown quantity, indeterminate equations of the first degree, progressions with application to compound interest and annuities, problems in plane geometry and trigonometry. (Four hours.)

Physics.—Mechanics of solid, fluid, and gaseous bodies. (Two hours.)

Drawing.—(From *Ober Prima* to *Tertia*.) Free-hand drawing from studies by Calame Ary Scheffer, Paul Delaroche, Schinkel, Hubert, and others; architectural and machine drawing; washing in of shadows with Indian ink; water-color drawing. (Two hours.)

The lower classes in the *Realschule* follow much the same course as in the Gymnasium. In the Friedrich Wilhelm's *Realschule* at Cologne, the physical course in *secunda* is as follows:—

Physics.—Introduction to physics, magnetism, electricity, heat. (Two hours.)

Mineralogy.—Introduction, teaching of characteristics, crystallography in more detail, from Kopp; description of the chief minerals. (Two hours.)

Drawing.—Architectural and machine drawing; free-hand drawing from copies and from plaster-models; line and shadow perspective; drawing with two chalks and the stump; water-color drawing. (Two hours.)

In the upper *Realschule* at Basle the languages taught were German, French, and English, and the time given to them in all was in the first year 14 hours, and in the second and third years, 12 hours. History had three hours a week in all classes. The course in natural history, physics, chemistry, mechanics, mathematics, and drawing, was as follows:—

Natural History.

1st year.—(One hour a week in summer, two hours in winter.) Physical geography as an introduction to natural history; study of the laws of the sea and the atmosphere; courses of rivers, climates, &c.

2nd year.—(Two hours.) Description of the organs of vertebrate animals.

3rd year.—(Two hours.) Physiology of the class of vertebrates.

Physics.

1st year.—(Two hours a week in summer, one hour in winter.) General properties of bodies, densities, and volumes.

2nd year.—(One hour a week in summer, two hours in winter.) Porosity, crystallisation, hardness, elasticity, adhesion, &c.

3rd year.—(One hour.) Acoustics, optics, magnetism, electricity, and galvanism.

Chemistry.

2nd year.—(Two hours a week.) Study of metalloids, properties of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, &c.

3rd year.—(Two hours a week.) Study of the properties of phosphorus, boron, silicic acid, and the most important metals, with their combinations.

Mechanics.

1st year.—(One hour a week in summer.) Laws of uniform motion, of accelerated motion. The mechanical powers.

2nd year.—(Two hours in summer, one hour in winter.) The lever, the balance, study of the laws of gravity and stability. Explanation of Guldin's theorem.

3rd year.—(Two hours.) The laws of motion proved by geometrical considerations. Motion of bodies on inclined planes; projectiles; motion of the pendulum; proof of the parallelogram and parallelepipedon of forces.

Mathematics.

1st year.—(Six hours a week.) Proofs of the four rules for integers and fractions; formation of powers; properties of proportions; solution of equations; arithmetic applied to commercial questions. Similarity of geometrical figures and measure of areas.

2nd year.—(Five hours.) Plane geometry, mensuration of plane surface (the rectangle, square, and circle); mensuration of solids; the surfaces and volumes of solid bodies; principles of algebra; involution and evolution; logarithms, compound interest, solution of equations of the second degree with one unknown quantity.

3rd year.—(Five hours.) Algebra continued; binomial and multinomial theorems; algebraical proof of the properties of proportions, algebraical formulas for questions in life assurance and compound interest; completion of geometry; trigonometrical formulas; course of analytical geometry.

Drawing.

1st year.—(Four hours a week.) Linear drawing.

2nd year.—(Four hours.) Ornamental and art drawing.

3rd year.—(Four hours.) Machine drawing.

In France the bifurcation between the classical and modern courses at schools has of late years been the subject of much discussion, and more than one change has

Education in France.

been made in the course of the higher public schools, the *Lycées*, to meet the demand for instruction in science. I quote from Mr. Arnold's report the following passages to show that France as well as Germany feels the necessity of a course of instruction in applied science:—

"Still in the body of society there spreads a growing disbelief in Latin and Greek, at any rate as at present taught; a growing disposition to make modern languages and the natural sciences take their places. I remark this in Germany as well as in France; and in Germany too, as in France, the movement is in nowise due to the school authorities, and is rather in their despite and against their advice and testimony."

"In France, as elsewhere, an important sign of the times is the dissatisfaction with the predominance and omnipresence of Latin and Greek in secondary instruction. The greatest lover of the classics must admit that the modern spirit shows a certain hostility to them. It was required for the sons of a new class of professional men, not socially inferior to the members of the liberal professions, to provide schools of equal rank with the classical schools. To effect this, two parallel courses of secondary instruction have been formed,—a secondary instruction in arts and sciences for boys destined to agriculture, commerce, or manufactures; a secondary instruction in classics for boys destined to the so-called liberal professions. The two courses are to be of equal rank, held in the same institutions, and furnished with the same encouragements. The teachers of the one are to enjoy an equal position, and to offer equal guarantees, with those of the other."

"The new legislation therefore unites in the public schools the classical and non-classical pupils in the same buildings, under the same Government, but gives the non-classical pupils separate lessons and separate professors."

"The French lay the greatest stress on the importance of teaching the natural sciences, and regard mathematics as secondary to this object."

"Drawing and singing are likewise obligatory matters in the French *Lycées*, and are not paid for as extras. Two hours a week are on the average given to each. Drawing is taught as a matter of science, not of amusement, and the pupil is carried through a strict course from outline up to ornament and model drawing."

It will not be necessary to give the time-table of the French Government secondary schools, the *Lycées*. These *Lycées* are more entirely Government schools than any institution in India. The Minister of Instruction in Paris can tell at any minute of the day on what line of a classical author, or on what rule in arithmetic, any boy of the 50,000 pupils of the seventy-four *Lycées* is engaged.

The great importance given to drawing both in the classical and modern departments deserves especial notice. The superiority of the German system of free-hand drawing over the French system is a matter of reiterated lamentation in the reports of the French *savans*.

In American schools and colleges, classics are not taught with the precision attained either in Germany, France, or England;

Education in America and Scotland.

mathematics and applied science command a great share of attention. As might be expected in an undeveloped country, surveying rises in importance and becomes one of the branches of college education and of university examination.

Mr. Fraser, in his book on schools in America and Canada, shows that the course of secondary education is more practical than in England. After trigonometry comes its application to surveying, mensuration, navigation, and astronomical calculations. Drawing and singing are essential portions of the course. Physical exercises also are essential in the primary schools.

As in America so also in Scotland, practical science assumes an importance unknown in our English schools.

In volume VI of the School Inquiry Commission, at page 56, D. R. Fearon, Esq., M.A., one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, writes regarding secondary education in Scotland: "The teaching in mechanics is sometimes excellent, and generally the mathematical teaching has a *practical tendency* (as at Perth and Dollar academies), which I think has gone a long way towards making the Scotch people *successful men*."

In Bengal when an attempt is originated, by giving a practical tendency to the school work, to qualify the student to become a *successful man*, the people resent it as an injury. A review of recent educational movements in the most civilized countries of the world establishes the fact, that schools in Bengal compared with good schools in other countries, have neglected the study of applied and physical science, and that measures should be taken to remedy this defect. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has already commenced to apply the remedy by sanctioning a civil service course in which surveying and engineering occupy a high position. Such parts of these subjects as may be studied without trigonometry can be at once introduced into the school routine of the schools where teachers of these subjects are available. I would also strongly recommend that efforts be made to teach drawing as a *regular subject of study in all our schools*. Drawing educates the eye and becomes as it were the grammar to the study of sciences of observation and experiment. Dr. Webb of Calcutta continually found with regret that his skill in drawing was inadequate to record well and rapidly the singular cases that came under his treatment. Sir William O'Shaughnessy, in his designs for conducting the telegraph, experienced the same hindrance. Every student in the Medical College would find his note-book ten times more valuable if he could sketch clearly and rapidly the forms in anatomy, botany, and physiology that daily demand his attention. Even in chemistry, to recollect the shape of instruments and the arrangement of apparatus, a few strokes of the pencil as a sketch are of more assistance than pages of writing. The engineer of course cannot stir a step without his drawings. A soldier who can strike out rapidly a contour view of the country is a far more useful member of the army than one who can only describe his impressions, as the late French war has sufficiently demonstrated. The merchant, manufacturer, and shop-keeper, are concerned with drawing when they have to deal with questions of patterns and designs. The ribbon manufacturers of Coventry looked on stupidly while Zurich was giving lectures in design and tissues, and only awoke to the importance of what was done there on finding their own trade annihilated and themselves beggars.

Every school teacher ought to know, and every Prussian teacher does know, drawing. What the difference is between the geography lesson complained of by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal as useless and lifeless, and the lesson taught by a man who can draw and whose heart is in the work, is well shown by Horace Mann in his description of a geography lesson in Germany.

"The teacher stood by the blackboard with the chalk in his hand. After casting his eyes over the class to see that all were ready, he struck at the middle of the board with a rapidity of hand which my eye could hardly follow; he made a series of those short, divergent lines or shadings employed by map-engravers to represent a chain of mountains. He had scarcely turned an angle or shot off a spur, when the scholars began to cry out Carpathian Mountains, Hungary, Black Forest Mountains, Wurtemberg, Giants' Mountains (Riesen-gebirge), Silesia, Metallic Mountains (Erz-gebirge), Pine Mountains (Fichtel-gebirge), Central Mountains (Mettel-gebirge), Bohemia, &c., &c.

"In less than half a minute the ridge of that grand central elevation which separates the waters that flow north-west into the German Ocean from those that flow north into the Baltic and south-east into the Black Sea was presented to view, executed almost as beautifully as an engraving. A dozen crinkling strokes made in the twinkling of an eye represented the head waters of the great rivers which flow in different directions from that mountain range, while the children, almost as eager and excited as though they had actually

seen the torrents dashing down the mountain sides, cried out, Danube, Elbe, Vistula, Oder, &c. The next moment I heard a succession of small strokes or taps, so rapid as to be almost indistinguishable, and hardly had my eye time to discern a large number of dots made along the margins of the rivers, when the shout of Lintz, Vienna, Prague, Dresden, Berlin, &c., struck my ear. At this point in the exercise, the spot which had been occupied on the blackboard was nearly a circle, of which the starting point, or place where the teacher first began, was the centre; but now a few additional strokes around the circumference of the incipient continent, extended the mountain ranges outwards toward the plains; the children responding the names of the countries in which they respectively lay. With a few more flourishes the rivers flowed onwards towards their several terminations, and by another succession of dots, new cities sprang up along their banks. By this time the children had become as much excited as though they had been present at a world-making. They rose in their seats; they flung out both hands; their eyes kindled, and their voices became almost vociferous as they cried out the names of the different places, which, under the magic of the teacher's crayon, rose into the view. Within ten minutes from the commencement of the lesson there stood upon the blackboard a beautiful map of Germany, with its mountains, principal rivers and cities, the coast of the German ocean, of the Baltic and the Black Seas, and all so accurately proportioned, that I think only slight errors would have been found had it been subjected to the test of a scale of miles. A part of this time was taken up in correcting a few mistakes of the pupils, for the teacher's mind seemed to be in his ear as well as in his hand; and notwithstanding the astonishing celerity of his movements, he detected erroneous answers and turned round to correct them. The rest of the recitation consisted in questions and answers respecting productions, climate, soil, animals," &c., &c.

Not only in geography, but to illustrate other lessons, the art of drawing is useful. Students even in high classes of our colleges have been found terribly at a loss to understand diagrams in solid geometry. They are ignorant of perspective, and are non-plussed at seeing right-angles appear acute or obtuse. The diagrams drawn by students of our normal schools are sometimes detestable, more fit to bewilder than to enlighten a pupil.

For instruction in drawing, surveying, and engineering, we ought to give at least three hours a week.

Three working hours are about one-ninth part of our school week. Drawing could be practised out of school hours.

Though this will be all the time that the Entrance class boys can generally afford to give, weighted as they are with the burden of other subjects and the anxiety about the University examination, yet, except in a large school where there necessarily will be several sections, this will not afford sufficient occupation for the teacher. Hence, taking as their head-quarters the twelve schools and five mofussil colleges mentioned in the budget committee's report, the teachers will superintend the work of other schools. For example, the teacher of applied science at Cuttack will stay for part of the year at Pooree and for another part at Balasore. The distance of Balasore from Cuttack is longer than the ordinary distances between zillah schools, and the difficulties of transit are greater; hence each teacher of drawing and surveying will generally receive directions to superintend the work in three schools.

The time of his visits and the arrangement of his work will be adjusted by the local authorities of the schools, or by the Inspector of Schools with their concurrence. The Government school at the head-quarters of each commissionership has a surveying master attached to it; but as there are no Government, zillah schools at Burdwan and Cooch Behar, the rule is necessarily modified in these two instances. The principle of confining each teacher's work to the schools of one commissionership has been steadily kept in view, but considerations of the convenience of transit and equalization of works may hereafter disturb the arrangement.

The yearly course may in one school occupy a whole year, and in another must be got through in two months; hence it is impossible to construct a regular time-table.

As to the books to be used, Mr. Scott is preparing a manual on surveying and Mr. Grant will bring out a series of lessons on drawing.

No suitable manual of engineering exists at present, but the want of such a book will probably cause its preparation. During the first year the want of it will not be felt, as the student's time will be occupied with drawing and surveying.

In the absence of a sufficient supply of surveying instruments, it will be necessary at first to pay considerable attention to printing and drawing. I fear that free-hand drawing is a subject of very subordinate consideration at the engineering college, and that this useful art will not be well taught.

It is desirable that Behar schools should be taught by Beharis, but till such men can be found Bengali teachers must be used temporarily as substitutes.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, on the report of the survey committee, has offered strong inducements to masters to qualify themselves in drawing, surveying, and engineering. If the certificate of competency to teach a class is obtained, any master of a Government school will have—

(a) Full pay for the three months he may be absent.

(b) A reward of Rs. 50.

(c) Twenty per cent. increase of salary on taking charge of a *bond fide* class in these subjects.

The applications for leave of absence are already too numerous to be given indiscriminately. Except in peculiar circumstances, only one master at a time can be absent from a school. There is no doubt that this system of rewards will soon place at our disposal a sufficient supply of teaching power to spread instruction in drawing, surveying, and engineering, cheaply and rapidly through the schools of the Lower Provinces.

I take this opportunity for urging that similar rewards be offered to induce the masters of our schools to apply themselves also to the study of the physical and natural sciences. These subjects will be more quickly learned, and will be taught with greater zeal, if teachers apply to the study from the hope of reward rather than from the fear of punishment. It is considered desirable that means should exist in our schools for giving elementary lessons on one or more of the following subjects,—(1) Physical science, (2) Chemistry, (3) Botany, (4) Zoology, and (5) Physical geography.

It will be necessary at first to examine solely from books and in the experiments there shown. The books to be learned should not at first be too hard or too high. I would recommend the following:—

(1) *Physical Science*.—Roscoe's Lessons in Elementary Physics, 18mo., price 4s. 6d., and Joyce's Scientific Dialogues. The latter is an old book, but it still possesses rare merit, and is easily procurable.

(2.) *Chemistry*.—Roscoe's Lessons in Elementary Chemistry, 18mo., price 4s. 6d.

(3.) *Botany*.—Lessons in Indian Botany by Professor Oliver, with some knowledge of Firminger's chapters on Indian Gardening.

(4.) *Geology*.—As in Milne Edwards.

(5.) *Physical Geography*.—To teach this subject properly requires a knowledge of the four sciences just mentioned and of geology. It is impossible to obtain teachers possessing this knowledge, and therefore at first the books by Huxley and Roscoe will be sufficient.

Teachership examination committees should be established to hold examinations annually at Calcutta, and if feasible at some mofussil stations.

Any teacher of a Government school should be examined in physical geography and in one of the four other subjects.

On obtaining a certificate of proficiency in these two subjects, he should be entitled to full pay up to two months for the time of his absence from school in order to pass the examination and a reward of Rs. 50. Further

leave on full pay for one month and a reward of Rs. 25 would be given to a master who passed another examination in any one of the other three subjects. He should also at first be paid extra for each course of experimental lessons he should give to classes in his school; when masters competent to teach science become common, the ability to teach one or more of these subjects might be insisted on before appointment and before promotion. In order to prepare the way for the instruction of the masters of our schools in the manipulation of instruments, peripatetic teachers may be appointed, who would make the science primers by Huxley, Roscoe, and Stewart their text-books for vernacular lectures in zillah schools. Instruction to teachers can be given at the Calcutta Normal School by Baboo Mohendranath Bhattacharjee, M.A., in chemistry and in the manipulation of scientific instruments, and by Baboo Horamohan Mookerjee in botany.

It will be necessary at first to employ sub-assistant surgeons or M.A.'s in science as peripatetic lecturers for physics, botany, and zoology; but when they have been at work a couple of years, many of the intelligent teachers of our schools will, by private study of books and by the hearing of lectures, and by a course of manipulation at some central institution, be ready to teach others. We have among our teachers men equal, if not superior, to any who join the Medical College, and their intelligence would be greatly under-valued if it were supposed that they could not get up an elementary course of instruction in these subjects by private study and some instruction on the practical manipulation of instruments.

If it be made pecuniarily advantageous to teachers to learn these subjects, learn them they will; and if they can get a permanent addition to their small stipends by passing an examination of a certain standard, that examination will be passed. I have not the slightest doubt that a pecuniary consideration like that proposed for a knowledge of surveying and engineering would in three years annihilate the difficulty about obtaining teachers of science, and that in a short time further the rewards for passing the science examination might be revised and reduced, and the standard of examination raised as the supply of competent teachers would more than equal the demand.

Not many of our young rich zemindars pass the Entrance examination, and if we are to attract the general and serious attention of landed proprietors to agriculture and cattle-breeding, we must do something for the subjects in the schools rather than in the colleges. I would gladly accept suggestions from men more experienced than myself in these matters, and if I knew any good practical books on these subjects I would recommend them. As it is I at present see no better way to excite attention to agriculture and horticulture than to introduce Oliver's Indian Botany into our schools, and to induce the teachers to read Firminger or Speed on Indian gardening.

In schools which do not take up Sanskrit, I should wish also to have the science primers by Professors Huxley, Roscoe, and Balfour Stewart, and Oliver's book on botany introduced. Joyce's dialogues, omitting the harder chapters, might be read with Balfour's book. Lectures founded on these books might be delivered in the vernacular, and the students' note-books examined and marked by the lecturer. An examination on the subjects of such lecture should also be given in the vernacular.

The importance of the study of physical and applied science has been frequently and strongly insisted on by the highest authorities of the University, and partial arrangements have been made to give effect to their views. In the new vernacular examination and in the B.A. and M.A. and Premchand studentship examinations an option is given between science and a classical language, and at the Entrance examination also a classical language is not compulsory. When in the three highest and in the two lowest university examinations the student has perfect freedom of choice between a classical language and other subjects, it is much to be regretted that in the middle examination this freedom is withheld and that all students are compelled to pass in a classical language.

This middle examination, though only one test amongst many, absolutely controls the two preceding examinations. How complete this control is may be seen from a few considerations. The First Arts regulations make the study of Sanskrit compulsory for a Hindu not knowing Latin or Greek, and from the difficulty of the test the heads of collegiate schools have found it expedient to have the language studied daily for seven years before the "First Arts" and five years before "Entrance." This expenditure of time has been prohibited by recent orders of Government, but it remains to be seen whether a shorter period of study will enable the student to pass the test. Sanskrit brings in marks at the Entrance as well as at the First Arts examination, while physical and applied sciences are not recognized at either. Hence the Hindu student who aspires to a high place on the lists is constrained at the both examinations by his hopes of honor and emolument to study Sanskrit and to neglect science. Moreover the interval between the Entrance and the First Arts examinations is so fully occupied by the study of compulsory subjects that there is no time available for the study of a subject which does not carry marks. A gap of four years is thus interposed by the University between the two periods of a student's career in which he may study science. It may safely be assumed that this hiatus will discourage students from taking up science in the middle class vernacular examination. Hence by making Sanskrit compulsory for the First Arts the Calcutta University virtually prohibits any instruction in science below the age of 19 years. The option that has lately been allowed between language and science for the B.A. may I trust be received as a harbinger of further improvement; a similar option should be allowed both at the First Arts and the Entrance examination. The scheme is not simply my own recommendation; it is the plan advocated by all experienced classical scholars. For example, Mr. Arnold recommends that there should be *a different matriculation examination for each faculty*. A former Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, Sir Henry Maine, strongly supported the claims of physical science, and it is hoped that in time his opinion may influence a majority of the Senate. He said in 1865—

"We may teach our students to cultivate language, and we only add strength to sophistry; we may teach them to cultivate their imagination, and it only gives grace and color to delusion; we teach them to cultivate their reasoning powers, and they find a thousand resources in allegory, in analogy, and in mysticism, for evading and discrediting truth. Unchecked by external truth, the mind of man has a fatal facility for ensnaring and entrapping and entangling itself. * * * * *

"But I have still another reason for impressing on you the *supremacy* which I conceive to be reserved for the *physical sciences*. I think it impossible to say how much the permanence of the instruction, of which this University plants the germs, depends on the amount of this knowledge we dispense. Of all knowledge, the knowledge of physical laws is the least destructible and the most enduring."

A prospect of a series of optional standards in the First Arts course was held out by the present Vice-Chancellor in his address on the 16th March 1872. Mr. Bayley said—

"The broad facts on which we have been obliged to act are these: I may remind you that on the first time which I had the honor of addressing you in this place, I called attention to the enormous field which India offered for the study and for the practical pursuit and application of the physical sciences. In the brief period which has since elapsed, the necessity for providing, in the interest of the material advancement of the country, some greater encouragement to the study of these sciences has become so self-evident, indeed so pressing, that the governing body of the University has considered it their duty at once to recognise it. In the second place, the advancing conditions of many of the physical sciences demand from those who seek to study them exhaustively

a certain amount of what I may call for want of a better expression, technical skill, a skill which is rarely to be acquired save by early training.

“What it is proposed therefore to do is, I may briefly say, to follow the example of our leading English Universities, and to provide in the First Arts examination, and in that for the Bachelor of Arts degree, a series of optional standards, which, while they maintain a certain proportion of compulsory literary training in all cases, yet afford an ample opening for the pursuit of the various branches of physical sciences.”

The option at the First Arts standard between psychology and the chemistry of the metalloid, is but a small modicum of choice, a first instalment only of the promised series of optional standards which will afford “an ample opening” for the study of physical science. Sanskrit at present blocks up the opening.

No. 2338, dated Calcutta, the 6th July 1872.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the General Department.

To—The Officiating Director of Public Instruction.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2302, dated the 20th May, submitting a plan for the introduction of practical science into schools below the entrance standard, and to communicate to you His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's thanks for the care and attention which you have devoted to the subject, and for the valuable report which has been the result.

2. His Honor very much agrees with you, and accepts fully all that you say in regard to the importance of drawing and technical science as a branch of elementary education; but there is another art, the precursor and, as it were, the elder sister of the art of drawing, which His Honor would like to see cultivated with more assiduity than it at present appears to receive,—namely the art of writing. The two go hand in hand and assist one another. In former days Bengalees were celebrated for their English handwriting. For very moderate salaries excellent men used to be procurable to go to the farthest parts of India, who wrote hands which left nothing to be desired. The old native calligraphers, especially those who also used the Persian character, were perfect in their way. No art could be carried to greater perfection.

3. Now-a-days His Honor is led to believe that in many or most schools writing is not regularly taught as an art at all, but is picked up anyhow. His Honor does not see a writing-master among the staff of most schools; and he finds that many highly paid native employes in our offices write extremely bad hands. His Honor is almost afraid that our educated men have come to think writing an art not sufficiently intellectual. Wherever there is any neglect of this kind, there must be immediate reform. In every considerable school a competent master must be given up to the systematic teaching of writing, and the inspector must see that he is competent, or find some one else who is. To write a good hand must be made a *sine qua non* for all scholarships and rewards of every kind, and the same rule will be rigorously laid down for all candidates for the public service of every degree. All candidates must be able to write their own vernacular well, in a thoroughly good and legible hand, and all those who go up for scholarships or for appointments requiring English, must also write English well, in a good clear hand. That should be the first of the technical sciences taught in our schools.

4. Similar arrangements should be made for teaching drawing to the boys who have learned to write tolerably. His Honor will thank you to propose details of arrangements for giving effect to your views regarding drawing.

6. When we come to more elaborate physical science and technical instruction, no doubt the language difficulty to which you allude stands in the way. Under the present system, all the boys who go even moderately high in the scale of education must and do learn English, and learn it far more fully and perfectly than English boys at English schools learn any classical or

foreign languages; and it must be a heavy burden to them to learn up to a high standard another and very difficult classical language. His Honor has always declared that while he will give every reasonable facility and encouragement to the real study of Sanskrit, he will not allow it to be compulsory in any of our institutions. Still we no doubt have the difficulty that the University, though not making it compulsory for the Entrance nor for the final B.A. examinations, as yet does make Sanskrit compulsory for the middle or First Arts stage, and our educational authorities say the standard is so high as to require six years' teaching. His Honor's own impression is, that so heavy a burden of languages is incompatible with the efficient study of science and art by our boys, and that they must choose between a course of classical languages and literature on the one hand, or one of technical and practical instruction, superadded to vernacular and English, on the other. Following the distinction between the classical and the real school so clearly explained by you, His Honor sanguinely hopes that the University will before long recognize this distinction, and admit other alternative tests in lieu of the second language in the single examination which prevents our introducing a *real* course in harmony with the arrangements of the University. Meantime we must do the best we can.

7. If His Honor is correct in thinking that students must choose between a classical and a *real* course, it will be of less importance to the technical question at what exact stage the classical language is taught. But with reference to your views, and having regard to the presence of Sanskrit words in the modern Bengalee, (a matter which has been separately discussed), His Honor is willing to receive any new plan you may wish to submit as to the classes in which Sanskrit is taught to those who wish it, provided that, as you say, the prescribed policy is loyally observed, and pundits are not allowed again to make practically compulsory the old-fashioned teaching to which they naturally cling.

8. His Honor will be glad then if you will submit complete courses for our *schools* based on the division suggested by you. His Honor would have the vernacular, writing, and arithmetic for all, and English for all Bengal schools which aim at an advanced education. Then from a certain point there should be a division into a literary and a technical course: the former to comprise Sanskrit and English literature (as distinguished from the practical knowledge of the language, which all must have), and the latter to comprise, with practical English, drawing, surveying, and the elements of engineering, physical geography, and perhaps the popular rudiments of the sciences of botany, chemistry, &c. The institution of a science course, parallel to the ordinary art course, can be tried to begin with at a few selected collegiate, high, and zillah schools.

9. His Honor will be very glad to entertain favorably any scheme for inducing our school-masters to qualify themselves in the elements of technical and scientific instruction, such as are required for ordinary schools.

10. A reasonable expenditure for the necessary apparatus, such as diagrams of physical geography and of rudimentary science, will also be sanctioned. Teachers of drawing and surveying are already being provided, and His Honor will be ready to incur some expense for efficient teachers of the other technical subjects in the principal schools if they can be found.

11. While thus providing technical instruction for the higher schools, we must not neglect the teaching of bread-winning arts in the lower schools through the vernacular, and the possible introduction of the higher branches of professional arts for higher pupils must also be kept in mind; but this pertains more to the subject of artizan schools, into which His Honor will not enter at present. The teaching of sciences at colleges is not touched upon in this letter, being abundantly discussed elsewhere.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 6 July 1872.

District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
Calcutta	1872. July 6th	1.33	During the early part of the week very hot and close, but rain falling on Thursday and Friday. The atmosphere is somewhat cooler.	Sowing going on, the progress in which has been much benefited by the rain of the last two days, which, though not much, has done a deal of good.	
Baran	" 6th	1.32	Rain has commenced to fall.	Seeds were sown; not yet germinated.	
Sambarun	" 6th	3.35	Easterly winds throughout the week. Heavy rain fell on Friday night and Saturday morning.	The rain has done much good to the bhadoi crops, which have been lately put into ground. The indigo prospects still continue favorable.	
Burduah	" 6th	1.35	Rain general throughout the district, except in the jurisdictions of the outposts of Gurkha, Siswan, Moharani, and thana Barowlee on the east and west.	The rain has been of very great benefit to indigo, sugar-cane, sati dhan, and the bhadoi crops in general, which have been put in the ground and have germinated. "Mahoi" (manufacture) has already been commenced in some of the factories.	
Chhabad	" 6th	2.16	Cloudy. Some rain fell on the 4th. Westerly winds set in. Temperature of air— Barometer. Highest reading 29.520 Lowest " 29.380 Thermometer. Maximum ... 98° Minimum ... 74°	More rain is urgently required for the aghani paddy and bhadoi crops. The showers that have fallen since the 4th July have been favorable to those crops. In the south of the district, i.e. Sasseram and Bhaboah, rain is very much required for the above crops.	
Choot	" 6th	.8	Cloudy day and night. East wind throughout the week.	Indigo and rice crops are in want of rain in some places. In the south, raher, marua, kodo, and cotton, which have lately been sown, are suffering for want of rain. Bhadoi crops are being sown in low lands.	
Chaugulpore	" 6th	1.37	Cloudy. Scarcely any rain in the north. On the whole favorable.	If more rain falls at an early date the prospects of the aghani rice crops will be exceedingly good. Not much hope of a genora (mokai) crop on the dearahs as the river is rising fast. Reports from the north very good. No report yet come to hand from the south.	
Chinghyr	" 6th	2.60	Hardly any rain, but the sky overcast, and the east wind blowing high day and night.	Rain held off till Thursday night. People were beginning to feel very uneasy indeed about the crops and prices rose. The crops want nothing but rain, which fell heavily on Thursday night and has apparently set in at last.	Public health still not good. Chulora is nowhere very fatal, but it is scattered about all over the district. Dengue still very bad.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 10, 1872.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS
9	Purneah	1872. July 6th	4.91	Hot, close, and cloudy for the first part of the week. Rainy since Wednesday, and much cooler.	From want of rain last week the transplanting of the aghani was delayed and the bhadoi suffered a little. Not quite such a good return as was before reported is now expected. Reports from south and east good. The Koosi not yet caused any serious damage. The last two days rain has done much good everywhere.	
10	Raimahal	" 6th	1.71	Beginning of the week dry generally; last two days raining.	Weather very favorable for the crops throughout. Seed dhan ready for planting out, which this last rain will allow to be done.	
11	Deoghur	" 6th	.72	The weather in south and south-east portion of district still continues to be more favorable than in the other portions. In Deoghur itself and in north-west and west more rain is required. Heavy rain has set in this day. Every appearance of its continuing for some time.	In those portions of districts in which much rain has fallen crops very promising and more rain is not required just yet. In the other parts of district the want of rain is very much felt. The only crops on ground are those reported last week.	
12	Nya Doomka	" 6th	2.53	Light showers and sunshine throughout the week.	General nearly all sown, and a good deal well forward. Ploughing in dhan lands now going on prior to planting. Prospects good.	
13	Godda	" 6th	Heavy rain	Unusual drought up to Friday, when direction of wind changed from east to south-east and ultimately to south-west and north-west, bringing very heavy rain.	This rain will remove any immediate apprehension regarding the crops, all of which will be backward, general especially. There is no doubt it has been general, but there has not been time to get information from the interior. Before the rain fell there were indications of coming distress, and even now all such fears are not removed. Great complaints are made about the very poor condition of the cattle owing to the long-continued drought.	
14	Jamtara	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return received
15	Rajshahye	No date given. Received 8th July.	2.46	Half the week dry, with sunshine, and only slight drizzling rain or short showers and wind from south-east; the last half of the week wet, with prevailing wind from west.	The crops are promising well. The rain in the last half of the week was wanted, and has been of real benefit to the amun and ous rice crops and indigo.	Public good.
16	Bograh	" 6th	5.03	Frequent drizzling rain occasionally coming down in heavy showers. Cool.	There has been a good rain fall throughout the district. All the crops promise well.	Fever and complaint begun to themselves
17	Dinagapore	" 6th	4.58	Want of rain reported all over the district; the rain during the last 36 hours, however, has probably been general. Report for period not received from interior.	Both bhadoi rice in the field and ropa dhan in the seed beds languishing for rain. Jute and sugar-cane also require rain.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
18	Maldah	1872. July 6th	2.21	The first four days cloudy and dry; the last three days rainy.	Satisfactory. The rain which has fallen during the past few days will be beneficial to the growing crops, viz. bhadoi, amun, shama, &c.	
19	Moorshedabad	„ 6th	3.09	Cloudy, and heavy showers of rain generally from the north-east. Heavy downpour on the 5th.	There is a prospect of a good ous rice crop; mulberry is looking well. The amun rice crop is coming up in parts of the district. The crops have been generally benefited by the rain.	Dengue fever prevalent.
20	Pubna	„ 6th	0.93	The weather has been cloudy and cool, with strong easterly winds.	Crops of all kinds promise well, and there is every prospect of a good harvest.	
21	Rungpore	„ 6th	7.10	Cloudy and heavy rain.	All crops good.	
22	Burdwan	„ 6th	1.56	Sky overcast; east wind variable. Drizzling rain almost every day. Copious rain fell on the night of the 4th at the sudder station. More rain is still wanted especially in the western part of the district.	Prospect of ous crop not favorable; amun is being transplanted. Sugarcane and cotton are thriving well. Prospects of other crops on the ground good.	
23	Bancooral	„ 6th	2.10	Generally cloudy, with occasional rains.	The rain that fell during the week is not sufficient. More rain is wanted. The transplantation of paddy seedlings has commenced; sugarcane, indigo, cotton, &c are thriving.	
24	Beerbhoom	„ 6th	1.26	Except in the south of the district, rain has been very scanty throughout the district. In the early part of the week there was none at all, though the weather was cloudy. There was a good deal of rain.	For want of rain the rice crop is in a backward state. Seedlings are in many places ready for transplanting, but the ground is not ready to receive them for the above reason. There may, however, still be a good crop if the rain is more abundant during the next week or two.	
25	Hooghly	„ 6th	1.58	East and south wind with showers. Cloudy.	Crop doing well.	
26	Howrah	„ 6th	1.76	Wind varying from south to east. Slight showers throughout the district during the week, and at the sudder station in the first part of the week only.	Satisfactory. Sowing still going on in the south.	
27	Midnapore	„ 6th	5.37	Stormy during the early part of the week, followed by three days of fair weather; and very heavy rain in the sudder station on the 5th.	So far as reported, no mischief has been done to crops or buildings in any part of the district by the late storm. Crop reports all favorable.	
28	Nuddea	„ 6th	1.21	High wind, showers, and sunshine	Very good.	
29	Jessore	„ 6th	1.62	Stormy. Heavy rain in south-east of district.	Rice on the whole good. There has been a heavy fall of rain in the south-east of the district, which has damaged the young amun plants; ous however thriving. Manufacture of indigo going on. Spring sowings in Jhenida not looking very well, but in other parts the prospect of indigo promising.	

District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
	1872.				
30 24-Pergunnahs ...	July 8th	·66	The weather was warm, with strong winds towards the beginning of the week. Mean temperature 83°. Direction of the wind, S. E.	The crop is thriving, and prospects of this crop are favorable. Amun sowings have almost been completed towards the north and east, and at Buxarhant the transplanting of amun has been commenced; but Diamond Harbour is behind hand in this respect. In the Soonderbun tracts more rain is wanted, specially to the eastward.	
31 Dacca ...	„ 6th	3·25	Rainy and cloudy. Wind not so strong as last week.	Prospects of crops good. The rivers have not risen since last report, and but little damage has been done.	
32 Backergunge ...	„ 6th	9·95	Wet. Favorable to the crops.	Present state of crops fair; prospects cheering.	
33 Furreedpore ...	„ 6th	3·19	Drizzling rain during five days of the week; cloudy weather throughout.	Rain is much wanted; the three inches that have fallen fell nearly all on one night. The season has been extraordinarily dry, and the crop is very poor in consequence. The river has for many days fallen before the season, which is very backward from want of rain, and which had been drowned by the sudden and great rise of the river, had rotted.	
34 Mymensing ...	June 29th	1·40	Weather generally fine, with high east and south-east winds and occasional showers, but scarcely any heavy rain.	The crops are at present in a satisfactory state, but more rain is wanted.	
35 Sylhet ...	„ 29th	4·39	The heat this week has been very oppressive. Maximum temperature of week 91°; minimum temperature of week 78°; range 15°. Mean of highest readings 91·6; mean of lowest readings 78·2°; approximate mean of week 84·90.	Dry weather very favorable for the crops. Reports from Jaintia to the effect that 2 annas of the crop destroyed in pergunnah Chatul. Accounts from Pathoria report favorably of the crops. Reports every where favorable.	
36 Cachar ...	„ 29th	1·44	There was some rain on the night of the 22nd and 23rd June. It has been oppressively hot in the day time, and very dry. The wind is generally from the east. Thermometer from 90° to 94° in a pukka house.	Owing to want of rain the ploughing has been entirely stopped, and it is now too late for any sowing cultivation. There is about half the ordinary area under this crop. Rain is much wanted for making the land ready for seedling for sail crop. There are no signs of rain; unless we have some very shortly the prospects of the crops may give rise to anxiety. Tea in the north is doing pretty well. Blight is heard of on the south of the river.	

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 10, 1872.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sadler Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
37	Chittagong	June 29th	5.89	Up to 26th the weather was dry and fine. On the evening of the 26th a drizzling rain came on which continued all night, and at intervals during the following day. On the 28th heavy rain fell. The weather is still cloudy and windy: some showers have fallen on the 29th, and more rain is expected. The late rain has probably been general over the whole district.	Partial injury to the early (ous) rice crop is apprehended; but the rain that has fallen in the latter half of the week will probably be in time to save a good deal. For the later crop the weather is favorable.	
38	Noakhally or Bulloah	„ 29th	3.82	During the whole of the past week it has been blowing hard from the east and south-east. It rained almost every day.	The rain has done much good to the crops. River rising, and likely to damage crops on chur lands.	
39	Tipperah	July 5th	5.4	Constant rain at headquarters since Sunday last. In the north, however, the rain still holds off, the fall having only been 1.35; but this was calculated only up to 2nd July, and I believe that heavy rain fell on the 3rd and 4th.	The heavy rain has much benefited the crops of all kinds except in the north, where they were anxiously looking for rain (see preceding column). The ous crop is being harvested to the west; crop reported good.	
40	Hill Tippe	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
41	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	„ 29th	3.88	Cloudy; heavy rain on the 28th June.	Fair. Some anxiety was experienced owing to want of rain, but the timely fall of the 28th has dissipated the apprehensions entertained.	
42	Cuttack	„ 29th	13.25	Very heavy rain throughout the district.	The heavy rain will, it is feared, do injury to the land lately sown.	
43	Balasore	July 6th	9.43	Cloudy and rainy all the week. A cyclone occurred on Monday morning.	It is as yet uncertain whether the young rice crop has been injured by the storm of Monday. The best judges think that it has not.	
44	Poorce	June 28th	16.74	Latterly very high wind and heavy rain.	A good time for the sandy tracts on the sea side. In the interior some fears expressed about the seed already put into the ground.	
45	Hazareebaugh	July 6th	1.71	Cloudy and cool	More rain wanted, particularly to the west, where the rain has been very scanty. If we do not have a heavy fall of rain over the whole district very soon, half the Indian corn, goondlee, and murr-oah, will be lost, as well as the rice on the high lands.	
46	Lohardugga	„ 5th	2.14	Cool. Cloudy and light rain with strong south-westerly winds.	Generally the reports of all the crops are very favorable; but in Palamow sowing has not been able to be commenced for want of rain. It is much required, particularly in the centre of the sub division.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
47	Mounthoom	July 6th	2.39	Rainy and seasonable	Prospects of all crops on the ground favorable.	Cholera continues to decrease.
48	Singbhoom	June 29th	4.57	Seasonable	Very favorable	
49	Durrung	" 28th	46	Sultry	Weather hot; want of rain much felt for ploughing operation. Tea yield good.	
50	Nowgong	" 29th	2.60	Very dry hot weather. Cessation of rain since the last quarter of the moon two days ago.	The crops are doing well. Tea. ditto.	
51	Sebsaugor	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
52	Kamroop	" 29th	3.11	Most mornings were gloomy and close, and the afternoons bright and hot. Rain not general.	The river has risen very high, and will probably cause some injury to the crop if it continues so; our crop is being reaped, and the land is being ploughed for transplanting shalio. Prospects of tea, cotton, and sugarcane favorable.	
53	Luckimpore	" 29th	2.67	Rain deficient for this season owing to previous constant rain since beginning of the year. Wind from the north-east. Therm. max. ... 97° " med. ... 86° " min. ... 82°	Weather reported favorable for tea. Rice crop not yet planted out; nurseries thriving.	
54	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	" 28th	0.23	The rain has been slight, and the sun which was much needed has done good.	The standing crops, viz. Indian-corn and the paddy cultivation, are progressing favorably.	
55	Naga Hills	" 22nd	1.82	Rain more or less throughout the district. At Samoo-goodting high winds have been very prevalent.	The prospects of the crops generally are reported to be satisfactory throughout the district.	
56	Julpigoree	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
57	Gowalparah	" 29th	30	Bright and very hot generally in the district, with only a few slight showers of rain.	Crops are promising well. Reaping of assoo crops in low lands continues. Hopes of good harvest are entertained from all parts of the district.	
58	Garohills	" 29th	2.40	Fine, clear. Clouding in a little towards evening, with slight rain.	In vicinity of Tura cotton is reported as thriving. Rice stunted for want of rain during previous weeks in which the same condition as already reported. No report this week from distant portions of district.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
59	Darjeeling	1872. July 6th	11.58	Seasonable. Plenty of rain.	In the hills, sumbah, kownic, and phaphur, crops are being reaped; the outturn in most places is small. Chotta dhan, chotta bhootta, and chotta murwa are very back- ward; will be reaped in about a fortnight. <i>Terai Sub-division.</i> — Bodhi dhan has suffered for want of rain. Hosti dhan is being trans- planted and has not suffered.	Sickness is dis- appearing.
60	Cooch Behar	June 29th	3.48	Hot and sunny for last five days.	The ous crop, which is now being reaped, is a good one. The prospects of the amun crop are so far good, the weather having been favorable for the seedlings. Plant- ing out the seedlings has scarcely commenced yet.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th July 1872.J. WARE EDGAR,
Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	STATIONS.	Rain from 17th to 23rd June 1872.	Rain from 24th to 30th June 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
CUTTACK.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Inches. 1.50	Inches. 13.00	20.10	30th June 1872.	
	Cuttack { Jail ...	1.78	13.04	21.39	ditto.	
	False Point ...	2.90	Not received	8.06	23rd June 1872.	
	Jajipore ...	4.50	ditto	11.07	ditto.	
	Kendraparah ...	2.00	ditto	5.46	ditto.	
	Jugutsingapore ...	2.70	ditto	7.90	ditto.	
	Sunbulpore ...	Not received	ditto	Nil	2nd June 1872.	
	Balsore ...	0.74	8.64	18.66	30th June 1872.	
	Bhuddrak ...	Not received	Not received	7.10	9th June 1872.	
	Pooree ...	4.74	18.60	24.75	3rd June 1872.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Khoordah ...	3.08	Not received	3.77	23rd June 1872.	Not received 10th to 16th June.
	Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	0.70	0.62	5.15	30th June 1872.	
	Hazareebaugh { Dispensary ...	0.48	0.83	5.24	ditto.	
	Burher ...	Not received	Not received	3.53	5th May 1872.	Not recorded since 5th May.
	Puchumba ...	0.91	ditto	7.07	23rd June 1872.	
	Rauche ...	0.82	6.50	15.51	30th June 1872.	
	Palamow ...	0.54	0.21	3.04	ditto.	
	Purulia ...	5.99	2.88	18.30	ditto.	
	Gobindpore ...	3.15	2.25	11.48	ditto.	
	Chybassa ...	4.12	3.97	13.43	ditto.	
PATNA.	Patna (Bankipore) ...	0.94	0.06	8.88	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Jail ...	Not received	Not received	2.80	14th April 1872	
	Dinapore { Cantonment ...	1.65	Nil	9.85	30th June 1872.	
	Belhar ...	Not received	Not received	4.27	9th June 1872.	
	Barh ...	0.12	Nil	7.84	30th June 1872.	
	Gya ...	0.14	ditto	4.79	ditto.	
	Sherghotty ...	0.60	ditto	7.37	ditto.	
	N. adah ...	1.60	ditto	7.17	ditto.	
	Arungabad ...	1.48	0.28	7.93	ditto.	
	Chumpran ...	3.50	2.70	18.01	ditto.	
BHADRAPORE.	Bettiah ...	Not received	Not received	8.95	16th June 1872	
	Chuprah ...	0.52	Nil	7.39	30th June 1872.	
	Sewan ...	0.14	0.03	11.95	ditto.	
	Mozufferpore ...	1.30	Not received	11.24	23rd June 1872.	
	Durbhangah ...	0.58	Nil	4.78	30th June 1872.	
	Seetanares ...	Not received	Not received	6.35	9th June 1872	Not received 13th to 26th May.
	Tajpore ...	1.17	Nil	13.89	30th June 1872.	
	Mudhubani ...	1.50	0.11	18.09	ditto.	
	Hajipore ...	1.68	0.10	10.32	ditto.	
	Arrah ...	1.73	Nil	7.96	ditto.	
RAJSHAHY.	Buxar ...	1.50	0.25	7.66	ditto.	
	Sasseram ...	0.92	0.27	6.76	ditto.	
	Bhubonah ...	1.25	0.90	8.89	ditto.	
	Benares ...	1.60	0.60	7.15	ditto.	
	Bhangulpore ...	0.54	Nil	8.49	ditto.	
	Mudheypoorah ...	2.18	0.05	10.91	ditto.	
	Banka ...	2.56	Nil	12.45	ditto.	
	Soopool ...	1.67	0.24	12.36	ditto.	
	Monghyr ...	0.30	Nil	4.27	ditto.	
	Jamouie ...	0.30	0.06	7.34	ditto.	Not recorded 29th January to 3rd February.
BARDWAN.	Begooaserai ...	1.09	0.09	7.40	ditto.	
	Deoghur ...	0.63	0.09	7.13	ditto.	
	Jamtara ...	3.00	3.20	14.22	ditto.	
	Rajmehar ...	2.40	Not received	6.20	23rd June 1872	
	Pakour ...	3.31	Nil	12.09	30th June 1872.	
	Nya-Doomka ...	0.36	0.97	14.21	ditto.	
	Purneah ...	1.14	0.26	18.91	ditto.	
	Kibengunge ...	0.11	0.56	18.83	ditto.	
	Arrareah ...	0.75	0.21	18.16	ditto.	Not recorded 22nd to 25th Jan.
	Rampore Beau'eah ...	1.27	0.33	12.88	ditto.	
BARDWAN.	Nattore ...	Not received	Not received	9.73	9th June 1872.	
	Bograh ...	2.11	2.74	26.46	30th June 1872.	
	Dinapore ...	3.43	0.19	19.87	ditto.	
	Maldah ...	3.74	0.26	16.59	ditto.	
	Berhampore ...	1.13	0.00	20.58	ditto.	
	Jungipore ...	3.92	0.15	16.81	ditto.	
	Laulbaugh ...	0.45	0.16	17.94	ditto.	
	Jamoonkandi ...	2.98	0.18	9.84	ditto.	
	Pubna ...	2.00	0.51	22.54	ditto.	
	Serajunge ...	0.70	Not received	19.49	23rd June 1872.	
BARDWAN.	Rungpore ...	3.60	0.08	29.85	30th June 1872.	
	Bhowanigunge ...	7.06	0.02	24.20	ditto.	
	Titalya ...	5.51	0.49	29.07	ditto.	
	Burdwan ...	2.20	1.46	1.40	ditto.	
	Cutwa ...	4.90	0.42	18.03	ditto.	
	Chuna ...	Not received	Not received	5.79	9th June 1872.	
	Bood-Bood ...	ditto	ditto	6.44	ditto.	
	Bancoorah ...	0.58	2.35	11.40	30th June 1872.	
	Raneegunge ...	3.18	1.56	11.74	ditto.	
	Sooree ...	1.40	0.87	12.49	ditto.	
BARDWAN.	Hooghly ...	Not received	2.29	16.77	ditto.	Not received 17th to 23rd June.
	Serampore ...	0.63	2.20	19.09	ditto.	
	Jehanabad ...	Not received	Not received	8.71	9th June 1872.	
	Howrah ...	1.74	2.85	17.05	30th June 1872.	
	Midnapore ...	3.92	2.79	13.68	ditto.	
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	0.99	8.03	16.60	ditto.	
	Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office ...	1.30	7.25	17.42	ditto.	
	Gurbetta ...	3.25	1.49	11.11	ditto.	
	Tumlook ...	1.66	5.06	17.81	ditto.	

DIVISION.	STATIONS.	Rain from 17th to 23rd June 1872.	Rain from 24th to 30th June 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
PURNIMA.	Krisnaghar	Inches. 0.88	Inches. 1.88	15.68	30th June 1872.	
	Bongong	0.73	1.17	13.41	ditto.	
	Banaghat	0.45	0.94	20.16	ditto.	
	Maherpore	0.83	0.41	19.44	ditto.	
	Choodangah	Not received	Not received	11.10	9th June 1872.	
	Kooshtea	2.83	0.43	17.11	30th June 1872.	
	Jessore	2.33	0.86	31.71	ditto.	
	Khoolneah	1.10	2.80	20.53	ditto.	
	Jenidah	Not received	Not received	21.19	16th June 1872.	
	Nurail	ditto	ditto	23.75	ditto.	
	Magoorah	ditto	ditto	15.68	ditto.	
	Bagirhaut	ditto	ditto	16.08	ditto.	
	Saugor Island	1.20	0.40	20.52	30th June 1872.	
	Calcutta	0.98	2.33	10.52	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital	1.12	2.79	14.92	ditto.	
	{ Jail	1.04	2.85	14.58	ditto.	
	Barrackpore	1.39	2.13	22.23	ditto.	
	Dum-Dum	3.09	2.35	24.70	ditto.	
	Baraset	2.55	2.25	17.44	ditto.	
	Satkherah	1.07	1.58	20.25	ditto.	
DACCA.	Banaseerhaut	0.51	2.43	18.58	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour	0.52	8.33	18.85	ditto.	
	Barriopore	0.69	3.20	14.20	ditto.	
	Dacca { Telegraph Office	0.57	0.40	28.98	ditto.	
	{ Jail	0.80	Not received	25.60	23rd June 1872.	
	Burrisaul	1.78	10.61	33.82	30th June 1872.	
	Dowlat Khan	1.37	6.27	26.74	ditto.	
	Perazepore	3.69	3.25	23.44	ditto.	
	Madaripore	3.70	2.14	30.06	ditto.	
	Patoakhally	1.67	4.97	18.13	ditto.	From 13th May.
	Furreedpore	0.72	0.53	14.63	ditto.	
	Goalundo	2.68	0.38	20.74	ditto.	
	Mymensing	3.54	1.13	22.44	ditto.	Not received 10th to 16th June.
	Jamalpore	4.03	Nil	18.53	ditto.	ditto.
	Atteah	2.70	0.36	19.03	ditto.	
CHITTAGONG.	Kishoregunge	3.20	1.30	34.41	ditto.	
	Sylhet	14.02	Not received	101.02	23rd June 1872.	
	Cochar	4.09	0.61	56.90	30th June 1872.	
	Hylakandy	3.69	Not received	54.44	23rd June 1872.	
	Koyah	1.88	ditto	54.57	ditto.	Not received 6th to 12th May and 10th to 16th June.
	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	0.60	7.30	21.60	30th June 1872.	
	{ Jail	1.12	7.34	21.43	ditto.	
	Cor's Bazar	0.70	Not received	28.50	23rd June 1872.	
	Rungamutee Hill	Not received	ditto	23.25	16th June 1872.	
	Noakhally	1.68	6.49	37.69	30th June 1872.	
COCH BEHAR.	Tipperah	0.42	1.31	22.47	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah	1.58	0.63	22.03	ditto.	
	Akyab	5.10	10.00	61.70	ditto.	
	Cooch Behar	7.37	0.00	64.67	ditto.	
	Buxa	17.83	0.81	70.10	ditto.	
	Goalparah	Not received	Not received	38.99	9th June 1872.	
	Dhoobree	5.45	1.23	60.24	30th June 1872.	
	Tura (Garó Hills)	3.41	Not received	35.91	23rd June 1872.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not received	ditto	13.84	31st May 1872.	
	{ Hospital	2.12	2.46	29.70	30th June 1872.	
ARUN.	Rungbee	Not received	Not received	10.80	31st May 1872.	
	Julpigoree	8.37	0.08	43.23	30th June 1872.	
	Boda	0.05	Nil	8.89	ditto.	
	Tesopore	1.52	Not received	16.01	23rd June 1872.	
	Nowgong	2.09	1.70	64.35	30th June 1872.	
	Mungledye	2.24	Not received	34.95	23rd June 1872.	
	Burpettah	8.60	ditto	55.08	ditto.	
	Gowhatty	2.24	ditto	27.29	ditto.	
	Seebaugor	2.87	ditto	41.12	ditto.	
	Jorehaut	2.70	ditto	33.67	ditto.	
	Golaghat	1.43	ditto	25.39	ditto.	
	Nazeerah	1.47	ditto	29.80	ditto.	
	Debrooghur	4.32	ditto	42.66	ditto.	
	Suddya	Not received	ditto	36.63	16th June 1872.	Not received 20th to 26th May.
	Shillong	3.16	ditto	18.85	23rd June 1872.	
	Cherrapunjee	53.24	ditto	176.23	ditto.	
	Jaowai	21.94	ditto	48.71	ditto.	
	Samoogoodting	Not received	ditto	2.23	14th April 1872.	

W. G. WILLSON,

CALCUTTA.
The 6th July 1872.

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 30th June to 6th July

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	June											
	30th	10	29.374	29.392	85.0	81.7	85	E by N	...	0.30	CK	scuds
	July	16	29.273	29.291	83.2	80.4	89	E by N	...	0.03	.....	o, d, scuds
	1st	10	29.366	29.384	84.0	79.7	81	SSE	...	0.59	S	scuds
	16	10	29.363	29.381	84.6	79.5	79	SSE	...	0.03	.....	o
	2nd	10	29.578	29.596	85.5	81.0	81	.....	...	0.30	K, C	o
	16	10	29.579	29.597	81.0	79.0	91	S by E	...	0.16	.....	scuds
	3rd	10	29.644	29.662	85.2	80.8	80	S by W	...	0.07	K	d
	16	10	29.644	29.662	85.2	80.8	80	S by W	...	...	.....	scuds
	4th	10	29.579	29.597	85.7	80.7	77	S W	...	...	K	scuds
	16	10	29.738	29.746	85.7	80.2	79	S W	...	...	K	scuds
	5th	10	29.609	29.627	80.0	81.0	79	S W	...	...	S	scuds
	16	10	29.609	29.627	80.0	81.4	81	S W	...	...	K	scuds
	6th	10	29.561	29.579	87.9	83.6	78	S W	...	...	CK	scuds
	16	10	29.663	29.671	87.5	82.8	81	S W	...	...	S	scuds
	16	10	29.554	29.572	87.5	82.8	81	S by E	...	...	.....	scuds
SAVON ISLAND.	June											
	30th	10	29.273	29.279	82	79	87	N E	19.1	1.70	N	o, p, u, scuds
	July	16	29.172	29.178	82	79	87	N E	28.5	0.10	N	p, o, u, scuds
	1st	10	29.291	29.297	80	79	95	S E	35.0	0.40	N	r, o, u, g, scuds
	16	10	29.340	29.346	83	80	87	S	29.7	1.10	N	m, o, scuds
	2nd	10	29.610	29.616	77	75	90	S S W	18.2	0.10	N	o, r, scuds
	16	10	29.621	29.627	84	79	79	S	18.3	0.60	N	m, o, scuds
	3rd	10	29.668	29.674	84	80	87	S S W	21.5	1.00	N	r, o, scuds
	16	10	29.614	29.620	82	79	83	S S W	19.4	0.10	N	m, o, u, scuds
	4th	10	29.745	29.751	85	80	79	S W	22.4	...	KS	m, o, scuds
	16	10	29.650	29.656	85	80	83	S S W	21.3	...	N	b, m
	5th	10	29.691	29.697	85	81	83	S W	22.4	...	N	m, o, scuds
	16	10	29.689	29.695	85	80	79	S S W	22.4	...	N	o, m
	6th	10	29.665	29.671	87	82	79	S W	13.3	...	N	m, o, scuds
	16	10	29.590	29.596	86	82	83	S W	16.1	...	N	m, o, scuds
CHITTAGONG.	June											
	30th	10	29.455	29.468	79	78	85	E	8.9	0.70	N	d, u, g
	July	16	29.394	29.407	82	78	82	N E	12.5	0.40	KS	p, g, u
	1st	10	29.452	29.464	85	79	75	ESE	11.4	0.20	KS	b, v, g
	16	10	29.479	29.492	81	77	83	ESE	12.2	...	KS	u
	2nd	10	29.659	29.673	78	75	95	N E	7.4	4.40	N	r, o, g
	16	10	29.619	29.713	78	75	95	E N E	7.0	1.00	N	p, u, g
	3rd	10	29.691	29.744	82	80	91	S E	8.6	0.00	KS	p, v
	16	10	29.643	29.735	83	77	83	W	17.4	...	KS	p, u, g
	4th	10	29.731	29.824	81	79	91	S E	8.8	0.20	KS	p, u
	16	10	29.641	29.733	85	80	79	S W	18.0	...	K, KS	d, g
	5th	10	29.385	29.478	78	76	90	S	5.9	1.90	N, K	d, p
	16	10	29.591	29.684	80	78	91	S	16.5	0.20	KS	p, u
	6th	10	29.651	29.744	82	80	91	ESE	5.7	0.40	KS	p, u
	16	10	29.583	29.655	84	81	87	S	18.0	0.20	K, KS	b, v
MADRAS.	June											
	30th	10	29.792	29.823	91	74	41	W by N	13	...	.....	light clouds
	July	16	29.649	29.679	98	75	30	N W by N	10	...	.....	c
	1st	10	29.746	29.776	89	73	43	W by S	14	...	.....	m
	16	10	29.614	29.644	95	75	36	W by S	9	...	.....	m
	2nd	10	29.764	29.794	92	73	37	W S W	15	...	.....	m
	16	10	29.689	29.699	98	75	30	S W	10	...	.....	light clouds
	3rd	10	29.811	29.841	91	73	39	W S W	12	...	.....	c
	16	10	29.709	29.739	88	74	49	SSE	14	...	.....	bo
	4th	10	29.631	29.661	91	74	41	S W by W	9	...	.....	c
	16	10	29.720	29.750	87	77	61	S E by S	15	...	.....	m
	5th	10	29.851	29.881	89	78	59	S W by S	8	...	.....	m
	16	10	29.739	29.769	84	77	71	S	10	...	.....	m
	6th	10	29.837	29.867	87	78	59	S W by W	11	0.08	.....	m
	16	10	29.730	29.760	84	76	67	S E by E	15	...	.....	m
CHITTAGONG.	June											
	30th	10	29.345	29.428	82	78	82	W	6.8	...	N	d
	July	16	29.234	29.386	83	80	87	W	2.4	...	N	r
	1st	10	29.211	29.294	80	77	86	W S W	4.2	1.10	N	o, v
	16	10	29.119	29.202	76	74	90	S W	2.0	0.40	N	cloudy
	2nd	10	29.388	29.471	83	77	78	S S W	9.3	0.50	N	cloudy
	16	10	29.405	29.487	83	77	75	S W	13.9	...	N, CK	cloudy
	3rd	10	29.579	29.662	80	78	82	S S W	13.8	...	N	cloudy
	16	10	29.557	29.640	82	78	82	S S W	9.2	...	N	cloudy
	4th	10	29.671	29.753	84	79	79	S W	11.1	...	N	fine
	16	10	29.572	29.654	84	77	71	S W	11.6	...	C, KS	cloudy
	5th	10	29.649	29.731	80	80	75	S W	7.8	...	N	cloudy
	16	10	29.574	29.656	83	79	83	S W	4.0	...	C, N	cloudy
AYR.	June											
	30th	10	29.561	29.580	83	80	87	S	12.5	...	.....	p
	July	16	29.601	29.523	80	78	81	S	8.3	1.50	.....	d
	1st	10	29.651	29.673	80	79	95	S	11.1	...	.....	p
	16	10	29.633	29.655	70	75	95	S	6.1	4.30	.....	g
	2nd	10	29.747	29.768	83	80	87	S	7.4	...	.....	r
	16	10	29.703	29.725	82	79	87	S E	1.0	3.80	.....	g
	3rd	10	29.821	29.842	85	81	83	S	1.2	...	.....	p
	16	10	29.761	29.782	84	80	83	S	3.1	1.10	.....	o
	4th	10	29.856	29.877	87	83	83	S S W	1.4	...	.....	b, g
	16	10	29.787	29.779	81	76	78	S S W	4.0	0.20	.....	b, g
	5th	10	29.808	29.839	87	82	79	S S W	6.1	...	.....	b
	16	10	29.703	29.723	84	80	83	S W	2.0	...	.....	r
	6th	10	29.783	29.785	77	76	95	S	0.2	...	.....	g
	16	10	29.658	29.679	83	80	87	S	...	0.10	.....	g

• Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA.
The 6th July 1872.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offy. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 10, 1872.

Its of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th July 1872.

Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind.			Rain.	Moon's phase.	GENERAL REMARKS.
		Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			B.	Miles.	In.		
1st	29.366	85.4	79.0	114.8	81.7	79.2	77.4	0.87	Variable ...	...	385.2	0.64	...	Chiefly overcast. Slight rain from midnight to 7, at 12 A.M., 2½, 5, 6 and 7 P.M.
2nd	545	85.5	78.0	...	80.8	78.5	76.9	.88	.....	...	155.0	0.43	...	Cirri, overcast, and cirrostrati. Slight rain at 8, 9, 10½, 12 A.M., and 1, 2, 6½ P.M.
3rd	614	86.8	79.5	135.0	82.1	79.0	76.8	.85	S S W	2.5	327.0	0.07	...	Chiefly strati. Brisk wind the whole day. Light rain at 9½, 12½ A.M., 2½ and 4 P.M.
4th	665	88.0	79.0	136.5	83.1	79.4	76.8	.82	S S W & S W	3.2	327.0	...	...	Clear and cumuli. Brisk wind nearly the whole day. Drizzled at 1½ P.M.
5th	625	89.3	80.4	148.0	84.0	80.2	77.5	.81	S W & S S W	0.2	349.0	...	...	Strati, cumuli, and overcast. Thunder at 7 P.M. Drizzled at 9 P.M.
6th	612	91.0	80.4	140.2	84.6	80.8	78.1	.81	S W & S	0.4	239.9	...	○	Strati, cirrocumuli, and cumuli. Lightning on north-west at 9 P.M.
7th	583	89.5	81.6	137.8	85.0	81.2	78.5	.82	S by E & S	...	261.3	...	...	Strati and cumuli. Lightning on north-west at 5 P.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	13.0
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	91.0
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	90.0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.84
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.86
Inches.		
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th	... { by lower rain gauge	1.14
	... { by anemometer gauge	0.89
Ditto ditto ditto	average of eighteen previous years	3.86
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 7th July	...	17.66
Ditto ditto ditto	ditto, average of eighteen previous years	28.62

N.B.—The Anemometer being out of order from 3 P.M. of the 1st to noon of the 3rd, the direction of wind and its pressure could not be registered.

GOPEENATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 8th July 1872.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation Branch.
Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal up to 31st of May 1872.

CIRCLE.	Canal.	WATER SUPPLIED DURING 1872-73.				APPROXIMATE IRRIGATED DURING 1872-73.				RAINFALL.				NAVIGATION RETURN.						CHIEF IRRIGATION.		REMARKS.
		Full supply depth.	Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average depth throughout the month.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	District.	Area actually receiving water during the month in acres.	Of column B, area receiving water for the first time during the current year.	Total of columns 8 and 9 for all previous months of the current year.	Total area irrigated up to date during the current year.	Inches during month.	Inches up to date during the year.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Nature of traffic.	Number of boats.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Approximate value of goods.	Per column 8.	Per columns 8 & 9.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Orissa	High Level, Range I	8	675	4'61	108	Cuttack	..	..	..	..	2'38	3'03	5'83	Private merchandise Govt. stores	72	258	2,530	943	..	..	Discharge at Boudhpore and Khandrapa, 51 feet per second.
		7	1,262	4'57	634-236	Ditto	505	5103	592	695	2'38	3'03	5'83	Local Through Government Local Government	105	486	8,911	9,529	..	..	Upper reach of canal much choked by weeds.
		8	1,300	5'50	34'00	Ditto	35	..	35	35	2'38	3'03	5'83	Local Through Government Local Government	221	2,063	86,646	5,48,009	..	..	Discharge through N. 8 Lock is 2078 cubic feet per second.
		5	650	4'00	7'87	Ditto	21	..	21	21	2'38	3'03	5'83	Local Through Government Local Government	42	250	1,839	1,708	..	..	Discharge over Murti Escape is 7172 cubic feet per second.
South-Western	Midnapore	3	875	..	..	Midnapore	..	..	..	..	4'04	4'57	9'87	Local Through Government	1,998	10,550	86,903	6,29,158	..	..	..
		6	240	..	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..	1'4	2'10	Not available.	Local Through Government	19	120	1,029	759	..	..	One hundred and seventy-six acres were leased for rice cultivation (i.e., for ploughing in order to sow rice) on the Kendrapara Canal; but of this area only 85 acres actually got water during May.
Orissa	May 1871.	..	..	..	..	Total	561	103	648	761	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	Cuttack	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South-Western	Khandrapa	..	..	..	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South-Western	Taldunda	..	..	..	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South-Western	Midnapore	..	..	..	..	Midnapore	168	168	..	168	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South-Western	Panchkoraah	..	..	..	..	Total	168	168	..	168	..	..	..	Total	2,697	15,770	2,22,684	11,91,747	..	..	..
		

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th June 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	115,142	87,532 9 0	8,023 16 5	687,797 20	3,33,254 2 9	80,548 5 11	88,572 2 4
Or per mile of railway		68 6 2	6 5 4	.....	260 5 8	23 17 4	80 2 8
For previous 26 weeks of half-year...	2,747,151	40,64,308 15 6	372,561 9 5	17,003,154 0	96,24,136 2 6	854,712 9 8	1,227,273 19 1
Total for 26 weeks ...	2,862,293	41,51,839 8 6	380,585 5 10	17,735,951 20	96,57,390 5 3	885,260 15 7	1,265,546 1 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding last 6 days of previous year ...	80,638½	85,108 6 6	7,801 12 1	389,678 30	1,79,346 5 4	16,440 1 8	24,241 13 9
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	.....	66 8 3	6 1 11	.....	140 2 9	12 17 0	18 18 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,734,258	38,02,850 6 2	348,594 12 5	16,360,587 30	94,58,659 14 9	807,043 16 6	1,215,638 8 11

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th June 1872, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	6,120	12,024 13 2	1,184 15 6	48,118 0	17,633 0 0	1,018 3 10	2,802 19 4
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	57 13 3	5 6 0	.....	78 15 9	7 4 10	12 10 10
For previous 26 weeks of half-year...	141,303	4,21,764 9 9	38,661 15 2	1,820,890 0	5,14,791 13 3	47,189 5 0	85,861 0 2
Total for 26 weeks ...	147,423	4,34,080 6 11	39,843 10 6	1,809,008 0	5,32,444 13 3	48,907 8 10	88,653 19 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding last 6 days of previous year ...	3,872½	10,349 7 2	948 13 11	37,070 30	10,413 12 5	934 11 11	1,903 5 10
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	.....	46 6 7	4 5 1	.....	46 11 2	4 5 7	8 10 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	118,136	3,81,088 14 10	34,933 3 0	1,482,650 0	4,35,590 0 8	39,929 1 8	74,982 4 6

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th June 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	4,701	843 6 0	83 6 9	13,517 0	407 12 6	40 13 7	124 2 4
Or per mile of Railway ...	168	29 12 3	2 19 6	483 0	14 9 0	1 9 2	4 8 8
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	76,166½	12,494 3 3	1,249 8 5	180,801 20	5,532 9 0	553 5 1	1,804 13 6
Total for 12 weeks ...	80,867½	13,327 9 3	1,332 15 2	194,318 20	5,900 5 6	596 0 8	1,923 16 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	24,594½	2,503 1 6	250 10 2	8,163 0	245 10 6	24 11 4	275 1 6
Per mile of Railway corresponding week of previous year ...	878	89 7 6	8 18 11	292 0	8 12 6	0 17 7	9 16 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	94,515	17,529 4 0	1,752 18 6	143,282 10	4,101 13 9	410 3 9	2,163 2 3

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th June 1872, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	118	17,789 0 0	1,630 13 2	60,506 0	19,397 6 10	1,778 1 11	3,466 15 1
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	113 10 8	10 8 4	425 0	123 15 2	11 7 3	21 15 7
For previous 26 weeks of half-year...	2,056½	5,12,779 0 0	47,004 15 2	3,126,007 10	6,35,871 8 8	60,104 4 5	107,108 19 7
Total for 26 weeks ...	2,174½	5,30,568 0 0	48,095 8 4	3,193,173 10	6,56,068 15 6	61,992 6 4	110,517 14 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding six days of previous year ...	30,300	13,358 0 0	1,324 9 10	85,736 6	25,548 7 1	2,341 18 10	3,566 8 8
Or mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	194	85 5 8	7 16 6	548 0	163 4 0	14 19 3	22 15 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	813,083½	4,71,889 0 4	44,264 16 5	3,228,423 8	6,85,907 15 11	62,547 8 0	107,112 4 6

[REGISTERED No. 50.]

No. 29 of 1872



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 13th July 1872.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
1	<i>Western Districts.</i> Burdwan	1872. July 16th	0.79	Hot.	Prospect of amun yet unknown. Ous and sugarcane not good; more rain wanted. In thannahs Burdwan, Roynah, Sanamukee, considerable area of rice lands as yet unploughed for want of rain.	
2	Bancoorah	" 13th	1.18	Generally cloudy, with occasional rains. There were heavy showers on the 12th and 13th at the sudder station, and also in the extreme south of the district.	Rain is still wanted for the transplantation of the paddy seedlings, especially in the high ground. The prospects of sugarcane, cotton, &c., are fair.	
3	Beerbhoom	" 13th	4.85	From all quarters of the district the reports state that there has been some rain, but that more is required.	The planting out of seedling paddy has commenced where there was sufficient water. There has been a good deal more rain this week than last, and on the whole prospects seem favorable.	
4	Midnapore	" 13th	1.70	Cloudy; rain more or less almost every day.	Transplantation of paddy going on, excepting in Tumlook sub-division, where rain was reported to be wanted. Further report has been called for from the Deputy Collector.	
5	Hooghly	" 13th	.65	East and south wind most part of the week, with occasional light showers. Cloudy.	The planting out of the rice seedling is stopped for want of rain. A three or four-inch fall is required.	
	Howrah	" 13th	0.34	Slight showers throughout the district in the latter part of the week.	All the crops require more rain, particularly the amun dhan, which cannot be transplanted without more rain. Ous dhan and sugarcane have not suffered yet. In the south of the district cultivation is more backward than elsewhere.	
<i>Central Districts.</i>						
6	24-Pergunnahs	" 13th	.86	Generally cloudy, with slight showers.	Ous and juto thriving; amun transplanting much retarded in south and east for want of rain. Sugarcane doing well.	
7	Nuddea	" 13th	2.26	Sunshine and showers, with occasional high wind.	All crops very good.	
8	Jessore	" 13th	1.28	Seasonable on the whole. Rain wanted in the sudder sub-division.	State of all crops good. In the sudder sub-division the insect called "shen-ko-poka" has appeared amongst the rice. Inquiries being made as to damage caused.	
9	Moorshedabad	" 13th	3.24	Weather showery. Heavy downpour on 12th instant. Greatest rain-fall at Jungipore, viz. 7.71	The crops have been generally benefited by the rain, but more rain is required in thannahs Bharutpore and Palsa. The heavy downpour on the 12th instant has been injurious to all uncut indigo.	Dengue fever still prevalent.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
10	Dinagepore	1872. July 13th	1.21	Rain has been general throughout the district.	The rain has done great good to the bhadoi rice, jute, and sugarcane; the ploughing for ropa dhan is being pushed on.	
11	Maldah	" 13th	3.09	The first four days of the week rainy; the last three days cloudy and rather hot.	Satisfactory, so far an average crop is expected, i.e. of bhadoi and amun dhan.	Dengue fever has made its appearance.
12	Rajshahye	" 13th	2.33	Fine, but occasional local showers; prevailing wind from the north-east.	General prospects of the paddy crops good. Teel has been harvested. Indigo is said to have suffered a little from the strong winds that have prevailed, but otherwise everything has been favorable for a good crop. The crop is now being cut. Mulberry, jute, and sugarcane, continue to thrive.	Public health throughout the district very good. The Ganges river has risen a good deal within the week.
13	Rungpore	" 13th	1.03	Hot and sultry, with occasional rain. Storms threatening from the north-west but coming to nothing.	The rain has done good to all the crops. Two days bright sunshine, without rain, has done much towards ripening the rice crops (ous) which have been partly cut, while there having been so much rain previously, the amun dhan already planted has not suffered. The indigo, it is feared, has suffered from the heavy rain, i.e. towards the south-west of the district.	
14	Bograh	" 13th	2.60	First half of week wet and damp; latter half was generally sunny and clear. Sultry and somewhat unhealthy.	There has been some rain generally throughout the district during the week. The ous crop promises fairly. Rice seedlings for the amun crop are looking well; they are for the most part still in nurseries, but transplanting has begun. More rain is needed.	
15	Pubna	" 13th	0.70	Scanty rains. Fine, with cloudy days and strong southerly and easterly winds with occasional squalls.	The jute crop is being cut. It has turned out well. Indigo crop is benefited by the more than usually gradual rise of the Ganges. The scarcity of rain is beginning to be bad for the ous crop; all others promising.	
16	Darjeeling	" 13th	7.44	Rather less rain than might be expected at this time of the year.	In the hills much the same as last week. From the early crops of the season not having been very abundant rice has risen in price considerably, but no distress is apprehended. The people in the eastern portion of the district have been effectually relieved by rice sent from Darjeeling. In the Terai the same as reported last week. No serious hardship is experienced. The bhadoi rice is reported slightly damaged owing to want of proper rain.	Cholera has re-appeared both in the hills and in the plains. Every effort has been made to render medical aid, and Government has been applied to for four native doctors.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
17	Julpigoree	1872. July 13th	5.67	Rain fell heavily on 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th; since then the weather has been fine. The sun rather powerful. This has been general in the Dooars. Rain has been less plentiful in south-west of the district.	Crops promise well. They are more forward in the Dooars than in the south-western portion of the district, where, owing to less rain falling, the transplanting of hemunti dhan has been delayed.	
	Cooch Behar	" 6th	3.12	Dry in the beginning of the week, afterwards showery.	Good; same as last week.	
	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>					
18	Dacca	" 16th*	1.85	Very hot, with few showers. West of district wants more rain.	Good.	
19	Furzedpore	" 13th	1.61	Drizzling rain three days in the week; strong sunshine during the remaining period; weather close and sultry.	The weather is most peculiar and very unfavorable. It has again set in bright, sunny, and hot.	
20	Backergunge	" 13th	.88	On the whole fair.	Fairly advanced. Promising.	
21	Mymensingh	" 13th	4.22	Rainfall in the district generally below the usual average at this season. The river has risen considerably during the week.	Ous rice is beginning to be cut in some places, and will be a good out-turn. Jute is an excellent crop. More rain is wanted for transplanting the seedlings.	
22	Sylhet	" 6th	2.92	Very showery and cool, with breaks of sultry, oppressive weather, which have raised the approximate mean. Highest readings of thermometer for week ... 92° Lowest ditto ... 76.5° Range ... 15.5° Mean of highest readings ... 86.8° Ditto of lowest ditto ... 78.9° Approximate mean of week 82.8°	Good. Of the two kinds of ous crop known here, viz. the domshi and the chengri, the former is being cut. Four anna of it is reaped already, and promises well.	
23	Cachar	" 6th	2.75	Cool, with abundance of rain.	Very welcome change. If this weather continues the chief crop may do very well. Tea improving. No more blight.	
24	Chittagong	" 6th	10.41	Heavy rain has been general throughout the district.	The rain that has fallen during the past week has done much good. There is now plenty of water in the fields, transplanting is going on actively, and the prospects of the rice crop are generally good.	
	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	" 6th	9.03	Very heavy rain without ceasing; a few glimpses of sunshine towards the close of the day. Sudden heats and chills. Violent wind on the 3rd and 4th.	The crops are in a flourishing condition.	Considerable sickness prevails.
25	Noakhally or Bulloolah	" 6th	8.55	Constant rain during the past week.	Ous and amun crops in general progressing favorably, but the crops at Hatteah likely to suffer from the late heavy rains. River rising steadily and chur lands partially inundated, but no damage done as yet to the crops.	

* Received by telegraph on the same date.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 17, 1872.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
26	Tipperah	1872. July 13th	4.31	Very good weather in eight of the twelve police stations that compose the district; bright sunshine alternating with plentiful rain; but in the north, north-east and centre of the district more rain is much desired.	Satisfactory for two-thirds of the district, but it is feared that the ous crop will be injured in the remaining one-third. The jute crop also much requires rain.	
	Hill Tipperah	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
BEHAR.						
27	Patna	" 16th*	3.52	Oppressively hot, with only occasional slight showers till the night of 15th, when there was a good fall of rain.	Backward owing to want of more rain, but no harm done yet, and the rain of last night will allow of transplanting of dhan.	
28	Gya	" 13th	2.73	Cloudy and stormy. A fair amount of rain has fallen.	Agriculturists fully employed in ploughing and sowing. Bhadoi crops mostly sown. Rain to the west of the district copious.	
30	Tirhoot	" 13th	7.8	Cloudy with rain. Rain very general throughout the district.	Rice, murā, kudu, cotton, and other crops have been benefited by recent rains. Indigo very good; bhadoi crops are coming up well.	
31	Sarun	" 13th	5.59	Both east and west winds; rain general throughout the district.	The rain has been of very great benefit to indigo, sugarcane, sati dhan, and the "bhadoi" crops in general. "Mahai" (manufacture) has been commenced.	
	Shahabad	" 13th	6.52	Cloudy and variable wind. Heavy rain during the week. More rain wanted towards the south. Thermometer— Maximum, 91° Minimum, 72° Barometer— Highest rdng., 29.600 Lowest " 29.360	Bhadoi crops promise well. Aghani paddy seed sown. Weather favorable for both bhadoi and indigo.	
32	Chumparan	" 13th	1.5	Winds variable between easterly and westerly. Rain fell moderately during the week, except on Friday and Saturday, when no rain fell.	The prospects of the bhadoi crops are favorable. Weeding of grass is going on. The indigo prospects continue good.	
33	Monghyr	" 13th	1.49	Sudder Station.—The weather very cool and delightful.	Every food crop promises well now. The rain has done all that was wanted, and the people seem to be very well pleased with the prospects of the crops.	Cholera nearly died out, and the dengue seems now to be of a milder type.
34	Bhaugulpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
35	Purneah	" 13th	2.59	A great deal of rain at Kishengunge and Arareah in the middle of the week. In the south there was a moderate quantity of rain. For the last two days very hot and bright.	The heavy rain in the north has caused some damage. In the south the prospects are good; transplanting aughrani going on.	

* Received by telegraph on the same date.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crop at date.	REMARKS.
		1872.				
36	Rajmehal	... July 13th	4.37	Occasionally cloudy with passing showers.	Centre and south of district both the Indian corn and dhan crops spoken favorably of. In the north the rain has as yet been very scanty.	
	Deoghur	... „ 13th	2.73	Very heavy rain in early part of week in district; much more in Deoghur than in the sub-division of Jamtara.	Rainfall was most timely as the crops were beginning to suffer a little. Cultivators are about to transplant, and more rain is required. The crops on ground are looking well.	
	Nya Doomka	... „ 13th	1.63	Raining four days out of seven. Weather very favorable for Indian corn; slightly less favorable for dhan.	Indian corn promises well; prospects of dhan also very good, but heavier rain will soon be wanted.	
	Godda	... „ 13th	.....	Rainy, with intervals of strong sunshine, which is all that can be desired.	A great deal of the earlier sowings will have to be renewed, but the rains have considerably improved the prospect.	
ORISSA.						
37	Cuttack	... „ 6th	3.82	Heavy rain and high wind.	The rivers have been flooded to an almost unprecedented height during the week, and from the duration of flood very extensive damage must have been caused. It is feared that the biali and the greater part of the sarud will be destroyed, and that there has been great destruction of cattle and property. No particulars have been received. Sudder station and sub-divisions have alike been cut off from communication with the villages in their jurisdictions.	
38	Poorce	... „ 6th	7.21	Rain and high wind at the beginning, but latterly fair weather.	Much of the country flooded. The paddy will have to be sown over again in many places. Much loss of live-stock.	
39	Balasore	... „ 13th	3.49	Sunshine broken by gusts of rain and wind.	Rice crops coming on well; slight damage by floods in a few places.	
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency or Chota Nagpore Division.</i>					
40	Hazareebaugh	... „ 13th	1.01	Cool. Cloudy with light rain. Easterly wind prevalent.	Reports of crops generally favorable, rain having fallen over the greater portion of the district on the 6th, 7th, and 8th instant. More rain required, but particularly towards the west and north-west of the district, where, owing to want of rain, sowings are still delayed.	
41	Lohardugga	... „ 13th	2.07	Cool, cloudy, and showery, with strong winds.	All the crops have been sown everywhere save in one or two places in the centre of the Palamow sub-division, where more rain is required, and the reports of the prospects are at present very favorable.	
42	Singbhoom	... „ 6th	2.94	Seasonable	Very favorable.	
43	Maunbhoom	... „ 13th	1.32	Rainy and seasonable.	The early rice, kudu, murra, Indian corn, moong, biree, and sugarcane, are all doing well.	Cholera at the deon

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
44	Gowalparah	1872. July 6th	4.41	Hot with showers at night the early part of the week; storm of wind and rain passed over the district from south on 4th. Strong wind from south-west, accompanied by continued rain on the 5th and 6th.	The land is being prepared for transplanting winter rice crops. Bowa (broadcast) dhan has been sown in some parts. The late rain has been beneficial to all crops.	
45	Kamroop	" 15th*	4.1	The heat has been oppressive except this morning, which is wet.	Ous crop is being reaped and full out-turn expected. Prospects of tea, cotton, and sugarcane, favorable. Shaleo dhan is being transplanted and promises well.	
46	Durrang	" 6th	2.91	Cloudy with some rain. Rain general except eastern part of the district.	The rain has done much good as regards ploughing; crops on the ground; and tea. The out-turn of the east is large.	
47	Nowgong	" 6th	7.01	Weather seasonable, and rain general throughout the district.	The crops are doing well, and promise well. Tea ditto ditto.	
48	Seebasagor	" 6th	4.95	Very cloudy with frequent showers of rain. Rain very general throughout the district.	Owing to the rain prospects of crops are much improved, and the seed grain is nearly all in the ground. Tea prospects satisfactory.	
49	Luckimpore	" 6th	5.53	Two first days of the week clear, hot, and sultry. Very heavy rain on Tuesday and Wednesday; continuous light rain remaining days. Therm., max. ... 94° " med. ... 86° " min. ... 75°	Rice lands being prepared. The "kotia" not yet commenced to be planted south of the Brahmaputra. In north Luckimpore it has just commenced to be planted. No other crop on the ground. The weather is favorable, and till the last day or two excellent for the tea manufacture.	
50	Naga Hills	June 29th	3.05	Very little rain in the district generally. At Samaguting there have been a few showers accompanied by dense thick fogs, which during the early portion of the week often lasted throughout the day. The temperature has been generally close and muggy.	Not so hopeful as they were owing to a scarcity of rain, which is much wanted everywhere.	
51	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	July 6th	7.06	Rain has been unusually heavy, but it is not unseasonable.	The crops in the ground, paddy, Indian corn, potatoes, are progressing well.	
52	Garohills	" 6th	9.31	Sunday and Monday were fine. Since then there has been very heavy rain indeed. I marched from the eastern part of the district to Tura this week, and the rain appears to have been general all over the district.	The weather is favorable to the crops. In some of the cultivations I passed through the crops seemed fair, but in others the dhan crop was very poor and scanty. I noticed this particularly in the cultivation of Danagirri.	

* Received by telegraph on the same date.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th July 1872.J. WARE EDGAR,
Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 24th to 30th June 1872.	Rain from 1st to 7th July 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
CUTTACK.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	13.00	3.40	23.50	7th July 1872.	
	{ Jail ...	13.04	2.64	24.7	ditto.	
	False Point ...	32.10	Not received	40.46	30th June 1872.	
	Jajipore ...	10.25	ditto	20.32	ditto.	
	Kendraparah ...	18.90	ditto	21.55	ditto.	
	Jugutampore ...	20.40	ditto	28.30	ditto.	
	Sambulpore ...	Not received	ditto	Nil	2nd June 1872	
	Bansore ...	8.04	6.90	25.02	7th July 1872.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Bhudiruck ...	10.46	7.32	26.20	ditto ...	Not received 10th to 16th June.
	Poorce ...	18.00	2.77	27.52	ditto.	
	Khoordah ...	15.00	Not received	19.37	30th June 1872	Not received 10th to 16th June.
	Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	0.02	1.49	0.44	7th July 1872.	
	{ Dispensary ...	0.83	1.00	0.84	ditto.	
	Burhee ...	Not received	Not received	3.53	5th May 1872	Not recorded since 5th May.
	Puchumba ...	ditto	ditto	7.07	23rd June 1872.	
	Ranchee ...	0.50	2.14	17.5	7th July 1872.	
PATNA.	Palanow ...	0.21	1.52	5.48	ditto.	
	Patna ...	2.88	2.11	20.41	ditto.	
	Gobindpore ...	2.25	3.46	14.4	ditto.	
	Chyomasa ...	3.97	2.42	15.8.	ditto.	
	Patna (Bankipore) ...	0.06	3.19	12.07	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Jail ...	Nil	2.37	9.49	ditto.	
	{ Cantonment ...	ditto	2.40	12.25	ditto.	
	Behar ...	ditto	3.08	9.41	ditto.	Not received 10th to 16th June.
BRAHMPUTRA.	Barh ...	ditto	2.65	10.49	ditto.	
	Gya ...	ditto	2.87	7.00	ditto.	
	Sherghotty ...	ditto	3.31	10.68	ditto.	
	Nowdah ...	ditto	3.18	10.35	ditto.	
	Aringabad ...	0.24	5.37	13.29	ditto.	
	Chumpana ...	2.70	4.00	21.81	ditto.	
	Bettiah ...	2.70	Not received	11.05	30th June 1872	Not received 17th to 23rd June.
	Chuprah ...	Nil	3.93	11.32	7th July 1872	
RAJSHAHY.	Sewan ...	0.03	4.50	10.54	ditto.	
	Mozufferpore ...	Not received	Not received	11.24	23rd June 1872.	
	Darbhanga ...	Nil	7.44	12.22	7th July 1872.	
	Sectamarce ...	ditto	4.00	10.05	ditto ...	Not received 13th to 20th May and 10th to 23rd June.
	Tajpore ...	ditto	2.05	16.81	ditto.	
	Mudhubani ...	0.11	4.72	20.80	ditto.	
	Hajipore ...	0.10	2.12	12.44	ditto.	
	Arrah ...	Nil	0.12	14.08	ditto.	
BUDWAN.	Dar ...	0.25	4.25	11.91	ditto.	
	Sasseram ...	0.27	2.91	9.67	ditto.	
	Bhubonah ...	0.90	2.05	11.84	ditto.	
	Benares ...	0.60	5.30	12.45	ditto.	
	Bhaugulpore ...	Nil	2.10	10.05	ditto.	
	Mudheypoorah ...	0.05	4.50	15.47	ditto.	
	Banka ...	Nil	3.27	15.72	ditto.	
	Sooool ...	0.24	6.34	18.70	ditto.	
RAJSHAHY.	Monghyr ...	Nil	3.23	7.50	ditto.	
	Jamooie ...	0.06	2.79	10.13	ditto ...	Not recorded 29th January to 3rd February.
	Bagoosera ...	0.00	5.13	12.53	ditto.	
	Deoghur ...	0.00	3.37	10.50	ditto.	
	Jamtara ...	3.20	1.80	16.02	ditto.	
	Rajmehal ...	Nil	3.32	9.52	ditto.	
	Pakour ...	ditto	3.88	16.67	ditto.	
	Nya-Doomka ...	0.07	3.14	17.35	ditto.	
RAJSHAHY.	Parneah ...	0.20	5.74	24.45	ditto.	
	Kishengunge ...	0.50	14.05	33.78	ditto.	
	Arrareah ...	0.21	6.00	21.76	ditto ...	Not recorded 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Rainpore Beaulah... ..	0.33	5.12	18.00	ditto.	
	Natore ...	0.20	5.19	15.12	ditto ...	Not received 10th to 23rd June.
	Bogra ...	2.74	5.92	31.38	ditto.	
	Dinagapore ...	0.10	4.85	24.72	ditto.	
	Maldah ...	0.20	5.08	22.27	ditto.	
RAJSHAHY.	Berhampore ...	0.68	3.27	23.85	ditto.	
	Jungipore ...	0.15	5.49	22.30	ditto.	
	Laulbaugh ...	0.16	3.20	21.14	ditto.	
	Jamooakandi ...	0.18	3.30	13.14	ditto.	
	Palna ...	0.51	1.30	23.81	ditto.	
	Serajunge ...	0.42	Not received	10.91	30th June 1872.	
	Rinsepore ...	0.06	4.13	33.98	7th July 1872	
	Bhowanigunge ...	0.02	8.48	32.68	ditto.	
RAJSHAHY.	Titalya ...	0.40	10.50	45.63	ditto.	
	Burdwan ...	1.40	1.31	13.71	ditto.	
	Cutwa ...	0.42	4.22	22.25	ditto.	
	Cuma ...	Not received	Not received	5.79	9th June 1872.	
	Bood-Bood ...	ditto	ditto	0.44	ditto.	
	Bancoorah ...	2.35	1.83	13.23	7th July 1872.	
	Rancegunge ...	1.50	1.50	13.24	ditto.	
	Sourie ...	0.87	1.31	13.80	ditto.	
RAJSHAHY.	Hoozly ...	2.29	1.37	18.14	ditto.	
	Serampore ...	2.20	1.55	21.51	ditto.	
	Jehanabad ...	Not received	Not received	12.55	23rd June 1872	Not received 10th to 16th June.
	Howrah ...	2.85	1.23	18.28	7th July 1872.	
	Midnapore ...	2.79	4.71	18.37	ditto.	
	Contil { Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	8.03	2.13	18.78	ditto.	
	{ Exe. Engr.'s Office ...	7.25	2.30	10.72	ditto.	
	Gurbetta ...	1.49	2.34	13.45	ditto.	
RAJSHAHY.	Tumlook ...	5.08	0.70	18.57	ditto.	

DIVISION.	STATIONS.	Rain from 24th to 30th June 1872.	Rain from 1st to 7th July 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date	
PENNINSULA.	Krisnaghar ...	1.85	1.24	16.92	7th July 1872.	
	Bongong ...	1.17	1.89	15.10	ditto.	
	Ranaghat ...	0.94	2.75	22.91	ditto.	
	Meherpore ...	0.41	2.57	22.01	ditto.	
	Chooandangah ...	0.20	1.70	19.60	ditto.	
	Koochta ...	0.43	1.30	18.41	ditto.	
	Jessore ...	0.86	1.35	33.06	ditto.	
	Khoolmeah ...	2.80	5.10	23.63	ditto.	
	Jenidah ...	0.68	2.08	28.86	ditto.	
	Nurail ...	0.97	1.80	27.04	ditto.	
	Magoorah ...	0.44	3.19	21.35	ditto.	
	Bagirhaut ...	4.40	4.10	28.23	ditto.	
	Saugor Island ...	9.40	3.50	24.02	ditto.	
	Calcutta ...	2.33	1.14	17.66	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital ...	2.79	1.09	16.01	ditto.	
	{ Jail ...	2.85	1.14	15.72	ditto.	
	Barrackpore ...	2.13	1.66	23.69	ditto.	
	Dum-Dum ...	2.35	0.63	23.53	ditto.	
	Baraset ...	2.25	0.82	18.26	ditto.	
	Satkerah ...	1.56	1.02	21.27	ditto.	
	Busseerhaut ...	2.43	1.21	19.79	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour ...	8.33	0.73	19.68	ditto.	
	Barripore ...	3.20	0.48	14.77	ditto.	
PACCA.	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	0.40	4.38	33.36	ditto.	
	{ Jail ...	Not received	Not received	25.90	23rd June 1872	
	Burrisaul ...	10.61	3.88	37.70	7th July 1872.	
	Dowlat Khan ...	6.27	5.67	32.41	ditto.	
	Perseepore ...	3.25	3.03	27.07	ditto.	
	Madaripore ...	2.14	5.22	41.18	ditto.	
	Patoakhally ...	4.97	4.00	22.13	ditto.	From 13th May.
	Furzedpore ...	0.53	4.37	19.00	ditto.	
	Goalundo ...	0.38	5.45	26.19	ditto.	
	Mymensing ...	1.13	5.32	34.27	ditto.	
	Jamulpore ...	Nil	5.10	31.08	ditto.	
	Atteah ...	0.36	4.05	23.08	ditto.	
	Kishoregunge ...	1.30	4.93	39.34	ditto.	
	Sylhet ...	3.45	8.04	113.15	ditto.	
	Cachar ...	0.61	3.50	60.40	ditto.	
	Hylakandy ...	3.91	Not received	68.35	30th June 1872.	
CHITTAGONG.	Koyah ...	3.42	ditto	67.99	ditto	Not received 8th to 12th May and 10th to 16th June.
	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	7.30	9.70	31.30	7th July 1872.	
	{ Jail ...	7.34	9.08	30.51	ditto.	
	Cox's Bazar ...	19.08	Not received	47.68	30th June 1872.	
	Rungamutee Hill ...	Not received	ditto	26.25	16th June 1872	
	Noakhally ...	6.49	5.02	43.61	7th July 1872.	
	Tipperah ...	1.31	6.28	28.73	ditto.	
COCH BEHAR.	Brahmanbariah ...	0.63	2.51	24.54	ditto.	
	Akyab ...	19.00	10.80	72.50	ditto.	
	Cooch Behar ...	0.60	4.63	69.30	ditto.	
	Buxa ...	0.81	22.31	92.41	ditto.	
	Goalpara ...	Not received	Not received	36.99	9th June 1872.	
	Dhoooree ...	1.23	6.00	67.14	7th July 1872.	
	Tura (Garó Hills) ...	1.02	Not received	30.93	30th June 1872.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ...	Not received	ditto	13.84	31st May 1872.	
	{ Hospital ...	2.46	13.16	42.86	7th July 1872.	
	Rungbee ...	Not received	Not received	16.80	31st May 1872.	
ASSAM.	Julpigoree ...	0.08	15.34	58.57	7th July 1872.	
	Boda ...	Nil	1.36	10.25	ditto.	
	Tezporo ...	0.27	3.73	20.01	ditto.	
	Nowgong ...	1.70	8.09	72.44	ditto.	
	Mungledye ...	0.08	Not received	35.63	30th June 1872.	
	Burpettah ...	0.15	ditto	55.23	ditto.	
	Gowhatti ...	3.11	5.70	30.10	7th July 1872	
	Serisungor ...	2.92	Not received	44.04	30th June 1872.	
	Jorehaut ...	0.73	ditto	34.40	ditto.	
	Golaghat ...	1.26	3.20	29.85	7th July 1872.	
	Nazeerah ...	1.78	Not received	31.58	30th June 1872.	
	Debrooghur ...	1.41	ditto	44.07	ditto.	
	Suddya ...	1.32	ditto	37.95	ditto.	Not received 17th to 23rd June.
	Shillour ...	0.28	11.21	30.29	7th July 1872.	
	Cherrapoonjee ...	3.45	00.45	240.13	ditto.	
	Jaowai ...	1.66	Not received	50.97	30th June 1872.	
	Samoogooding ...	Not received	ditto	2.23	14th April 1872.	

W. G. WILLSON,

CALCUTTA,
The 13th July 1872.

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th July 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			H.	Miles.	In.		
July	8th	29.530	91.7	82.2	144.8	85.9	81.6	78.0	0.80	S S E & W S W	...	24.6	...	...	Clear, cirri, and cumuli. Lightning on W. at 8 & 9 P.M.
	9th	.498	91.6	80.5	143.0	83.9	80.9	78.8	.85	W S W & S S E	...	94.2	0.08	...	Cirri and cumuli and overcast. Thunder at 4 P.M. Light rain at 3½, 6 & 7½ P.M.
	10th	.505	88.5	80.0	134.0	83.3	80.1	77.9	.84	Variable	...	130.0	0.11	...	Stratoni, cirrocumuli, and cumuli. Thunder at 12½ A.M. & 2½ P.M. Lightning between 7 & 8 P.M. Light rain at 6, 10½, 12½ A.M., 2½ and 4½ P.M.
	11th	.539	87.0	79.5	131.0	82.5	79.4	77.2	.85	E & S E	4.0	255.6	0.26	...	Cirri and cumulononi. Brisk wind from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M. Slight rain at 10½ A.M., 2½, 5½, 6½, 7½ & 8½ P.M.
	12th	.586	84.5	78.0	...	80.9	79.2	78.0	.91	Variable	...	230.5	0.13	...	Overcast and clouds of different kinds. Light rain at 3½, 7, 8, 9½ A.M., 1, 1½, 3, & 4½ P.M.
	13th	.615	89.5	78.7	139.0	84.1	80.9	78.7	.84	S S E & S S W	...	100.9	0.17	...	Clear and cumuli. Slight rain at 9½, 12 A.M., 2 & 3 P.M.
	14th	.617	92.0	81.0	140.8	88.3	81.3	77.8	.76	S S W	...	53.9	...	...	Clear, cumuli, and cirri. Lightning on S E at 7½ P.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	14.0
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	92.6
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	90.2
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.84
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.89
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th	... { by lower rain gauge	0.75
	by anemometer gauge	0.52
Ditto ditto ditto	average of eighteen previous years	2.54
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 14th July		18.41
Ditto ditto ditto	ditto, average of eighteen previous years	31.16

GOPEMNAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 16th July 1872.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 7th to 18th July 1872.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	* Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	July											
	7th	10	29.626	29.644	85.6	81.5	81	S	...	...	CS, C	
	16	29.507	29.525	89.0	81.6	73	S W	...	...	...	K	
	8th	10	29.562	29.580	87.9	81.5	74	W by S	...	...	C, K	
	16	29.465	29.483	91.0	83.0	70	S S W	...	...	...	S, K	
	9th	10	29.542	29.560	87.5	82.6	79	N N E	...	...	C, K	
	16	29.438	29.456	84.5	81.8	89	N W	...	...	...	N, K,	
	10th	10	29.511	29.529	81.5	80.5	83	E S E	...	0.08	K	
	16	29.452	29.470	87.2	80.2	72	S E	...	0.11	K		
	11th	10	29.557	29.575	85.0	79.4	79	S E	...	...	K	scuds
	16	29.498	29.516	86.7	80.6	75	S E	...	0.11	K, N		
	12th	10	29.620	29.647	79.7	78.5	95	S E	...	0.24	.....
16	29.552	29.570	81.5	81.5	87	S S E	...	0.04	K, C			
18th	10	29.678	29.696	85.5	82.0	85	S	...	...	K		
16	29.556	29.574	89.5	84.0	78	S E	...	0.17	C, K			
SAVON ISLAND.	7th	10	29.642	29.648	86	83	87	S W	11.3	...	N	
	16	29.529	29.535	87	82	79	S W	13.2	...	N		
	8th	10	29.573	29.579	88	83	80	W S W	10.1	...	N	
	16	29.486	29.492	86	82	83	S	8.5	...	N		
	9th	10	29.577	29.583	87	82	79	N	5.9	...	N	
	16	29.452	29.458	79	78	95	S E	6.3	0.70	N		
	10th	10	29.522	29.528	88	81	72	E	4.8	0.20	N	
	16	29.420	29.436	86	81	79	E	11.2	0.30	N		
	11th	10	29.526	29.532	87	81	76	E S E	15.2	0.30	N	
	16	29.477	29.483	80	81	79	S E	20.5	0.20	N		
	12th	10	29.619	29.625	83	79	83	E S E	7.4	0.20	N	
	16	29.559	29.565	87	82	79	S E	13.8	...	N		
18th	10	29.665	29.671	88	82	76	S E	7.2	...	N		
16	29.565	29.571	87	81	76	S	12.3	...	N			
CHITTAGONG.	7th	10	29.631	29.725	77.2	80	64	F	5.4	0.30	KS	
	16	29.492	29.584	84	80	83	S	13.5	...	K		
	8th	10	29.544	29.636	84	80	83	S E	5.7	...	K, CK	
	16	29.420	29.521	87	81	76	S W	20.8	...	K, CK, C		
	9th	10	29.504	29.596	85	80	79	E	5.0	...	K, CK, C	
	16	29.392	29.484	84	80	83	W	4.2	...	KS, C		
	10th	10	29.492	29.584	85	79	75	E	5.5	4.00	C, CK	
	16	29.432	29.524	84	79	79	S W	7.2	...	KS		
	11th	10	29.601	29.693	86	78	68	E S E	3.9	0.20	CK, C	
	16	29.514	29.605	91	82	66	S	9.8	...	K, KS		
	12th	10	29.631	29.723	86	78	68	E S E	5.3	...	CK, C	
	16	29.526	29.618	86	80	75	S W	11.3	...	CK		
18th	10	29.583	29.675	84	81	87	W N W	5.4	1.40	K, KS		
16	29.480	29.578	86	82	83	W S W	7.2	...	KS			
MADRAS.	7th	10	29.820	29.850	87	74	51	S W by W	12	0.07	.....
	16	29.698	29.728	91	73	39	S W by S	9	...	.....
	8th	10	29.778	29.808	85	73	51	W	13	0.16	.....
	16	29.658	29.688	90	75	47	W S W	15	...	.....
	9th	10	29.736	29.766	88	72	45	W	16	0.03	.....
	16	29.614	29.644	87	77	61	N E by E	8	...	.....
	10th	10	29.680	29.716	89	75	49	W	10	0.11	.....
	16	29.619	29.649	82	76	74	E S E	4	0.03	.....	
	11th	10	29.716	29.746	87	74	51	W by N	14	0.17	.....
	16	29.595	29.625	94	75	38	N W	13	...	.....
	12th	10	29.689	29.719	87	73	48	W	16	0.53	.....
	16	29.590	29.620	92	76	45	N W by W	8	0.01	.....	
18th	10	29.710	29.740	91	74	41	W	19	...	.....
16	29.599	29.629	97	74	30	W by N	15	...	.....	
CUTTACK.	6th	10	29.622	29.704	85	80	70	S S W	5.2	1.40	K, CS	
	16	29.553	29.635	83	78	78	S W	5.8	...	C, N		
	7th	10	29.579	29.661	87	80	72	S S W	1.8	...	CS	
	16	29.502	29.584	88	83	80	S W	3.0	...	K, C, N		
	8th	10	29.515	29.597	89	80	69	W	3.1	...	K, N	
	16	29.502	29.584	88	83	80	S W	3.6	...	K, C, N		
	9th	10	29.590	29.582	84	79	79	N N W	4.1	1.50	N	
	16	29.433	29.515	81	79	79	N N W	6.3	...	N		
	10th	10	29.497	29.579	86	80	75	N N E	1.3	0.10	K, N	
	16	29.383	29.465	87	79	68	N W	4.4	...	K, N		
	11th	10	29.378	29.461	80	72	91	N E	8.2	0.30	K	
	16	29.315	29.398	81	79	91	N E	13.5	0.30	N		
12th	10	29.483	29.545	85	82	87	E S E	5.5	1.00	CK, N		
16	29.437	29.519	86	81	79	S E	7.4	...	C, K, N			
18th	10	29.568	29.650	88	81	72	S E	3.6	...	K		
16	29.492	29.573	90	81	66	S E	5.4	...	C, K, S			
ARUN.	7th	10	29.700	29.722	82	79	87	S	...	...	.....
	16	29.593	29.614	83	80	87	S S W	4.0	1.30	.....	
	8th	10	29.625	29.646	85	81	83	S E	1.9	...	C	
	16	29.536	29.557	83	80	87	S	1.6	0.20	.....	
	9th	10	29.578	29.599	84	81	87	S E	4.4	...	.....
	16	29.484	29.485	84	80	83	S E	2.3	0.30	.....	
	10th	10	29.585	29.607	82	78	79	S E	2.3	...	.....
	16	29.534	29.555	84	79	79	S S E	9.3	...	.....
	11th	10	29.690	29.711	81	80	83	S E	5.6	...	K	
	16	29.623	29.644	83	81	87	S S E	4.8	0.80	.....	
	12th	10	29.700	29.780	86	82	81	S E	2.5	...	.....
	16	29.615	29.636	84	80	83	S W	1.7	...	.....
18th	10	29.680	29.710	87	80	72	S	0.2	...	.....
16	29.554	29.575	87	81	76	W	2.8	0.10	.....		

Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th July 1872.W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—No. 254.—The 10th July 1872.

Statement showing heights over mean sea level at gauge stations on Ganges during the month of May 1872.

DATE.	BUXAR.	DINAPORE.	MONGHYR.	SAHIR- GUNGE.	RAMPORE BEAULEAH.	GOALUNDO.	BERHAM- PORE.	KISHNA- GHUR.	CHITPORE.
	Height over mean sea level.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over mean sea level.
1st ...	169.32								
2nd ...	169.40	140.33	101.97	68' 8"	43.00	14.77	36.42	9.69	0.57
3rd ...	169.48	140.33	101.81	68' 8"	43.17	13.94	36.40	9.62	2.82
4th ...	169.48	140.29	101.77	68' 8"	43.02	14.14	36.40	9.58	4.65
5th ...	169.53	140.25	101.77	68' 7"	43.02	17.84	36.42	9.62	5.07
6th ...	169.5	140.25	101.68	68' 6"	43.02	16.24	36.40	9.70	5.49
7th ...	169.6	140.33	101.64	68' 6"	43.00	17.04	36.36	9.81	5.49
8th ...	169.65	140.37	101.59	68' 7"	42.83	17.44	36.31	9.87	4.99
9th ...	169.65	140.45	101.68	68' 7"	42.9	17.69	36.23	10.12	4.82
10th ...	169.65	140.54	101.60	68' 8"	42.75	17.69	36.27	10.08	2.24
11th ...	169.69	140.58	101.64	68' 9"	42.75	17.69	36.30	9.96	.18
12th ...	169.69	140.75	101.67	68' 10"	42.91	17.44	36.31	9.81	2.93
13th ...	169.69	140.80	102.11	68' 9"	43.04	17.19	36.42	9.10	2.18
14th ...	169.48	140.83	102.18	68' 9"	43.08	17.14	36.50	9.75	1.85
15th ...	169.48	140.80	102.18	69' 0"	43.12	17.09	36.57	9.70	1.43
16th ...	169.48	140.12	102.12	69' 2"	43.2	17.19	36.60	9.69	0.01
17th ...	169.44	141.43	102.18	69' 2"	43.33	17.04	36.69	9.58	1.07
18th ...	169.52	141.5	102.62	69' 2"	43.5	17.14	36.86	9.58	1.90
19th ...	169.57	141.66	102.97	69' 2	43.58	16.89	36.9	9.58	4.49
20th ...	169.57	141.71	102.10	69' 6	43.66	16.84	36.96	9.63	4.99
21st ...	169.67	141.92	103.18	69' 10	43.66	16.84	36.98	9.71	5.24
22nd ...	169.65	142.2	103.05	70' 0	43.92	17.04	37.06	9.75	5.66
23rd ...	169.52	142.2	103.01	70' 1	44.12	17.14	37.06	9.77	5.49
24th ...	169.48	142.16	103.18	70' 1	44.33	17.69	37.4	9.83	4.24
25th ...	169.4	142.25	103.29	70' 3	44.42	17.94	37.52	9.95	2.16
26th ...	169.4	142.43	103.27	70' 3	44.46	18.09	37.57	10.04	2.84
27th ...	169.4	142.43	103.37	70' 4	44.52	18.24	37.65	10.12	3.10
28th ...	169.4	142.25	103.43	70' 3	44.52	18.24	37.69	10.04	1.6
29th ...	169.4	142.02	103.35	70' 2	44.58	18.24	37.73	9.87	0.93
30th ...	169.4	141.87	103.19	70' 2	44.5	17.44	37.73	9.75	0.34
31st ...	169.4	141.75	103.05	70' 0	43.42	17.69	37.65	9.68	0.66
31st ...	169.48	141.68	103.01	70' 0	43.66	17.34	37.65	9.58	2.99

No. 255.

Statement showing heights over mean sea level at gauge stations on Ganges during the month of June 1872.

1st ...	169.52	141.75	102.85	69.11	44.33	17.14	37.65	9.75	4.74
2nd ...	169.57	141.75	102.85	69.10	44.33	16.94	37.65	9.71	5.49
3rd ...	169.65	141.71	102.85	69.10	44.16	16.94	37.73	9.75	5.58
4th ...	169.65	141.63	102.85	69.11	44.12	17.14	37.73	9.71	5.49
5th ...	169.65	141.75	102.84	69.11	44.08	17.34	37.65	9.87	5.32
6th ...	169.57	141.79	102.93	70.2	44.00	18.19	37.57	9.93	4.24
7th ...	169.58	141.86	102.97	70.3	44.16	18.74	37.65	9.93	3.24
8th ...	169.58	142.04	103.02	70.3	44.33	19.19	37.69	9.79	0.19
9th ...	169.40	142.44	103.00	70.6	44.42	19.69	37.73	9.75	2.18
10th ...	169.40	142.84	103.35	70.9	44.58	20.19	37.82	9.71	1.76
11th ...	169.40	143.16	103.77	70.10	44.79	20.54	38.13	9.69	1.26
12th ...	169.36	143.37	104.18	70.11	44.92	20.94	38.28	9.69	0.93
13th ...	169.36	143.68	104.51	71.3	45.25	21.19	39.23	9.79	0.60
14th ...	169.40	143.5	104.73	71.6	45.58	21.19	39.23	10.27	0.24
15th ...	169.40	143.71	102.93	72.0	45.66	21.19	39.23	10.6	1.24
16th ...	169.40	144.5	105.10	72.8	46.00	21.19	39.24	11.29	3.66
17th ...	169.40	145.23	105.66	73.6	46.62	21.19	39.56	11.33	5.24
18th ...	170.7	145.66	106.35	74.6	47.42	22.04	40.06	11.37	5.66
19th ...	171.32	145.84	107.35	75.0	48.42	22.64	40.82	11.21	5.74
20th ...	171.82	145.92	107.85	75.7	49.25	22.89	41.9	11.24	5.49
21st ...	171.82	146.33	107.85	76.0	49.88	23.19	42.56	11.37	5.49
22nd ...	171.82	146.79	108.18	76.1	50.12	24.19	43.15	11.31	4.32
23rd ...	171.72	147.08	108.69	76.3	49.58	25.19	43.66	13.6	1.68
24th ...	171.32	147.46	109.1	76.6	50.50	25.94	43.82	14.06	1.60
25th ...	171.48	147.62	109.51	76.9	50.75	26.44	44.23	14.04	0.84
26th ...	171.72	147.46	109.76	77.3	50.92	26.86	44.48	13.71	0.14
27th ...	172.15	147.75	109.77	77.9	51.25	26.86	44.73	13.21	0.01
28th ...	171.32	148.25	109.93	78.0	51.66	26.86	44.73	12.79	0.90
29th ...	172.30	148.42	110.51	78.0	51.5	26.86	45.06	12.71	2.99
30th ...	173.67	148.5	110.85	78.2	51.75	26.86	45.19	12.71	4.16

H. LEONARD, C.E.,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldandah Canal during the month of May 1872.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 25 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.						ABSTRACT.			REMARKS.				
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE.		TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE.		TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.		Value of traffic.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mauds.	Tons.					Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mauds.	Tons.										
5	Paddy	...	Rs. As.	1,573	...	...	Rs. As. P.	2	Laterite	...	35 8	1,863½	...	...	4 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. As. P.
3	Jaggery	...	900 0	819	...	...	2 0 9	...	...	...	440 0	2,970	...	...	9 2 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Paddy, straw	...	60 0	985	...	...	2 6 8	6	Line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,706 8	...	...	...
1	Bena grass	...	15 0	450	...	...	1 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Fuel	...	80 0	1,058	...	...	2 10 4	23	Empty	...	...	8,456½	...	...	40 4 4	13	Local Traffic	...	...	...	...	...
1	Bamboos	...	2 8	147	...	...	0 5 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	Irri. Traffic	...	475 8	...	8,863	54 1 3
23	Empty	...	...	1,986	...	...	4 15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Timber	...	65 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Bamboos	...	44 0	...	...	...	1 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Demurrage for 6 days at 4 annas per day	...	...	...	...	...	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42		...	1,706 8	6,998	260	1,939	23 10 3	31	475 8	13,290	474½	8,863	64 1 3	73	2,192 0	...	724½	10,802	77 11 6

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgelee Tidal Canal during the month of May 1872.
LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 26 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.				
Num- ber of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE.		TONNAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mile- age.	Tollage.	Num- ber of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE.		Ton mile- age.	Tollage.	Num- ber of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo, traffic.	Ton- nage.	Ton mile- age.	Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.					Maunds.	Tons.													
		Rs.					Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.						Rs. As. P.				Rs.					
55	Tobacco	5,026	25,988	17,305	...	...	196 1 0	1	Iron gates, 14 in number, and coal jar, 8 casks.	128	1,008	375	...	...	1 14 0	843	Local	78,610	1,43,581	5,912	153,713	2,359 3 3
56	Betel	31	110	415	...	...	3 8 6	1	Artificial stone monoliths.	20	50	250	...	...	2 13 0	5	Irr. works	288	1,378	24 3/4	690 1/2	6 4 9
33	Oil cake	135	81	270	...	...	3 0 6	1	Empty	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Salt	6,476	26,006	14,125	...	...	154 1 0	1		20	20	50	...	...	0 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Pottery	60	22	990	...	...	6 13 6	1		...	...	...	...	...	1 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Nuts	112	495	300	...	...	4 11 3	2		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Tile bricks	63	67	775	...	...	7 8 6			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Melon	3		90	...	...	0 7 9			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Gurjun wood	130	50	175	...	...	2 0 0			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Spices	375	4,000	600	...	...	3 0 0			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Thread	34	2,100	475	...	...	2 6 0			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Mustard	110	540	635	...	...	2 10 0			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Potatoes	50	16	135	...	...	2 0 6			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Grains	395	1,270	835	...	...	7 12 6			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Bamboos	276	30	300	...	...	1 12 0			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Cloth	125	13,030	375	...	...	4 3 6			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Cotton	100	2,000	325	...	...	1 10 0			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Sugar	10	100	300	...	...	4 14 0			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Bag	11	37	225	...	...	1 2 0			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Gunpowder	450	140	750	...	...	3 12 6			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Iron	75	250	475	...	...	2 6 0			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Straw	170	501	6,725	...	...	33 10 0			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Timber	46	116	80	...	...	1 14 3			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Peels bricks	1,875	50	3,040	...	...	6 4 0			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
353	Empty	...	...	1,050	...	...	15 6 6			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
234	Paddy	44,610	34,553	81,900	...	...	606 7 6			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	Rice	14,068	21,062	35,955	...	...	1,105 3 3			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Mangoes	28	102	390	...	...	132 7 3			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Vegetables	50	36	125	...	...	1 7 6			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jaggery	156	620	400	...	...	3 0 6			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Sand	1,900	96	2,975	...	...	3 0 0			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Firewood	240	58	590	...	...	14 14 0			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Mats	1,400	10,075	3,850	...	...	2 8 0			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					...	...	19 4 0			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
943		78,610	1,43,681	1,05,535	5,912 3/4	153,713	2,359 3 3	5		266	1,378	675	24 3/4	626 1/2	6 4 9	848		78,676	1,44,959	65,936 1/2	1,54,338 1/2	2,365 8 0		

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal Cusege Division during the month of May 1872.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 24 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.				
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TONNAGE EX-CLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Total tonnage exclusive of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	REMARKS.	
				Maunds.	Tons.							Maunds.	Tons.											
80	Coal	37,274	94,544	80,500	...	...	...	1	Portland cement	150	500	...	...	...	...	1,934	Local	1,30,472	6,29,158	10,785	86,903	2,055 7 9	
34	Cotton	4,000	98,200	12,550	...	...	...	3	Empty boats	585	167	...	...	...	...	19	Irr. works	1,090	759	120	10.9	33 7 6	
3	Firewood	130	168	270	...	...	...	3	Rubble coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Grain	5,781	10,958	11,325	...	...	...	2	Boat building	100	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Hides and horns	1,507	31,359	3,375	...	...	...	5	Sand	425	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Jaggery and sugar	2,453	8,133	2,175	...	...	...	...	Bricks	480	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Metals	1,596	47,050	3,825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
127	Miscellaneous	15,256	44,131	32,590	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Oil and oil seeds	10,948	38,022	21,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Paddy and rice	4,474	5,691	9,325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Pew-goods	3,113	1,29,850	12,370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
238	Garden produce	13,155	20,136	35,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Pottery	1,139	353	3,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Salt	19,405	78,080	41,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Silk and indigo	938	71,120	2,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Straw	678	341	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Tobacco	2,847	20,642	6,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Sand	6,250	90	9,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Rafts of bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
461	Empty boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Passengers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Police boat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
129		1,20,472	6,29,158	2,95,425	10,785	86,903	2,055 7 9	19		1,680	759	3,350	1,229	33 7 6	2,017	1,32,162	6,29,917	10,905	87,932	2,088 15 3				

CALCUTTA,

The 7th June 1872.

A. J. HUGHES, C. E.,
Asst. to Chief Engr., & Jt. Secy., P. W. D., Irrign. Branch, Bengal.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last day week ended 30th June 1872, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week one day	283	74 6 3	7 8 9	1,020 0	31 10 0	3 3 8	10 12 6
Or per mile of railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	80,807½	13,327 9 3	1,332 15 2	194,318 20	5,980 5 6	590 0 8	1,928 15 10
Total for the quarter year	81,150½	13,401 15 6	1,340 3 11	195,338 20	5,991 15 6	590 8 11	1,939 7 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,180	1,301 1 3	130 2 2	8,500 0	258 7 9	25 16 11	155 19 1
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	98,675	18,830 5 3	1,883 0 8	181,782 10	4,360 5 6	436 0 8	2,319 1 4

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the six day week ended 6th July 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	3,805	562 11 3	56 5 5	11,137 0	334 0 9	33 8 1	69 13 6
Or per mile of railway	136	20 1 6	2 0 2	398 0	11 14 10	1 3 10	3 4 0
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for one week	3,805	562 11 3	56 5 5	11,137 0	334 0 9	33 8 1	69 13 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding one day week of previous year	920	143 5 6	14 6 9	1,412 0	45 2 9	4 10 4	18 17 1
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	33	5 1 10	0 10 3	50 0	1 9 9	0 3 2	0 13 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	929	143 5 6	14 6 9	1,412 0	45 2 9	4 10 4	18 17 1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last day of June 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the day	16,448	12,504 10 5	1,146 5 2	42,607 0	30,636 3 9	2,908 6 5	3,954 11 7
Or per mile of railway	.....	9 12 4	0 17 11	.....	24 14 11	2 3 10	3 1 7
For previous 25½ weeks of half-year	2,802,293	41,51,859 8 6	380,385 5 10	17,735,351 20	96,57,300 5 3	885,280 15 7	1,265,846 1 5
Total for 26 weeks	2,878,741	41,64,344 2 11	381,731 11 0	17,778,558 20	96,88,026 9 0	888,069 2 0	1,269,800 13 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,731,258	38,02,850 6 2	348,501 12 5	16,250,587 30	94,58,659 14 9	867,043 16 0	1,215,038 8 11

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first six days of July 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. As.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the six days	90,636	1,10,955 0 0	10,170 17 0	451,779 20	2,51,246 1 0	23,030 17 10	33,201 5 4
Or per mile of railway	.....	86 10 11	7 18 11	.....	196 4 7	17 10 10	25 1 1
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for six days	90,636	1,10,955 0 0	10,170 17 0	451,779 20	2,51,246 1 0	23,030 17 10	33,201 15 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding eight days of previous year	112,134	1,31,551 1 11	12,242 3 9	460,355 30	2,60,889 3 5	27,489 16 11	39,732 0 8
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	.....	104 6 9	9 11 4	.....	251 6 1	21 9 9	3 1 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	12,242 3 9	460,355 30	2,60,889 3 5	27,489 16 11	39,732 0 8

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City of Calcutta.—July 17, 1872.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
26	Tipperah	1872. July 13th	4 31	Very good weather in either of the twelve police stations that compose the district; bright sunshine alternating with plentiful rain; but in the north, north-east and centre of the district more rain is much desired.	Satisfactory for two-thirds of the district, but it is feared that the one crop will be injured in the remaining one-third. The jute crop also much requires rain.	
	Hill Tipperah	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
BEHAR.						
27	Patna	„ 16th*	3 52	Oppressively hot, with only occasional slight showers till the night of 15th, when there was a good fall of rain.	Backward owing to want of more rain, but no harm done yet, and the rain of last night will allow of transplanting of dhan.	
28	Gya	„ 13th	2 73	Cloudy and stormy. A fair amount of rain has fallen.	Agriculturists fully employed in ploughing and sowing. Bhadoi crops mostly sown. Rain to the west of the district copious.	
30	Tirhoot	„ 13th	7 8	Cloudy with rain. Rain very general throughout the district.	Rice, murrā, kudu, cotton, and other crops have been benefited by recent rains. Indigo very good; bhadoi crops are coming up well.	
31	Sarun	„ 13th	5 59	Both east and west winds; rain general throughout the district.	The rain has been of very great benefit to indigo, sugarcane, sati dhan, and the “bhadoi” crops in general. “Mahai” (manufacture) has been commenced.	
	Shahabad	„ 13th	6 52	Cloudy and variable wind. Heavy rain during the week. More rain wanted towards the south. Thermometer— Maximum, 91° Minimum, 72° Barometer— Highest rdng., 29.600 Lowest „ 29.360	Bhadoi crops promise well. Aghani paddy seed sown. Weather favorable for both bhadoi and indigo.	
32	Chumparan	„ 13th	1 5	Winds variable between easterly and westerly. Rain fell moderately during the week, except on Friday and Saturday, when no rain fell.	The prospects of the bhadoi crops are favorable. Weeding of grass is going on. The indigo prospects continue good.	
33	Monghyr	„ 13th	1 43	Sudder Station.—The weather very cool and delightful.	Every food crop promises well now. The rain has done all that was wanted, and the people seem to be very well pleased with the prospects of the crops.	Cholera nearly died out, and the dengue seems now to be of a milder type.
34	Bhaugulpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
35	Purneah	„ 13th	2 59	A great deal of rain at Kishengunge and Arareah in the middle of the week. In the south there was a moderate quantity of rain. For the last two days very hot and bright.	The heavy rain in the north has caused some damage. In the south the prospects are good; transplanting aughrani going on.	

* Received by telegraph on the same date.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops (at date).	REMARKS.
		1872.				
36	Rajmehal	... July 13th	4.37	Occasionally cloudy with passing showers.	Centre and south of district both the Indian corn and dhan crops spoken favorably of. In the north the rain has as yet been very scanty.	
	Deoghur	... „ 13th	2.73	Very heavy rain in early part of week in district; much more in Deoghur than in the sub-division of Jamtara.	Rainfall was most timely as the crops were beginning to suffer a little. Cultivators are about to transplant, and more rain is required. The crops on ground are looking well.	
	Nya Doomka	... „ 13th	1.63	Raining four days out of seven. Weather very favorable for Indian corn; slightly less favorable for dhan.	Indian corn promises well; prospects of dhan also very good, but heavier rain will soon be wanted.	
	Godda	... „ 13th	.....	Rainy, with intervals of strong sunshine, which is all that can be desired.	A great deal of the earlier sowings will have to be renewed, but the rains have considerably improved the prospect.	
ORISSA.						
37	Cuttack	... „ 6th	3.82	Heavy rain and high wind.	The rivers have been flooded to an almost unprecedented height during the week, and from the duration of flood very extensive damage must have been caused. It is feared that the biall and the greater part of the sarud will be destroyed, and that there has been great destruction of cattle and property. No particulars have been received. Sudder station and sub-divisions have alike been cut off from communication with the villages in their jurisdictions.	
38	Pooree	... „ 6th	7.21	Rain and high wind at the beginning, but latterly fair weather.	Much of the country flooded. The paddy will have to be sown over again in many places. Much loss of live-stock.	
39	Balasore	... „ 13th	3.49	Sunshine broken by gusts of rain and wind.	Rice crops coming on well; slight damage by floods in a few places.	
40	<i>South-West Frontier Agency or Chota Nagpore Division.</i> Hazareebaugh	... „ 13th	1.01	Cool. Cloudy with light rain. Easterly wind prevalent.	Reports of crops generally favorable, rain having fallen over the greater portion of the district on the 6th, 7th, and 8th instant. More rain required, but particularly towards the west and north-west of the district, where, owing to want of rain, sowings are still delayed.	
41	Lohardugga	... „ 13th	2.07	Cool, cloudy, and showery, with strong winds.	All the crops have been sown everywhere save in one or two places in the centre of the Palamow sub-division, where more rain is required, and the reports of the prospects are at present very favorable.	
42	Singbhoom	... „ 6th	2.94	Seasonable	Very favorable.	
43	Maunbhoom	... „ 13th	1.32	Rainy and seasonable.	The early rice, kudu, mura, Indian corn, moong, biree, and sugarcane, are all doing well.	Cholera still on the decrease.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
44	Gowalparah	1872. July 6th	4.41	Hot with showers at night the early part of the week; storm of wind and rain passed over the district from south on 4th. Strong wind from south-west, accompanied by continued rain on the 5th and 6th.	The land is being prepared for transplanting winter rice crops. Bowa (broad cast) dhan has been sown in some parts. The late rain has been beneficial to all crops.	
45	Kamroop	15th*	4.1	The heat has been oppressive except this morning, which is wet.	Our crop is being reaped and full out-turn expected. Prospects of tea, cotton, and sugarcane, favorable. Shalee dhan is being transplanted and promises well.	
46	Durrung	6th	2.91	Cloudy with some rain. Rain general except eastern part of the district.	The rain has done much good as regards ploughing; crops on the ground; and tea. The out-turn of the east is large.	
47	Nowgong	6th	7.01	Weather seasonable, and rain general throughout the district.	The crops are doing well, and promise well. Tea ditto ditto.	
48	Sebsaugor	6th	4.95	Very cloudy with frequent showers of rain. Rain very general throughout the district.	Owing to the rain prospects of crops are much improved, and the seed grain is nearly all in the ground. Tea prospects satisfactory.	
49	Luckimpore	6th	5.53	Two first days of the week clear, hot, and sultry. Very heavy rain on Tuesday and Wednesday: continuous light rain remaining days. Therm., max. ... 94° " med. ... 86° " min. ... 75°	Rice lands being prepared. The "kotia" not yet commenced to be planted south of the Brahmaputra. In north Luckimpore it has just commenced to be planted. No other crop on the ground. The weather is favorable, and till the last day or two excellent for the tea manufacture.	
50	Naga Hills	June 29th	3.05	Very little rain in the district generally. At Samaguting there have been a few showers accompanied by dense thick fogs, which during the early portion of the week often lasted throughout the day. The temperature has been generally close and muggy.	Not so hopeful as they were owing to a scarcity of rain, which is much wanted everywhere.	
51	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	July 6th	7.06	Rain has been unusually heavy, but it is not unseasonable.	The crops in the ground, paddy, Indian corn, potatoes, are progressing well.	
52	Garo Hills	6th	9.31	Sunday and Monday were fine. Since then there has been very heavy rain indeed. I marched from the eastern part of the district to Tura this week, and the rain appears to have been general all over the district.	The weather is favorable to the crops. In some of the cultivations I passed through the crops seemed fair, but in others the dhan crop was very poor and scanty. I noticed this particularly in the cultivation of Danagirri.	

* Received by telegraph on the same date.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th July 1872.J. WARE EDGAR,
Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	STATIONS.	Rain from 21st to 30th June 1872.	Rain from 1st to 7th July 1872.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
CUTTACK.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	13.00	3.40	23.50	7th July 1872.	
	Cuttack { Jail ...	13.04	2.64	24.7	ditto.	
	Frane Point ...	32.10	Not received.	40.46	30th June 1872	
	Jajpore ...	10.25	ditto	20.32	ditto.	
	Kendraparah ...	1.90	ditto	21.55	ditto.	
	Jugutampore ...	20.40	ditto	28.40	ditto.	
	Sambulpore ...	Not received	ditto	Nil	2nd June 1872.	
	Bansore ...	8.64	6.06	25.62	7th July 1872.	
	Blindruk ...	10.46	7.32	28.20	ditto	Not received 10th to 16th June.
	Pooree ...	18.60	2.77	27.52	ditto.	
'N'OTA NAGPORE.	Khoordah ...	15.60	Not received.	19.37	30th June 1872	Not received 10th to 16th June.
	Hazareebahugh { Jail ...	0.62	1.49	6.64	7th July 1872.	
	Hazareebahugh { Dispensary ...	0.83	1.60	6.84	ditto.	
	Burhee ...	Not received	Not received	3.53	5th May 1872	Not recorded since 5th May.
	Puchunba ...	ditto	ditto	7.07	23rd June 1872.	
	Kanchee ...	6.50	2.14	17.6	7th July 1872.	
	Palamow ...	0.21	1.52	5.46	ditto.	
	Punba ...	2.88	2.11	20.41	ditto.	
	Gobindpore ...	2.25	3.46	14.94	ditto.	
	Chyemanna ...	3.97	2.42	15.85	ditto.	
PATNA.	Patna (Bankipore) ...	0.06	3.10	12.07	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Jail ...	Nil	2.37	9.30	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Cantonment ...	ditto	2.40	12.25	ditto.	
	Behur ...	ditto	3.08	9.41	ditto.	Not received 10th to 16th June.
	Barh ...	ditto	2.65	10.19	ditto.	
	Gya ...	ditto	2.87	7.60	ditto.	
	Sherghotty ...	ditto	3.31	10.08	ditto.	
	Nowadah ...	ditto	3.18	10.35	ditto.	
	Arungabad ...	0.24	6.37	13.29	ditto.	
	Chumarkura ...	2.70	4.90	21.81	ditto.	
BHAUGULPORE.	Betkiah ...	2.70	Not received	11.65	30th June 1872	Not received 17th to 23rd June.
	Chuprah ...	Nil	3.93	11.32	7th July 1872	
	Sewan ...	0.03	4.59	16.51	ditto.	
	Mozufferpore ...	Not received	Not received	11.21	23rd June 1872.	
	Darbhanga ...	Nil	7.44	12.22	7th July 1872.	
	Seetamarree ...	ditto	4.60	10.65	ditto	Not received 13th to 26th May and 10th to 23rd June.
	Tajpore ...	ditto	2.95	16.84	ditto.	
	Mudhubani ...	0.11	4.72	20.80	ditto.	
	Jajpore ...	0.10	2.12	12.44	ditto.	
	Arrah ...	Nil	6.12	14.08	ditto.	
RAJSHAHEE.	Buxar ...	0.25	4.25	11.91	ditto.	
	Sasseram ...	0.27	2.91	9.67	ditto.	
	Bhuboah ...	0.90	2.95	11.84	ditto.	
	Bennares ...	0.00	5.30	12.45	ditto.	
	Bhanguipore ...	Nil	2.16	10.65	ditto.	
	Mudheypoorah ...	0.05	4.56	15.47	ditto.	
	Banika ...	Nil	3.27	15.72	ditto.	
	Sooool ...	0.24	6.34	18.70	ditto.	
	Monghyr ...	Nil	3.23	7.59	ditto.	
	Jamoor ...	0.08	2.79	10.13	ditto	Not recorded 29th January to 3rd February.
BARDWAN.	Begoeserai ...	0.00	5.13	12.53	ditto.	
	Deoghur ...	0.00	3.37	10.50	ditto.	
	Janitara ...	3.20	1.80	16.02	ditto.	
	Rajmehal ...	Nil	3.32	9.52	ditto.	
	Pakour ...	ditto	3.88	16.57	ditto.	
	Nya-Doomka ...	0.97	3.14	17.35	ditto.	
	Purneah ...	0.20	5.74	24.05	ditto.	
	Kishengunge ...	0.56	14.95	33.78	ditto.	
	Arrareah ...	0.21	6.60	24.76	ditto	Not recorded 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Rainpore Beaulah ...	0.33	5.12	18.00	ditto.	
RAJSHAHEE.	Nattore ...	0.20	5.19	15.12	ditto	Not received 10th to 23rd June.
	Bogra ...	2.74	5.92	31.38	ditto.	
	Dinagopore ...	0.10	4.85	14.72	ditto.	
	Maldah ...	0.26	5.68	22.27	ditto.	
	Berhampore ...	0.66	3.27	23.65	ditto.	
	Jungipore ...	0.15	5.49	22.30	ditto.	
	Laulbanga ...	0.18	3.20	21.14	ditto.	
	Jamocakandi ...	0.18	3.30	13.14	ditto.	
	Pubna ...	0.61	1.30	23.94	ditto.	
	Serajunge ...	0.42	Not received	19.91	30th June 1872.	
BARDWAN.	Rungpore ...	0.06	4.13	38.98	7th July 1872	
	Bhowanigunge ...	0.02	8.48	32.68	ditto.	
	Titania ...	0.49	10.56	45.63	ditto.	
	Bardwan ...	1.46	1.31	13.71	ditto.	
	Cutwa ...	0.42	4.23	22.25	ditto.	
	Chuna ...	Not received	Not received	5.79	9th June 1872.	
	Hood-Bood ...	ditto	ditto	6.44	ditto.	
	Bancoorah ...	2.35	1.93	13.23	7th July 1872.	
	Bancoorah ...	1.56	1.50	13.24	ditto.	
	Sooree ...	0.87	1.31	13.80	ditto.	
BARDWAN.	Hooghly ...	2.20	1.37	18.14	ditto.	
	Serampore ...	2.20	1.55	21.64	ditto.	
	Jahanabad ...	Not received	Not received	13.65	23rd June 1872	Not received 10th to 16th June.
	Howrah ...	2.85	1.23	18.28	7th July 1872.	
	Mumunpore ...	2.79	4.71	18.37	ditto.	
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office...	8.03	2.18	18.78	ditto.	
	Contai { Exo. Engr.'s Office...	7.25	2.30	19.73	ditto.	
	Gurbetta ...	1.49	2.34	18.45	ditto.	
	Tamluk ...	5.00	0.76	18.67	ditto.	

DIVISION.	STATIONS.	Rain from 24th to 30th June 1872.	Rain from 1st to 7th July 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date	
PRESIDENCY.	Krisnaghar ...	1.88	1.24	16.92	7th July 1872.	
	Dongong ...	1.17	1.49	15.10	ditto.	
	Ranaghat ...	0.94	2.75	22.91	ditto.	
	Meherpore ...	0.41	2.57	22.01	ditto.	
	Chooudangah ...	0.20	1.70	10.80	ditto.	
	Kooshtea ...	0.43	1.30	18.41	ditto.	
	Jessore ...	0.86	1.35	33.08	ditto.	
	Khoolneah ...	2.80	5.10	25.63	ditto.	
	Jenidah ...	0.08	2.08	28.86	ditto.	
	Nurail ...	0.97	1.80	27.04	ditto.	
	Magoorah ...	0.44	3.19	21.35	ditto.	
	Bagirhaut ...	4.40	4.10	28.23	ditto.	
	Saugor Island ...	0.40	3.50	24.02	ditto.	
	Calcutta ...	2.33	1.14	17.66	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital ...	2.79	1.09	10.01	ditto.	
	{ Jail ...	2.85	1.14	15.72	ditto.	
	Barrackpore ...	2.13	1.66	23.80	ditto.	
	Dum-Dum ...	2.35	0.83	25.53	ditto.	
	Baraset ...	2.25	0.82	18.26	ditto.	
	Satkhurah ...	1.56	1.02	21.27	ditto.	
PACCA.	Busaerhaut ...	2.43	1.21	19.79	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour ...	8.33	0.73	19.58	ditto.	
	Barripore ...	3.20	0.48	14.77	ditto.	
	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	0.40	4.38	33.36	ditto.	
	{ Jail ...	Not received	Not received	25.90	23rd June 1872	
	Burrisaul ...	10.61	3.88	37.70	7th July 1872.	
	Dowlat Khau ...	6.27	5.67	32.41	ditto.	
	Perozepore ...	3.25	3.63	27.07	ditto.	
	Madaripore ...	2.14	5.22	41.8	ditto.	
	Patoakhally ...	4.97	4.00	22.13	ditto.	From 13th May.
	Furreedpore ...	0.53	4.37	10.00	ditto.	
	Goulundo ...	0.38	5.45	26.19	ditto.	
	Mymenatug ...	1.13	5.32	31.27	ditto.	
	Jamalpore ...	Nil	8.10	31.08	ditto.	
	Atteah ...	0.36	4.05	23.08	ditto.	
CHITTAGONG.	Kishoregunge ...	1.30	4.93	39.34	ditto.	
	Sylhet ...	3.45	8.63	113.15	ditto.	
	Cachar ...	0.61	3.50	60.40	ditto.	
	Hylakandy ...	3.91	Not received	58.35	30th June 1872.	
	Koyah ...	3.42	ditto	57.99	ditto	Not received 6th to 12th May and 10th to 16th June.
	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	7.30	9.70	31.30	7th July 1872.	
	{ Jail ...	7.34	9.08	30.51	ditto.	
	Cor's Bazar ...	10.08	Not received	47.58	30th June 1872.	
	Rungamutee Hill ...	Not received	ditto	28.25	16th June 1872	
	Noakhally ...	6.49	5.92	43.61	7th July 1872.	
COOCH BEHAR.	Tipperah ...	1.31	6.26	28.73	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah ...	0.63	2.51	24.54	ditto.	
	Akyab ...	18.00	10.80	72.50	ditto.	
	Cooch Behar ...	0.60	4.63	69.30	ditto.	
	Buxa ...	0.81	22.31	92.41	ditto.	
	Goniparah ...	Not received	Not received	36.99	9th June 1872.	
	Dhoobree ...	1.23	6.90	67.14	7th July 1872.	
	Tura (Garó Hills) ...	1.02	Not received	36.93	30th June 1872.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ...	Not received	ditto	13.84	31st May 1872.	
	{ Hospital ...	2.46	13.16	42.86	7th July 1872.	
ASSAM.	Rungbee ...	Not received	Not received	18.80	31st May 1872.	
	Julpigoree ...	0.08	15.34	58.57	7th July 1872.	
	Boda ...	Nil	1.36	10.25	ditto.	
	Tezpor ...	0.27	3.73	20.01	ditto.	
	Nowgong ...	1.70	8.09	72.44	ditto.	
	Mangledye ...	0.08	Not received	35.63	30th June 1872.	
	Burpettah ...	0.15	ditto	55.23	ditto.	
	Gowhatty ...	3.11	5.70	36.10	7th July 1872.	
	Seebaugur ...	2.92	Not received	44.04	30th June 1872.	
	Jorehaut ...	0.73	ditto	34.40	ditto.	
	Golaghat ...	1.26	3.20	29.85	7th July 1872.	
	Nazeerah ...	1.78	Not received	31.58	30th June 1872.	
	Debrooghur ...	1.41	ditto	44.07	ditto.	
	Suddya ...	1.32	ditto	37.95	ditto	Not received 17th to 23rd June.
	Shillong ...	0.23	11.21	30.29	7th July 1872	
	Cherrapunjee ...	3.45	60.15	240.13	ditto.	
	Jaowai ...	1.66	Not received	60.37	30th June 1872.	
	Samooogoodting ...	Not received	ditto	2.23	14th April 1872.	

W. G. WILLSON,

CALCUTTA,
The 13th July 1872.

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th July 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb.	Miles.	In.		
July	8th	29.580	91.7	82.2	144.8	85.9	81.0	78.6	0.80	S S E & W S W	...	24.6	...	...	Clear, cirri, and cumuli. Lightning on W. at 8 & 9 P.M.
	9th	498	91.6	80.5	143.0	83.9	80.9	78.8	.85	W S W & S S E	...	94.2	0.08	...	Cirri and cumuli and overcast. Thunder at 4 P.M. Light rain at 3 1/4, 5 & 7 1/2 P.M.
	10th	.505	88.5	80.0	134.0	83.8	80.1	77.9	.84	Variable	...	130.0	0.11	...	Stratoni, cirrocumuli, and cumuli. Thunder at 12 1/2 A.M. & 2 1/2 P.M. Lightning between 7 & 8 P.M. Light rain at 6, 10 1/2, 12 1/2 A.M., 2 1/2 and 4 1/2 P.M.
	11th	.539	87.0	79.5	131.0	82.5	79.4	77.2	.85	E & S E	4.0	255.6	0.2	...	Cirri and cumuli, Brisk wind from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M. Slight rain at 10 1/2 A.M., 2 1/2, 5 1/2, 6 1/2, 7 1/2 & 8 1/2 P.M.
	12th	.580	84.5	78.6	...	80.9	79.2	78.0	.91	Variable	...	236.5	0.13	...	Overcast and clouds of different kinds. Light rain at 3 1/2, 7, 8, 9 1/2 A.M., 1, 1 1/2, 3, & 4 1/2 P.M.
	13th	.615	80.5	78.7	139.0	84.1	80.9	78.7	.84	S S E & S S W	...	108.9	0.17	...	Clear and cumuli. Slight rain at 9 1/2, 12 A.M., 2 & 3 P.M.
	14th	.617	92.6	81.0	140.8	86.3	81.3	77.8	.76	S-S W	...	53.9	...	...	Clear, cumuli, and cirri. Lightning on S E at 7 1/2 P.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1 1/2 feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days			...	14.0
The max. temperature during the past seven days			...	92.6
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year			...	90.2
The mean humidity during the past seven days			...	0.84
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year			...	0.89
				Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th			... {	by lower rain gauge ... 0.75
				by anemometer gauge ... 0.52
Ditto	ditto	ditto	average of eighteen previous years ... 2.54	
Ditto	ditto	between the 1st January and the 14th July	... 18.41	
Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto, average of eighteen previous years ... 31.16	

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 16th July 1872.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 7th to 13th July 1872.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	* Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	July 7th	10	29.626	29.644	85.0	81.5	81	S	...	...	CS, C	
		16	29.507	29.535	89.0	81.4	73	S W	...	...	K	
	8th	10	29.582	29.580	87.9	81.5	74	W by S	...	...	C, K	
		16	29.465	29.483	91.0	83.0	70	S S W	...	...	S, K	
	9th	10	29.542	29.560	87.5	82.6	79	N N E	...	...	C, K	
		16	29.438	29.456	84.5	81.8	89	N W	...	...	N, K,	
	10th	10	29.541	29.559	84.5	80.5	83	E S E	...	0.08	K	
		16	29.452	29.470	87.2	80.2	72	S E	...	0.11	K	
	11th	10	29.557	29.575	85.0	79.8	79	S E	...	...	K	scuds
		16	29.198	29.518	86.7	80.4	75	S E	...	0.11	K, N	
	12th	10	29.620	29.647	79.7	78.5	95	S E	...	0.24	K, C	
		16	29.552	29.570	81.5	81.5	87	S S E	...	0.04	K, C	
	13th	10	29.678	29.696	85.5	82.0	85	S	...	...	K	
		16	29.556	29.574	89.5	84.0	78	S E	...	0.17	C, K	
SAGOR ISLAND.	7th	10	29.642	29.648	80	83	87	S W	11.3	...	N	o
		16	29.539	29.535	87	82	79	S W	13.2	...	N	o
	8th	10	29.573	29.570	88	83	80	W S W	10.1	...	K	b
		16	29.446	29.492	80	82	83	S	8.5	...	N	o, u
	9th	10	29.577	29.583	87	82	79	N	5.9	...	N	b
		16	29.452	29.458	79	78	85	S E	6.3	0.70	N	o, r
	10th	10	29.522	29.523	89	81	72	E	4.8	0.20	N	b, t, u, w, q
		16	29.439	29.436	80	81	79	E	11.2	0.30	N	b, p, v, u
	11th	10	29.526	29.532	87	81	76	E S E	15.2	0.30	N	b, p, v
		16	29.477	29.493	86	81	79	S E	20.5	0.20	N	b, p, v
	12th	10	29.610	29.625	83	79	83	E S E	7.4	0.20	N	o, p, v, scuds
		16	29.559	29.565	87	82	79	S E	13.8	...	N	b, scuds
	13th	10	29.665	29.671	88	82	76	S E	7.2	...	N	b, u
		16	29.565	29.571	87	81	76	S	12.3	...	N	b
CHITTAGONG.	7th	10	29.631	29.725	77 P.	69	64	E	5.4	0.30	KS	b
		16	29.492	29.584	84	80	83	S	13.5	...	K	b, m
	8th	10	29.544	29.650	84	80	83	S E	5.7	...	K, CK	b
		16	29.429	29.521	87	81	76	S W	20.8	...	K, CK, C	
	9th	10	29.504	29.590	85	80	79	E	5.6	...	K, CK, C	b
		16	29.392	29.481	84	80	83	W	4.2	...	KS, C	t, u
	10th	10	29.492	29.541	85	79	75	E	5.5	4.00	C, CK	b, v
		16	29.432	29.524	84	79	79	S W	7.2	...	KS	u, t
	11th	10	29.601	29.693	86	78	68	E S E	3.9	0.20	CK, C	b, v
		16	29.514	29.605	91	82	66	S	9.8	...	K, KS	u
	12th	10	29.631	29.723	86	78	68	E S E	5.3	...	CK, C	b
		16	29.529	29.618	80	80	75	S W	11.3	...	CK	b
	13th	10	29.583	29.675	81	81	87	W N W	5.4	1.40	K, KS	u
		16	29.489	29.578	86	82	83	W S W	7.2	...	KS	u
MADEIRA.	7th	10	29.820	29.850	87	74	51	S W by W	12	0.07	.....	m
		16	29.698	29.728	91	73	39	S W by S	9	...	.....	cloudy
	8th	10	29.778	29.808	85	73	54	W	13	0.16	.....	cloudy
		16	29.658	29.688	90	75	47	W S W	15	...	.....	cloudy
	9th	10	29.730	29.760	88	72	43	W	16	0.03	.....	cloudy
		16	29.614	29.644	87	77	61	N E by E	8	...	.....	cloudy
	10th	10	29.687	29.716	89	75	49	W	16	0.11	.....	cloudy
		16	29.612	29.649	82	76	74	E S E	4	0.03	.....	cloudy
	11th	10	29.716	29.745	87	74	51	W by N	14	0.17	.....	cloudy
		16	29.595	29.624	94	75	38	N W	13	...	.....	cloudy
	12th	10	29.689	29.719	87	73	48	W	16	6.53	.....	c
		16	29.590	29.590	92	76	45	N W by W	8	0.01	.....	cloudy
	13th	10	29.710	29.740	91	74	41	W	19	...	.....
		16	29.599	29.629	97	74	30	W by N	15	...	.....	c
CUTTACK.	6th	10	29.622	29.704	85	80	79	S S W	5.2	1.40	K, CS	cloudy
		16	29.553	29.635	83	78	78	S W	5.8	...	C, N	cloudy
	7th	10	29.579	29.661	87	80	72	S S W	1.8	...	CS	fine
		16	29.502	29.584	88	83	80	S W	3.6	...	K, C, N	cloudy
	8th	10	29.515	29.597	88	80	69	W	3.1	...	K, N	cloudy
		16	29.502	29.584	88	83	80	S W	3.6	...	K, C, N	cloudy
	9th	10	29.560	29.642	84	79	79	N N W	4.1	1.50	N	cloudy
		16	29.433	29.515	84	79	79	N N W	6.3	...	N	d
	10th	10	29.497	29.579	86	80	75	N N E	1.3	0.10	K, N	cloudy
		16	29.383	29.465	87	79	64	N W	4.4	...	K, N	cloudy
	11th	10	29.378	29.461	80	78	91	N E	8.2	0.30	K	
		16	29.315	29.428	81	79	91	N E	13.5	0.30	N	c
	12th	10	29.493	29.545	85	82	87	E S E	5.5	1.00	CK, N	l
		16	29.437	29.519	86	81	79	S E	7.4	...	C, K, N	cloudy
	13th	10	29.598	29.650	84	81	79	S E	3.6	...	K	fine
		16	29.492	29.573	90	81	60	S E	5.4	...	C, K, S	b
AKYAB.	7th	10	29.700	29.722	82	79	87	S	...	...	.....	s
		16	29.593	29.614	83	80	87	S S W	4.0	1.30	.....	o
	8th	10	29.625	29.646	85	81	83	S E	1.9	...	C	.....
		16	29.536	29.557	83	80	87	S	1.6	0.20	.....	g
	9th	10	29.578	29.599	84	81	87	S E	4.4	...	.....	g
		16	29.464	29.485	84	80	82	S E	2.3	0.30	.....	b, g
	10th	10	29.585	29.607	82	79	87	S E	2.3	...	.....	b
		16	29.534	29.555	84	79	79	S S E	9.3	...	.....	b
	11th	10	29.680	29.711	81	80	83	S E	5.0	...	K	
		16	29.623	29.644	83	81	87	S S E	4.8	0.80	.....	b
	12th	10	29.700	29.730	80	82	83	S E	2.5	...	.....	b
		16	29.615	29.636	84	80	83	S W	1.7	...	.....	b
	13th	10	29.689	29.710	87	80	72	S	0.2	...	.....	b
		16	29.554	29.575	87	81	76	W	2.8	0.10	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th July 1872.W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—No. 254.—The 10th July 1872.

Statement showing heights over mean sea level at guage stations on Ganges during the month of May 1872.

DATE.	BUXAR.	DINAPORE.	MONGHYR.	SAHIB-GUNGE.	RAMPOR BEAULEAH.	GOALUNDO.	BRRHAM-PORE.	KISHNA-GHUR.	CHITPORE.
	Height over mean sea level.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over mean sea level.
1st ...	169.32								
2nd ...	169.40	140.33	101.97	68' 8"	43.00	14.77	36.42	9.69	0.57
3rd ...	169.48	140.33	101.81	68' 8"	43.17	13.94	36.40	9.62	2.82
4th ...	169.48	140.29	101.77	68' 8"	43.02	14.14	36.40	9.58	4.65
5th ...	169.53	140.25	101.77	68' 7"	43.02	17.84	36.42	9.62	5.07
6th ...	169.5	140.25	101.68	68' 6"	43.02	16.24	36.40	9.70	5.49
7th ...	169.6	140.33	101.64	68' 6"	43.00	17.04	35.36	9.81	5.49
8th ...	169.65	140.37	101.59	68' 7"	42.83	17.44	36.31	9.87	4.99
9th ...	169.65	140.15	101.68	68' 7"	42.8	17.69	36.23	10.12	4.82
10th ...	169.65	141.54	101.60	68' 8"	42.75	17.69	36.27	10.08	2.24
11th ...	169.69	140.58	101.64	68' 9"	42.75	17.69	36.30	9.96	.18
12th ...	169.69	140.75	101.67	68' 10"	42.91	17.41	36.31	9.81	2.93
13th ...	169.69	140.80	102.11	68' 9"	43.04	17.19	36.42	9.10	2.18
14th ...	169.48	141.83	102.18	68' 9"	43.08	17.14	36.50	9.75	1.85
15th ...	169.48	140.80	102.18	69' 0"	43.12	17.09	36.57	9.70	1.43
16th ...	169.48	140.12	102.12	69' 2"	43.2	17.19	36.60	9.69	0.01
17th ...	169.44	141.43	102.18	69' 2"	43.33	17.04	36.69	9.58	1.07
18th ...	169.52	141.5	102.62	69' 2"	43.5	17.14	36.86	9.58	1.90
19th ...	169.57	141.66	102.97	69' 2	43.58	16.89	36.9	9.58	4.49
20th ...	169.57	141.81	102.10	69' 6	43.66	16.84	36.96	9.63	4.99
21st ...	169.57	141.92	103.18	69' 10	43.66	16.84	36.98	9.71	5.24
22nd ...	169.65	142.2	103.05	70' 0	43.92	17.04	37.06	9.75	5.66
23rd ...	169.52	142.2	103.01	70' 1	44.12	17.14	37.06	9.77	5.49
24th ...	169.48	142.16	103.18	70' 1	44.33	17.69	37.4	9.83	4.24
25th ...	169.4	142.25	103.29	70' 3	44.42	17.94	37.52	9.95	2.16
26th ...	169.4	142.13	103.27	70' 3	44.46	18.09	37.57	10.04	2.84
27th ...	169.4	142.43	103.37	70' 4	44.52	18.24	37.65	10.12	3.10
28th ...	169.4	142.25	103.43	70' 3	44.52	18.24	37.69	10.04	1.6
29th ...	169.4	142.02	103.35	70' 2	44.58	18.24	37.73	9.87	0.93
30th ...	169.4	141.87	103.19	70' 2	44.5	17.44	37.73	9.75	0.34
31st ...	169.4	141.75	103.05	70' 0	43.42	17.69	37.65	9.63	0.66
	169.48	141.68	103.01	70' 0	43.66	17.34	37.65	9.58	2.99

No. 255.

Statement showing heights over mean sea level at guage stations on Ganges during the month of June 1872.

1st ...	169.52	141.75	102.85	69.11	44.33	17.14	37.65	9.75	4.74
2nd ...	169.57	141.75	102.85	69.10	44.33	16.94	37.65	9.71	5.49
3rd ...	169.65	141.71	102.85	69.10	44.16	16.94	37.73	9.75	5.58
4th ...	169.65	141.63	102.85	69.11	44.12	17.14	37.73	9.71	5.49
5th ...	169.65	141.75	102.84	69.11	44.08	17.34	37.65	9.87	5.32
6th ...	169.57	141.79	102.93	70.2	44.00	18.19	37.57	9.93	4.24
7th ...	169.58	141.86	102.97	70.3	44.16	18.74	37.65	9.93	3.24
8th ...	169.58	142.04	103.02	70.3	44.33	19.19	37.69	9.79	0.19
9th ...	169.40	142.41	103.10	70.6	44.42	19.69	37.73	9.75	2.18
10th ...	169.40	142.84	103.35	70.9	44.58	20.19	37.82	9.71	1.76
11th ...	169.40	143.16	103.77	70.10	44.79	20.54	38.13	9.69	1.26
12th ...	169.36	143.37	104.18	70.11	44.92	20.94	38.28	9.69	0.93
13th ...	169.36	143.58	104.51	71.3	45.25	21.19	39.23	9.79	0.60
14th ...	169.40	143.5	104.73	71.6	45.58	21.19	39.23	10.27	0.24
15th ...	169.40	143.71	102.93	72.0	45.66	21.19	39.23	10.6	1.24
16th ...	169.40	144.5	105.10	72.8	46.00	21.19	39.24	11.29	3.66
17th ...	169.40	145.25	105.56	73.6	46.62	21.19	39.56	11.33	5.24
18th ...	170.7	145.56	106.35	74.6	47.42	22.04	40.06	11.37	5.66
19th ...	171.32	145.84	107.35	75.0	48.42	22.64	40.82	11.21	5.74
20th ...	171.82	145.92	107.85	75.7	49.25	22.89	41.9	11.24	5.74
21st ...	171.82	146.33	107.85	76.0	49.88	23.19	42.56	11.37	5.49
22nd ...	171.16	146.79	108.18	76.1	50.12	24.19	43.15	11.31	4.32
23rd ...	171.7	147.08	108.69	76.3	49.58	25.19	43.56	13.6	1.68
24th ...	171.32	147.46	109.1	76.6	50.50	25.94	43.82	14.06	1.80
25th ...	171.48	147.62	109.51	76.9	50.75	26.44	44.23	14.04	0.84
26th ...	171.72	147.46	109.76	77.3	50.92	26.86	44.48	13.71	0.14
27th ...	172.15	147.75	109.77	77.9	51.25	26.86	44.73	13.21	0.01
28th ...	171.32	148.25	109.93	78.0	51.66	26.86	44.73	12.79	0.90
29th ...	172.90	148.42	110.51	78.0	51.5	26.86	45.06	12.71	2.99
30th ...	173.57	148.5	110.85	78.2	51.75	26.86	45.19	12.71	4.16

H. LEONARD, C.E.,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL

ORISSA CIRCLE.

2

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldundah Canal during the month of May

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 25 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.					REMARKS.
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE.		TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE.		TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.				
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.					Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.												
6	Paddy	Mds.	Rs. As.	1,573	...	...	Rs. As. P.	2	Laterite	...	35 8	1,863½	...	...	4 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. As. P.
3	Jaggery	...	900 0	819	...	...	2 0 9	...	...	...	...	2,970	...	...	9 2 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Paddy, straw	...	50 0	985	...	...	2 6 8	6	Lime	...	440 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,706 8	250	1,939	23 10 3
1	Pena grass	...	15 0	450	...	...	1 2 0	...	...	...	...	8,456½	...	...	40 4 4	42	Local Traffic	...	475 8	474½	8,963	54 1 3
3	Fuel	...	80 0	1,068	...	...	2 10 4	23	Empty	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	Irr. Traffic	...	...	...	...	...
1	Bamboos	...	2 8	147	...	...	0 5 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Empty	...	...	1,986	...	...	4 15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Timber	...	65 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Bamboos	...	44 0	...	...	...	1 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Demurrage for 6 days at 4 ann. per day	...	...	...	...	...	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,189 0	724½	10,802	77 11 6
42		...	1,776 8	6,988	250	1,939	23 10 3	31	...	...	475 8	13,290	474½	8,963	54 1 3	73	...	...	...	...	...	...

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the High Level Canal during the month of May 1872.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 37 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.						ABSTRACT.						REMARKS.
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	No. of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Num'ber of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.			
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.					Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.											
12	Straw	Mds.	Rs. As.	...	...	...	Rs. As. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Lime	1,591	117 4	2,091½	570	1	Kurkutch...	700	3 0	848	...	...	4 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Rice	500	25 0	...	...	1	Coir Ropes	400	9 8	498	...	...	7 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Rice	25	50 0	40½	...	2	Empty	...	...	257	...	...	3 7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Firewood	787	34 0	894½	...	1	Boxes	25	3 0	35½	...	...	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Lime stone	100	6 0	187	...	1	Passenger...	...	...	37½	...	...	0 8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Salt	200	600 0	246	...	1	Treasures...	...	...	88½	...	...	1 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Provisions	9	45 0	16½	...	2	Firewood	2,100	129 0	2,327½	...	...	15 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bamboo's, 4,700 in number.	...	65 0	...	...	1	Shutters	280	25 0	351	...	...	1 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Empty	...	...	2,355½	...	1	Coals	3,000	30 0	383	...	...	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Passengers	...	...	846	...	1	Iron rails...	50	50 0	63	...	...	0 14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72		3,212	942 4	7,217	...	14		6,555	249 8	4,863½	173½	2,519½	37 15 6	...	...	9,767	1,191 12	431½	5,049½	98 14 7

This return was delayed in consequence of Toll-keeper's statement having had to be sent back to him for some omission. He is a new man lately joined and not accustomed to the form in use.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgee Tidal Canal during the month of May 1872.
LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 26 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.		
Num- ber of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE.		TONNAGE, ex- clusive of EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mille- age.	Tollage.	Num- ber of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE.		Ton mille- age.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Ton- nage.	Tollage.	
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.					Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tons.										
		Rs.								Rs.												
55	Tobacco	5,028	25,088	17,395	...	...	...	1	Iron gates, {	128	1,008	375	...	...	...	...	Local	78,610	1,43,581	5,912	1,53,712
6	Betel	31	110	415	...	...	...	1	141 number and coal jar, {	20	50	250	...	...	...	...	...	206	1,378	24 3/4	626 1/4
3	Oil cake	135	81	270	...	...	...	1	8 casks,	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Salt	6,478	20,008	14,125	...	...	...	1	Artificial stone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Pottery	60	22	980	...	...	...	1	moulds,	20	20	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Nuts	112	465	380	...	...	...	2	Benkenis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Tile bricks	63	67	775	...	...	...	2	Empty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Melon	3	6	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Gurjun wood	130	50	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Spices	375	4,000	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Thread	34	2,000	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Mustard	110	640	625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Potatoes	50	10	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Grains	395	1,270	825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Bamboos	576	20	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Cloth	125	18,000	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Cotton	100	2,000	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Sugar	10	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Pea	11	37	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Threading lime	450	140	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Iron	76	250	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Straw	170	200	6,725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Timber	48	110	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Pea bricks	1,575	50	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Passengers	...	...	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
353	Empty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
224	Paddy	44,610	34,553	81,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Rice	14,068	21,062	25,955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Mangoes	28	102	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Vegetables	50	36	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jaggery	156	620	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Sand	1,900	96	2,975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Firewood	240	58	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Mats	1,400	10,075	3,850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
843		78,610	148,681	1,66,535	5,012*	153,712	2,359 3 3	5		266	1,378	675	24 3/4	648	78,676	1,44,950	5,936 3/4	1,54,388 1/4	2,365 8 0			

* Total exclusive of tonnage of empty boat. The tonnage shown above is that of the boats and not of the cargo.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal Cassey Division during the month of May 1872.
LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 24 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.					STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.					ABSTRACT.													
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TOLLAGE EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Total tonnage exclusive of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	REMARKS.
				Mds.	Tons.							Mds.	Tons										
80	Coal	37,274	24,744	80,700	...	...	494 12 0	1	Port and cement	150	500	...	800	...	12 0 0	1,928	Local	1,30,472	6,29,158	10,785	86,903	2,055 7 9	Ha. As. P.
34	Cotton	4,400	89,200	12,530	...	...	63 12 0	3	Empty boats	585	167	...	925	...	9 17 0	19	Irr. works	1,980	759	120	10,905	87,938	2,088 15 3
31	Firewood	18	106	350	...	...	1 7 8	3	Rubble coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Grain	6,480	10,958	11,925	...	...	47 5 0	2	Grinding	100	51	...	225	...	1 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Hides and horns	1,607	31,359	3,375	...	...	21 13 6	5	Sand	425	13	...	700	...	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Jaggery and sugar	2,413	8,133	6,475	...	...	26 8 0	0	Bricks	480	28	...	700	...	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Metals	1,536	47,050	3,895	...	...	21 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
127	Miscellaneous	16,537	44,191	32,650	...	...	167 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	Oil and oil seeds	10,968	34,22	21,550	...	...	99 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Paddy and rice	4,414	5,691	9,325	...	...	40 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Picea-goods	3,413	1,29,850	12,300	...	...	58 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
288	Garden produce	13,166	20,136	36,150	...	...	134 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Pottery	3,355	78,668	3,925	...	...	16 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Salt	18,406	41,700	41,700	...	...	212 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Silk and indigo	293	71,120	2,025	...	...	8 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Straw	673	544	2,100	...	...	7 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Tobacco	2,647	29,642	6,800	...	...	42 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Sand	6,250	30	9,700	...	...	36 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Rafts of bamboos	90	468	468	...	...	1 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
461	Empty boats	...	...	...	...	...	462 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
667	Passengers	...	...	...	...	...	63 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Police boat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Miscellaneous revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908		1,20,472	6,29,168	2,95,425	10,785	86,903	2,055 7 9	19		1,690	759	3,350	120	1,039	33 7 6	2,017		5,32,163	6,29,917	10,905	87,938	2,088 15 3	

CALCUTTA.

The 7th June 1872.

A. J. HUGHES, C. E.,
Asst. to Chief Engr., & Jt.-Secy., P. W. D., Irrign. Branch, Bengal.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last day week ended 30th June 1872, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week one day	283	74 6 3	7 8 9	1,020 0	31 10 0	3 3 3	10 12 0
Or per mile of railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	80,897½	13,327 9 3	1,332 15 2	194,318 20	5,990 5 6	590 0 8	1,928 15 10
Total for the quarter year	81,150½	13,401 15 6	1,340 3 11	195,338 20	5,991 15 6	599 3 11	1,939 7 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,160	1,301 1 3	130 2 2	8,500 0	258 7 9	25 16 11	155 19 1
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	98,075	18,830 5 3	1,883 0 8	151,782 10	4,360 5 6	436 0 8	2,319 1 4

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the six day week ended 6th July 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	3,805	502 11 3	56 5 5	11,137 0	334 0 9	33 8 1	89 13 6
Or per mile of railway	136	20 1 6	2 0 2	398 0	11 14 10	1 3 10	3 4 0
For previous weeks of half-year...							
Total for one week	3,805	502 11 3	56 5	11,137 0	334 0 9	33 8 1	89 13 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding one day week of previous year		143 5 6	14 6 9	1,412 0	45 2 9	4 10 4	18 17 1
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		5 1 10	0 10 3	50 0	1 9 9	0 3 2	0 13 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year		143 5 6	14 6 9	1,412 0	45 2 9	4 10 4	18 17 1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last day of June 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

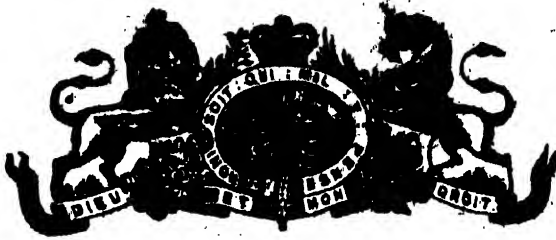
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the day	16,448	12,504 10 5	1,146 5 2	42,607 9	30,636 3 9	2,808 6 5	3,954 11 7
Or per mile of railway	.....	9 12 4	0 17 11	.....	23 14 11	2 3 10	3 1 9
For previous 25½ weeks of half-year	2,862,293	41,51,830 8 6	380,385 5 10	17,735,951 20	96,57,390 5 3	885,200 15 7	1,265,846 1 5
Total for 26 weeks	2,878,741	41,64,344 2-11	381,731 11 0	17,778,558 20	96,88,026 0 0	888,009 2 0	1,269,800 13 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,734,258	38,02,850 6 2	348,594 12 5	16,250,587 30	94,58,659 14 9	867,043 16 6	1,215,638 8 11

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first six days of July 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. As.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the six days	90,636	1,10,955 0 0	10,170 17 6	451,779 20	2,51,246 1 6	23,030 17 10	33,201 15 4
Or per mile of railway	.....	86 10 11	7 18 11	.....	196 4 7	17 19 10	25 13 9
For previous weeks of half-year...							
Total for six days	90,636	1,10,955 0 0	10,170 17 6	451,779 20	2,51,246 1 6	23,030 17 10	33,201 15 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding eight days of previous year	112,138	1,33,551 1 11	12,242 3 9	469,355 30	2,99,889 3 5	27,489 16 11	39,732 0 8
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	.....	104 6 0	9 11 4	.....	234 6 1	21 9 9	31 1 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	112,138	1,33,551 1 11	12,242 3 9	469,355 30	2,99,889 3 5	27,489 16 11	39,732 0 8

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City of Calcutta.—July 17. 1872



EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1872.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of
Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 20th July 1872.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*
 The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General.*
 The Hon'ble F. L. BEAUFORT,
 The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH,
 The Hon'ble LORD ULICK BROWNE,
 The Hon'ble C. E. BERNARD,
 The Hon'ble MOULVIE ABDOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR,
 The Hon'ble B. D. COLVIN,
 THE HON'BLE T. M. ROBINSON,
 The Hon'ble F. F. WYMAN,

and

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR.

NEW MEMBERS.

THE Hon'ble the ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL and the Hon'ble LORD ULICK BROWNE took the oath of allegiance and the oath that they would faithfully fulfil the duties of their office.

EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS.

The Hon'ble MR. BERNARD presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill "to provide for the due appropriation of certain educational and charitable endowments."

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT directed the Report and amended Bill to be published in the Gazette.

BENGAL MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. BEAUFORT moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to municipalities be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill, and that the clauses of the Bill be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee. In doing so he said he begged the Council would understand that he had undertaken charge of the Bill at a comparatively late date at the special request of his hon'ble friend Mr. Bernard. The Council would remember that the hon'ble member had introduced this measure at the beginning of the year, when it was referred to a Select Committee. Since then other onerous duties had been imposed upon the hon'ble member, and he had not had so much time to devote to the further consideration of the Bill as he had desired. He had therefore requested Mr. Beaufort to take charge of the measure. The hon'ble member had taken a sedulous interest in this Bill, and Mr. Beaufort's connection with it had been very subordinate. If he might use the figure, Mr. Bernard had built the vessel, and he (Mr. Beaufort) had only assisted in setting up the rigging. He might also state that all the other hon'ble members of the Committee had taken great interest in the measure, and had worked very laboriously in putting it into shape. The whole Committee had twice been through the clauses of the Bill, and immediately a Sub-Committee had, with the assistance of the learned Secretary, examined all the details and gone through them very carefully.

In the consideration of the Bill the Committee had been assisted by a large number of communications from various municipal bodies all over the country and from various gentlemen of practical experience. The papers which he held in his hand, filling 150 pages of small type, comprised a great deal of exceedingly useful matter, and the Committee had obtained from the practical wisdom contained in them many valuable suggestions. Every line of them had been carefully read and respectfully considered. He had no doubt in his own mind that this Bill would be of great practical use to the country, and would promote the happiness and welfare of the communities to which it would apply. Amongst the papers there were a large number of petitions, from which it appeared that the people were afraid of the introduction of this Bill: they feared the pressure of taxation, and the oppression which they alleged would arise from the operation of this law. It would be clear to anybody reading those petitions that the authors of them had been greatly actuated by private motives, and that the great body of those who had signed them had been very ignorant of the intentions and provisions of the Bill. In a former debate it was explained at considerable length that it was never intended that all the taxes specified in the Bill should be imposed on any one community, and that the Bill contained provisions for the imposition of several taxes in order to enable every community to select and choose from amongst these taxes those which under the circumstances were most applicable and most easily collected with the least burthen on those on whom they fell. But they were afraid of all the taxes being imposed one upon another. Only two days ago the Committee received a petition of considerable length from the inhabitants of Jessore, with the very large number of 8,363 signatures: and these men had been induced to believe that all these taxes were to be imposed one after another, so that they would be reduced to the extremity of distress. They had so misunderstood the provisions of the Bill that one of the sections, the special object of which was to prevent a double tax by means of a composition between the landlord and the tenant when the tax was imposed on a building and on the land on which it stood, had been interpreted to mean that a double taxation, first upon the house and then upon the land on which it stood, was to be imposed on one individual. He merely mentioned this as an instance to show the way in which these bodies of men, who in large numbers had come forward with petitions, had misunderstood the provisions of the Bill.

He thought it would be waste of time were he to ask the Council to go with him through all the changes which the Select Committee had introduced into the Bill; and considering the large amount of business which was to be placed before the Council that day, he thought the best thing he could do was to pass on at once to those objections which had been appended to the report of the Committee by two hon'ble members. The first objection which the hon'ble member on his

right had raised regarded the elective system. The hon'ble member's objection apparently was not so much to the system as a system, but to the way in which it was proposed to be introduced here. He thought that it was bad, because it was not introduced wholly and without restrictions.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that he would suggest to the hon'ble member that as regards those points upon which specific amendments had been proposed it would be best to discuss them at the time when they were brought forward; otherwise the Council would have to discuss them twice over.

The Hon'ble MR. BEAUFORT observed that in that case he thought he need not make any further remarks at present.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said, he should be sorry to put the motion to the Council without expressing on his own part, and on the part of the members of the Council who had not taken part in the labours of the Committee, their great sense of the obligations under which they found themselves to the Committee for their labours in respect of this Bill. The Council for several months past had not been much before the public, but it had nevertheless been engaged on various Committees and had been doing extremely good work. The lion's share of the work had fallen upon the Committee on this Bill, who had manipulated its provisions with much care. The Council would see that they had done so to a very great extent; they had made great changes in the form and substance of the Bill as it had been introduced by the Government. He should be the first to acknowledge that those changes were very beneficial changes and had effected a very great improvement in the Bill; and the Council were greatly indebted to the Committee for their most laborious and useful efforts. The hon'ble member now in charge of the Bill had modestly disclaimed the important part he had taken in perfecting the Bill, and had compared his work to the superficial rigging of a ship. His HONOR thought that the hon'ble member had unfairly diminished the merit due to him. Although the Bill in its rough lines was cast when it came into the hands of the hon'ble member now in charge of the Bill, although thoroughly acknowledging the services in regard to this Bill of another hon'ble member, still HIS HONOR thought it right to say that he believed that in the drawing and composition of the Bill as it now stood, the Council were under the very greatest obligations to the hon'ble member now in charge.

HIS HONOR would now say one word with regard to the numerous petitions on the subject of this Bill which had been laid before the Council. He acknowledged most thoroughly and heartily that there was a great deal of honest good sense in those petitions; that there was much in them, as the hon'ble member had himself acknowledged, which had been of use, and many of the suggestions contained in them had been adopted by the Committee. On the other hand the petitions contained many errors, but they were to a greater or less extent natural errors, and he was not disposed harshly to criticize them. Under the circumstances it was but natural that these people should view with a somewhat jealous eye any proposal for new taxation. To one thing only he must more particularly advert, viz. the tone of distrust and suspicion of the Government which seemed to run through these petitions. He thought that in Bengal in particular where the people were much advanced under the influence of education, there was too great a disposition to affect a belief that the Government was a kind of evil spirit always seeking to take every possible advantage of every loop-hole which the law gave them to impose taxes and hardships and grievances upon the people. Now where there was a civilized Government you must trust that Government to some extent. HIS HONOR did not think that the Government could be accused of systematically seeking to abuse their powers. The Indian Government had no doubt made mistakes, as all Governments must do; but he did claim for the Government of India, foreigners to the country, who had gone into it without personal prejudices or connections, that it was one of the fairest Governments in the world. He said it was unjust and unfair that it should be assumed by the people of Bengal that the powers entrusted to the Government would necessarily be abused. He did hope that they should see that the powers which the Council might entrust to the

Government would only be used to the best of our means for the benefit of the people and the country, and that the objectors would not have ground to suppose that the powers given to the Government would be used to their disadvantage.

The motion was put and agreed to.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said it had hitherto been the custom to go through a Bill clause by clause; but on looking over the Rules of the Council he found that there was no necessity for the Council to do so; and inasmuch as this was a Bill of many clauses, and the members had put their amendments upon the paper, he thought that the best course would be, following the example of the Legislative Council of India and the other Councils in India, that he should put the amendments placed upon the paper and then consider the Bill as a whole. He would therefore put the amendments section by section in the order in which they stood.

The definition of "moveable property" in section 3 included amongst other things thatched and tiled houses, unless the outer walls were chiefly or wholly made of bricks.

On the motion of Mr. Beaufort the words "or stones" were added to the definition, to meet the case of such walls being made of stones.

The Hon'ble MR. BEAUFORT also moved that the following definition of "chakaran land" be added to the definitions in section 3. Those words, he observed, were used frequently in the latter portion of the Bill relating to third class municipalities: it was thought necessary that there should be some definition of the term, and he accordingly proposed to put in the words:—

"'Chakaran land' means land which has been assigned for the maintenance of a person bound to keep watch and ward in any place; but does not include thanadari land or land similarly assigned for the maintenance of a ghatwal or other person bound to perform duties anywhere beyond the limits of such place."

He said that the definition was so framed for the purpose of distinguishing lands known as *gram-sarinjami* from those called *thanadari* and *ghatwali*.

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE observed that he thought that the word "similarly" in the latter part of the definition seemed to be somewhat improperly used; for *chakaran* lands were assigned by the zemindar, but *ghatwali* lands might have been given by the Government at the time of the settlement.

The Hon'ble MR. BEAUFORT remarked that he did not think the word "similarly" altered the sense of the definition in any way, but he would not object to its omission.

The motion as amended was then agreed to.

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said he did not think that all the municipalities to which the provisions of the District Municipal Improvement Act had been extended should necessarily be first class municipalities. There might be places in which that Act had been introduced, but which were nevertheless too small or too poor to be classed as first class municipalities under the Bill, and the people of such places might consider it a hardship that they should be subjected to the provisions relating to that class of municipalities. Next, he did not see that there was in the Bill any limitation as to second class municipalities, as there was in relation to first and third class municipalities. He would, therefore, move in section 6, lines 7 to 9, to omit the words "unless the provisions of the District Municipal Improvement Act of 1864 have already been extended thereto," and to substitute the following:

"And no place where the average number of inhabitants is less than one thousand to the square mile of the area thereof shall be declared to be a second class municipality."

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that as regards the most important part of this amendment, namely the definition of second class municipalities, the Government were prepared to accept the motion, and he hoped that that would induce the hon'ble member to withdraw the rest of the amendment. On that point HIS HONOR thought the hon'ble member had reason to ask that second class municipalities should be limited in the same manner as first class municipalities had been limited; for although the Government were not likely to be unmindful of reasonable considerations in determining what should be second class municipalities,

still to quiet the apprehensions of the people it was well that they should be limited, and that it should be understood that they were to be confined to places that were towns, and that the provisions relating to second class municipalities were not to be extended to villages and tracts of country. With regard to the first part of the amendment relating to first class municipalities, to places in which the District Municipal Improvement Act had been introduced, the hon'ble member should observe that the provision was not imperative. The Government were not bound to declare all those places first class municipalities: an option would rest with the Government; but His Honor believed that the members who had taken part in this matter were guided by this consideration, that there might be (in one instance there was) small municipalities which were in the hands of people of advanced position and advanced intelligence, who had thought it advisable to introduce into those places the larger Municipal Act. The town of "Ooterpara" for instance, which was in the hands of an enlightened class of people, was now subject to the provisions of the District Municipal Act, and His Honor thought it would be a pity that the Council should go back and limit the taxes which were voluntarily imposed at a higher rate than the rate of taxation in second class municipalities would admit. Therefore he hoped that in declaring that the Government would accept the major part of the amendment the hon'ble member would not think it necessary to press the first part.

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said that after the remarks that had fallen from His Honor the President, he would withdraw the first portion of his amendment.

The latter part of the amendment was then agreed to.

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE moved in section 7, lines 1 and 2, the omission of the words "containing not less than 300 inhabitants," and the substitution for them of the words "where the average number of inhabitants is less than 300 to the square mile of the area of such place." He said that it would be seen from the notice of amendments that he intended to move the omission of Chapter XII of the Bill relating to third class municipalities; therefore he reserved his right to move the omission of the entire section if the amendment which he proposed to move in respect of Chapter XII should be adopted. With reference to the section under consideration, it appeared to him that to limit the number of inhabitants without limiting the area of the municipality was very vague. The word "place" had been defined in the Bill to mean a tract of country. Now under this section any tract of country might be included in a third class municipality if 60 houses, however sparsely situated, could be got together to complete the number of inhabitants. That, he imagined, was not the intention of the legislature.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that they had not limited municipalities in the sense the hon'ble member proposed, for this reason that the provisions relative to third class municipalities were intended to apply to rural villages only. It might happen that 60 or 100 houses formed a village, the lands of which extended over a large area of jungle and would not contain an average of 300 inhabitants to the square mile, if you spread the area over the whole village area. Were you on that account to have no chokidar? On the contrary it appeared to His Honor that such a place was more exposed to the depredation of thieves and robbers, and more especially needed chokidars. It thus seemed to him that the amendment went entirely against the whole principle on which third class municipalities were founded, the provisions relating to which were taken from the Act of 1870. On these grounds His Honor was opposed to the amendment.

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE moved the omission of the words "or cause to be elected" in lines 2 and 3 of section 12, and also the omission of Section 15, which related to the election of Commissioners by the tax-payers. In doing so he said he found in the Bill no procedure laid down for introducing the elective system in certain municipalities, as originally proposed in the statement of objects and reasons: on the contrary, there were sections introduced in the Bill which were opposed to the system of municipal self-government. For instance in section 15 it was left to the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor,

when he thought it advisable, to permit the election of a "certain number" of the Commissioners in any municipality. Then again by section 14 he would have the power of nominating a certain number of official Commissioners besides the Magistrate of the district, or the Magistrate of the division of a district, who would be ex-officio Commissioners. Next by section 17 the Magistrate of the district was constituted the Chairman of the municipality if it was the sudder station of a district, or the Magistrate of the division if the municipality was situated in a division of a district. Then again by section 285 the control over the proceedings of the Commissioners in all municipal matters was vested in the Commissioner of division. It seemed to him (Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore) that these sections were not at all consistent with the principle of real self-government. He would here take leave, however, to say that it was on the assumption that the people through their representatives were to have the full control of municipal matters, that provisions for several new taxes and responsibilities were introduced in this Bill. Now, he did not for a moment contend that the majority of municipalities were advanced enough to receive the principle of self-government: on the contrary, he thought there were very few municipalities in which the system of self-government could be safely introduced. What he would say was that if the experiment was worth trying, it ought to be tried fairly or not at all. If the Council was disposed to give a fair trial to the elective system, he thought the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill should be requested to frame a procedure as to the details, and after it had been approved by the Council, it might be made a part of the Bill. If on the other hand the Council in its wisdom considered that it was not advisable to give such independent authority to municipalities, he thought that any mention of the elective system should be altogether omitted from the Bill, for he would not hold out to the people hopes that were not destined to be realized.

The Hon'ble Mr. BEAUFORT said that it appeared to him that no reason for omitting from the Bill the power to cause Commissioners to be elected could be found in the fact that the Bill did not go so far as the hon'ble member desired: it might answer well in one place and fail in another, and it appeared better to leave a discretion to the Government to frame rules which would suit the various communities in which the system might be introduced. For his own part he did not see why the fact that the Magistrate was to be the Chairman, or that the Commissioner of division should have a general control over the proceedings of municipal bodies, should interfere with the advantages which were expected to be derived from the elective system. It appeared to him that there was no doubt that the Chairman of a municipality should be the foremost person in the place, a man who was able to advise and lead the other Commissioners to adopt measures of the greatest benefit to the community at large, and the Magistrate probably in the great majority of places would be the person most fitted to undertake that duty. The elective system altogether would be so entirely novel to municipal bodies in this country, that he might say it was quite uncertain what would be the result and who would be elected,—whether the electors would choose the best men in the place, the most respectable or the richest, or whether they would choose men from the lower classes. It had been said by some gentlemen of great respectability that they could not go round and canvass for votes as was done in other countries, and therefore that they would not be elected; that the rural classes would elect people from amongst themselves; and that the experiment would prove a failure. He did not think that it would be so; he believed that the people would be ready to elect respectable men if they put themselves forward for election.

As regards the control of the Commissioner of division and the Government, he thought that it would be a very mistaken policy if we now introduced the system of election without at the same time providing the means of checking possible errors and mistakes and misplaced enthusiasm, and that there ought to be rules, such as were introduced, to afford the means of checking and regulating the action of all these municipalities. He therefore disagreed with the objections that had been raised by the hon'ble member.

The Hon'ble Mr. WYMAN said it appeared to him that the amendment was really opposed to one of the very principles of the Bill. It was never intended or

supposed that this Bill was to provide a pure system of election: it was simply an experimental measure, and because it did not give to the people in this country the free institution which existed in England, it was not fair to charge the Bill with being a farce, because it was an attempt to grow up by gradual means the confidence which would permit a more thorough adaptation of the system of election which the Government seemed to have (and he thought most justly) so much at heart. To take away from the Lieutenant-Governor the power of selecting the municipalities to which the system should be applied would be to probably permit of the general application of a principle which would be very undesirable; but to place the power of applying the system as the Lieutenant-Governor found it desirable, was to give him the power who had the best opportunities of knowing the circumstances of the people of the country. Mr. Wyman thought that the Bill taken as a whole, though doubtless it was imperfect in respect to the partiality of the system of election, was the most liberal measure which could be given to the people, and if it was found that it did not go far enough, it was quite within the province of this Council to amend and improve it; because it was not perfect, was no reason that it was not an improvement on what had gone before. He looked at the partial application of the system of election as an advance in the right direction, for which the people, he was sure, would hereafter be grateful to the Government.

The Hon'ble THE ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL said he desired to offer a few remarks upon the motion before the Council. It appeared to him that the hon'ble member had put the amendment in an alternative form. He said it was intended by the Bill that the system of appointing Municipal Commissioners should be elective, and that that system had not been carried out. With reference to that the hon'ble gentleman had himself given a satisfactory answer, which furnished a reason why a purely elective system had not been carried out in the Bill; because he admitted that municipalities had not sufficiently advanced to be able to undertake the task of self-government by election. It followed that the first branch of the objection altogether failed.

Then the hon'ble member contended that if we were not to have a purely elective system, it should not be brought into the Bill at all and should be altogether excluded; otherwise, he said, that he and those who agreed with him would have reason to regard the power given to the Lieutenant-Governor under section 15 as merely illusory and delusive. Now he took it, as explained by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, that there might be places in which, notwithstanding the experience of the hon'ble member, there might exist the capacity and power of conducting municipalities under this principle of election. It appeared to the Advocate-General that it would be unfair to deprive such a municipality (should the Lieutenant-Governor be satisfied that such a municipality could be governed upon the elective principle) of that principle of self-government upon which the hon'ble member himself admitted that this Bill ought rightly to be founded. It was impossible to say *a priori* that the sanction which the governing body would be entitled to give would ultimately turn out to be illusory and delusive, and it appeared to him that that was an argument which carried with it no weight at all. In legislating in this matter we must not believe, as His Honor the President had very properly observed, that the Government of this country was so singularly prejudiced against the people as to be disposed to do everything that it could to the injury and wrong of the people. No such assumption should be made. The Advocate-General said on the contrary that fairness and honesty of conduct should be attributed to those to whom power was intrusted, and on that assumption there could be no possible objection to the provisions of Section 15, which allowed the governor of the province to say what were the places in which the elective system should be adopted.

It further appeared to him that the objection that the municipality was to be under the Magistrate entirely seemed not to have much foundation, because by Section 18 it was provided that the Commissioners should elect their own Vice-Chairman, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, and it should be lawful for the Chairman to delegate all his duties to the Vice-Chairman, who might not be a Government official.

With regard to the control of the Commissioner of the division, it appeared to him to be a very salutary provision. It would perhaps be out of place for him here to refer to the dissent appended to the report of the Committee by one of its members, Baboo Digumber Mitter; but if one could refer to the principle upon which that dissent was framed, it would furnish sufficient reason for giving such a power of control. For instance, a tank could not be dug without the consent of the Municipal Commissioners, and if the Commissioners refused their consent without sufficient grounds, how was the person aggrieved to obtain redress? It was with the object of preventing the capricious exercise of power by the Commissioners that this right of control was vested in the Commissioner of the Division. It appeared necessary and proper to control discretion, which might at times be capriciously exercised; and therefore to put a check upon the proceedings of the Commissioners in the hands of a person who must be presumed to have some knowledge of the locality, seemed to be a salutary provision.

On these grounds he submitted that the amendment before the Council should be negatived.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that the arguments of the hon'ble member who had moved this amendment had been so ably and well met by the hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Wyman) and by the learned Advocate-General, that it would not be necessary for him to say much. But this part of the Bill was so important, and the discretion given by section 15 to the Lieutenant-Governor was so great, that he thought it right that he should say a word or two upon the subject. The speech of the hon'ble mover of the amendment appeared to His Honor to be two-edged; for he could not make out whether he would have a more complete and compulsory provision upon the subject of election, or whether he would have none at all. His Honor would have been much better pleased if, instead of moving the omission of this clause, the hon'ble member had thought fit to propose a clause which should provide for election in a manner more satisfactory to himself and more likely to carry into effect the points in regard to which a discretionary power was vested in the Government. For his own part he would say that if the hon'ble member had proposed an amendment of that character, he should be inclined rather to err on the side of too great liberty than on the side of too great caution: he would rather try the experiment of throwing the young municipalities into the water and telling them, "you may swim if you can," than tell them to wait until they learned to swim. But the case put by the hon'ble member was simply this, whether the elective system should be tried at all or not. His Honor thought that the hon'ble members who had spoken before him had shown clearly why it would not be possible to introduce into the Bill more definite provisions regarding the elective system. It would not be possible in the present stage of affairs in the country to lay down a definite rule that municipalities should be elective under certain conditions and under certain fixed rules. The matter was to a great degree experimental. In some municipalities he hoped the system of election could be completely introduced; in others only partially; and there might be some in which it would not work at all. It appeared, therefore, that the only way of getting out of the difficulty was to entrust a discretionary power to the Government. He could only say for himself that so long as the administration remained in his hands, he would pledge the Government most completely and thoroughly to give these clauses the widest possible scope and effect. As he had more than once said, he thought that in a country where political freedom was impossible, municipal freedom was most desirable. Although there were many places in which the elective system might be attended with some inconvenience and drawbacks, he believed that on the whole its advantages would be very great, and that it would be attended with good results. He had been very much influenced by the consideration that although municipal institutions had died out in Bengal, still self-governing municipalities had been for thousands of years the very basis of Indian society. He was therefore most desirous that the principle of self-government should be tried, and he should not hold back in trying it: he should not make it a farce, but should see that in the municipalities in which it was introduced, it should, as far as possible, be made a reality and not a sham.

He would say one word more as regards the further points which had been alluded to. The Advocate-General had very truly pointed out that power was given to the Chairman to delegate his duties to the Vice-Chairman. His Honor hoped that in many cases, although the Chairman might be present, he would delegate his powers to a competent Vice-Chairman. As soon as municipalities were established, and as soon as they could stand alone, he thought that the responsibilities of the Magistrate should be delegated to an elective Vice-Chairman. But very much more than that remained. The Council would remember that the municipalities where the Magistrate was resident were comparatively few. In many places all over the country there was no resident Magistrate. If the Council would look to the provisions of the Bill they would find that not only on the delegation of the Magistrate, but also in his absence, the Vice-Chairman would exercise the full powers of the Chairman. The consequence would be that in many municipalities where there was no resident Chairman, the Vice-Chairman would be for most purposes the Chairman; and the most ample opportunities for self-government would be left to the people in those municipalities.

As regards the control of the Commissioner of division, he believed that the hon'ble mover of the amendment would acknowledge that the Commissioner was a very high officer, whose authority extended over a vast tract of country, and that it was hardly possible, and not at all probable, that his interference would be carried into minute matters. His Honor believed that that control would in no practical degree interfere with real self-government, and that it was only a necessary provision to guard against possible abuses of the powers of municipalities.

Under these circumstances His Honor hoped that the Council would see fit to accept the provision in the Bill and not accept the amendment by which the hon'ble member proposed to strike out the whole elective principle.

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said he did not object to give a discretionary power to the Lieutenant-Governor as to introducing the elective principle into any place; of course that was a discretion which the Lieutenant-Governor should properly exercise. What he contended for was, that when the system of election was introduced into any place, to give the system a fair trial the people should have sufficient scope to act independently, and that their action should not be qualified in the manner proposed in the Bill. Under such circumstances the elective system might be well conceded; otherwise it would not be a system of self-government.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said it was certainly true that in addition to the power reserved to the Government of introducing the elective system or not, as it thought fit, a very wide power indeed was given in regard to the mode in which the elective franchise was to be exercised. It would be left to the Lieutenant-Governor to decide what was to be the franchise, who was to vote, and how he was to vote. In regard to these matters His Honor would pledge himself to make the election as free and wide as possible. The hon'ble member need not fear that the Lieutenant-Governor would too much restrict the franchise,—that he would make it too aristocratic; on the contrary he would make it as wide as was compatible with safety and the well-being of municipalities.

The motion was then negatived.

Section 13 provided that the Municipal Commissioners appointed or elected should continue in office for "three" years.

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE moved the substitution of the word "five" for "three." He thought that three years was too short a period, especially when taken in conjunction with the provisions of section 16, under the operation of which one-third of the Commissioners were to retire after the expiration of the first year of their appointment or election. It was true that the retiring Commissioners might be re-elected, but still he thought it would not be worth a person's while to undertake the duties of a Commissioner for so short a period as three years.

The Hon'ble Mr. BEAUFORT said it appeared to him better to fix the period of three years for the term of office, because that period would allow sufficient time to

the electors to ascertain whether the person elected was an efficient Commissioner, and there would be no difficulty in re-electing the retiring Commissioners. The object of section 16 was simply to introduce the system of rotation of members; in all other cases the Commissioners appointed or elected would continue in office for three years, and he thought that that was a sufficiently long period, especially when taken in conjunction with the optional power of re-election.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he must say that it appeared to him that three years was a quite sufficient period of time and long enough to act as a test of the popular favor. It seemed right that after that period an elected Commissioner should again go to his constituents for re-election.

The motion was then negatived.

On the motion of Mr. BEAUFORT the following words were added to section 15 to provide for the time that must elapse between the introduction of the Act and the appointment or election of the Vice-Chairman and Commissioners:—

“It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint the Vice-Chairman and Commissioners holding office in any place under the District Municipal Improvement Act, 1864, or the District Towns’ Act, 1868, at the time of the extension of this Act to such place, or any other persons, to be *ad interim* Vice-Chairman and Commissioners pending the election of Commissioners under this section.”

The motion was agreed to.

Section 18 related to the appointment of Vice-Chairman.

The Hon’ble Mr. BEAUFORT moved the insertion in this section after the word “Commissioners,” in line 11, of the following words:—

“Provided also that the present salaried Vice-Chairman of any municipality, who has been appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor under the provision of section 8 of the District Municipal Improvement Act, 1864, shall continue to hold the office till he resigns or is removed with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor.”

The object of this amendment, he said, was merely to meet the case of the Vice Chairman of the Suburban Municipality and of any other Vice-Chairman who might have been appointed under similar circumstances. Under the terms of his appointment the gentleman so appointed would enjoy office during the pleasure of Government, but if this section were passed as it stood, it would be open to the Commissioners to elect some other person to be their Vice-Chairman.

The Hon’ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said he believed that as the Bill stood the only power which the Commissioners possessed was the power of electing their own Vice-Chairman, as the Chairman would be either the Magistrate of the district or the Magistrate of a division of a district. And if under any circumstances that power was to be taken away from the Commissioners, he thought it would be rather hard.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that this was not a matter before the Government when the Bill was drawn. The wording of the present amendment was distinctly confined to a salaried Vice-Chairman, and would not affect an honorary officer. As far as he was aware, the amendment would only affect the single case of the Suburban Municipality. If had been submitted to the Government that under the existing law the Government had exercised the power of appointing a Vice-Chairman holding office during the pleasure of Government. The man so appointed had no doubt given up other prospects in life and other pursuits; and His Honor was inclined to think that it would be rather hard if a gentleman holding a salaried office under the appointment and subject to the pleasure of Government only, should find himself thrown out of employment if he should not happen to be elected. It was a saving of vested rights. His Honor was not generally well disposed towards what were called vested rights; but in some cases when the disallowance of such rights would operate harshly, he thought that those rights might be respected. He believed that as regards the present question the case to be provided for was that of a gentleman who had given satisfaction in the discharge of his duties; and he was given to understand that the only change that the Commissioners had made in the office since the appointment of that officer had been to raise his salary. It did not therefore seem probable that the Municipal Commissioners of the suburbs would,

under the operation of this Bill, have displaced their Vice-Chairman. At the same time the position of that officer would be very materially changed, for instead of being a permanent officer he would find himself subject to election from time to time and liable to be turned out. However, he desired to leave the question entirely in the hands of the Council.

The motion was then agreed to.

Section 31 related to the appointment of overseers, clerks, and subordinate officers.

The Hon'ble Mr. BEAUFORT said he had two amendments to move in this section. The first was to insert the words "at a meeting" after "Commissioners" in line 18. The object of this section was to provide for the appointment and removal of subordinate officers of the municipality, and power was given to the Chairman to appoint and remove such officers subject to the rules made by the Commissioners at a meeting. The section went on to provide that the order of the Chairman for the appointment or removal of any such officer whose salary exceeded fifty Rupees should be subject to the order of the Commissioners, which obviously meant the Commissioners at a meeting; for otherwise, as the words stood, the order of the Chairman would be referred to himself as representing the Commissioners. The Bill gave certain powers to the Commissioners, and other powers to the Commissioners at a meeting; the former might be exercised by the Chairman as representing the Commissioners; but the latter could not be exercised by the Chairman except for the purpose of carrying into effect the orders passed at a meeting.

The motion was agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. BEAUFORT then moved the addition to the section of the following words:—

"All officers and servants who may, at the time of the extension of this Act to any place, hold office therein under the provisions of the District Municipal Improvement Act, 1864, or of the District Towns' Act, 1868, shall be deemed to have been duly appointed under this Act, and shall continue to hold office subject to any action which may be taken under this section."

The motion was agreed to.

Section 38, clause (a), provided for the imposition of a tax on persons according to their means and property.

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said that with regard to this tax he thought it very necessary that a limit should be put to the incidence of the tax on individual holders. He was aware that at the end of the chapter there was a section which put a limit on the maximum tax on each individual on the average of the whole population in the municipality. But he thought that that was not quite enough. Under that clause half the estimated cost of the municipality might be put upon one individual, and the other half on the remainder of the population, and still the average rate might be preserved; but that certainly would not be a just distribution of the incidence of taxation. He would therefore move to add the following words to clause (a):—

"Provided also that the amount assessed in respect of any one holding in a first class municipality shall not be more than ten rupees per mensem, and in a second class municipality shall not be more than five rupees per mensem."

He might add that the principle for which he contended was not new, as a similar provision had been adopted in Acts VI of 1868 and VI of 1870.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said it seemed to him that if a man was fortunate enough and rich enough to hold half the municipality, it was quite right that he should pay half the tax imposed upon that municipality. He did not see why they should limit the taxation in the way proposed.

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE observed that there would be no objection if the tax was a tax upon the holding; but this was a tax upon persons according to their property and means. If a man was in very good circumstances and had only a small holding in the municipality, he should not be liable to an unlimited amount of tax simply because he was rich.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that a man could be charged on his means only in one municipality, in which he resided. If he had property

in any other municipality he could only be charged on that property as provided in the latter part of clause (a.)

The Hon'ble MR. BEAUFORT said that Baboo Digumber Mitter, who was a member of the Committee upon this Bill, had put upon record some other objections to the tax upon persons. His objection was somewhat opposed to that made by the hon'ble member. He objected that there was no minimum: the hon'ble member objected that there was no maximum. It was said that a tax upon persons was a kind of income tax, and, as Baboo Digumber Mitter observed, that it would assume the character of the worst form of an income tax. To this Mr. Beaufort would remark that although the observation contained some truth, yet an essential difference might be found, first in the absence of all inquisitorial statements of which such complaints had been made; and secondly, in the lightness with which the tax must fall on any one individual; and also that the introduction of the maximum and minimum would tend to introduce the unequal incidence of which so much complaint had been made. You could not say that a tax was equal in its incidence if you prevented a man from paying a proportional rate upon all his property,—if you said that a person should not be assessed upon the whole of his means, but only on a portion, although other persons were assessed upon the whole of their means. He would further observe that there *was* a minimum provided; for the poor were exempted. It appeared to him therefore that there was no real objection to the clause as it stood.

The motion was then put and negatived.

Section 38, clause (f) was as follows:—

“In any municipality duties on articles entering the limits thereof or brought into markets within the said limits.”

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE moved the omission of the words “or brought into markets within the said limits.” He said that the levying of a tax upon the sale of goods in a market would operate hardly upon the vendors of articles. Sometimes articles were brought into a market for three or four days without a sale being effected, and those articles would be taxed three or four times over. Then again the collection of this tax would be in the hands of the underlings of the municipality, and would give them the means of practising oppression over the poor vendors. Besides it would be a direct interference with private rights, for to avoid the tax the vendors would not resort to the *haths*, but would prefer to expose their goods for sale on some roadside as was the practice now in places where *haths* did not exist, and as a consequence the income of the owner of the *haths*, in the shape of rents which he received from the vendors, would necessarily suffer.

The Hon'ble MR. ROBINSON said it appeared to him that the clause as worded would make articles liable to a double duty, because the duty was a duty on articles entering the limits of municipalities *or* brought into markets within those limits. Who was to trace particular articles? they might be brought into the municipality on one day and taken into a market on another.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said certainly the intention of the Government and the Committee was that this should be an alternative tax. His Honor himself preferred a free market; but the Committee had accepted this tax, and he thought rightly, on the principle that under certain circumstances if a municipality preferred indirect taxation they might have it in the form of an octroi. But it was represented that the towns in Bengal were so straggling, that to put a chain of custom-house officers round a town would be very vexatious, and it was suggested that it would be sufficient to tax the articles coming to the market. His Honor would leave the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill to explain whether the words of the clause carried out that object. Then as to the argument that articles brought into a market might not be sold, His Honor believed that as the Bill was originally drawn the tax was to be imposed on articles *sold*; but the Committee differed from that opinion, and after full discussion they considered it more satisfactory to adopt the clause in the form in which it now stood.

The Hon'ble MR. BEAUFORT said Section 38 was merely an enumeration of all the taxes that might be imposed under the Bill. It did not profess to provide rules

for the imposition of those taxes. It merely said that the Commissioners might impose one or more of such taxes. He thought it might be presumed that no municipality would elect to impose first an Octroi tax and then a tax for bringing the same articles into a market. The rules for the different classes of taxes were detailed in the Bill. Then as to the general principle of this tax. Such taxes, he believed, were collected in every village in the country, and very often in two or more rival *haths* in the same village, which led to the feuds which were so common in some parts of the country. Whether the imposition of such taxes was legal or not was a question into which the Council could not enter at present; but it seemed to him absurd to say that the municipality could not realize without oppression the dues which every landholder was collecting week by week all over the country without complaint. As to interfering with private rights, it appeared to him that market-dues might be as much the right of a municipality as of any body else: but about the general principle of the clause he thought there could be no doubt whatever.

The Hon'ble MR. WYMAN said it was never the intention of the Select Committee that this clause should bear any other interpretation than an alternative one; and as to the working of the tax it seemed to him that that was a matter which would be regulated by the bye-laws to be passed under the Act. He thought it perfectly plain that the tax under this clause was to be either a tax on articles entering municipal limits or on articles brought into markets.

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE had a few words to offer in explanation; he did not mean to say that the proprietors of *haths* had any right to market-dues, but he thought they had certainly a right to collect rents from the vendors for the use of the grounds.

The motion was then put and negatived.

Section 38, clause (h), provided for the imposition of duties on boats moored within the limits of municipalities.

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE moved the omission of this clause. He said it was not unknown that boats were generally moored along land which belonged to private parties, and as the large stakes which were put down to secure the boats caused injury to the land in places where the river was encroaching, a fee was levied by the riparian proprietor as compensation for the damage which he sustained by the mooring of boats and for the use of his land. He did not see how the municipality could lay any claim to those fees, or to tax boats so moored. Suppose the proprietors of the land refused to allow the use of their land for the mooring of boats, they could not be compelled, without any compensation, to allow that which would in many instances be injurious to their interests. The effect of the imposition of such duties would, he feared, be endless complication between the proprietors of the lands and the municipal authorities, and the interests of trade would generally suffer.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said in respect to the propriety of this clause authorizing the imposition of a duty on the mooring of boats he had no hesitation whatever. There were in Eastern Bengal many places which consisted half of houses and half of boats: the town of Serajgunj was all boats and no houses he might almost say. Where you had a great place of trade or a floating city where the people lived in floating houses and transacted their business on floating shops, and where you wanted wharves and roads for the convenience of trade, you must tax the boats which brought the traffic. There was no means of raising any tax in such towns: the town consisted of a range of boats along the shore. The real town was the river. Therefore the effect of this clause would be that if people brought their boats to trade at a purely water town they would be subjected to a fair and reasonable tax. And in other towns the boat traffic might pay a fair proportion.

As regards the objection as to private lands, it seemed to His Honor that that matter would in no way be affected by this tax. It seemed to him that in reality the zemindars at present in very many places raised an illegal tax upon boats passing up and down the river. Wherever there was an exclusive private right in land, the zemindar was of course entitled to say "you shan't use my land without paying for it." But all that the Bill

said was that if a man brought his boat and moored it in public water which lay within the limits of a municipality, then the boat should be liable to pay a tax to the municipality which constructed wharves and roads and afforded facilities for boats and trade. His HONOR thought that this was a reasonable provision for taxing the floating part of the community in the same manner as you taxed the people on the land.

The Hon'ble MR. BEAUFORT said he would add one word, and that was that there was no possible reason why municipalities should not take dues for the use of land belonging to them; but unless it were provided in the law that they might impose mooring duties they would not be able to do so.

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said he thought it should be laid down that the levying of these dues should in no case interfere with the right of private parties to levy fees for the use of their own land.

The Hon'ble MR. ROBINSON enquired whether boats mooring, say for one night, within the limits of a municipality, were to be liable to the tax.

HIS HONOR the PRESIDENT said that boats coming within the limits of a municipality and mooring for the night enjoyed the protection and advantages of the town: they obtained the protection of the town police instead of being liable to plunder outside, and might reasonably be asked to pay for the protection they enjoyed. His Honor had no doubt that the rules would provide for this. It might not be thought desirable to tax at all boats that did not moor for more than a day, although theoretically no doubt they were taxable.

The Hon'ble MR. ROBINSON said that it would be a serious thing if the provisions of this clause were to apply to the whole of the traffic upon the river in this way. It would be a serious impost and a serious bar to traffic if a boat which was moored for half an hour was made liable to be taxed. He quite agreed that boats moored for the night should be liable to the tax; but it would be a serious tax if every boat mooring for an hour were made so liable.

The Hon'ble MR. WYMAN said that this clause met the difficulty which he had expressed in Committee. Boat traffic receiving the protection of the municipal police, and remaining within the limits of a municipality for the purposes of trade, should pay something for the protection and advantages they enjoyed. The persons living upon the land should not have to pay every thing. The matter had been very carefully discussed by the Committee, and he thought it was generally felt that persons obtaining their livelihood on the river should share the municipal burden with those on the land, seeing that it was for the protection equally of the one as the other that those burdens were imposed. If the zemindar had a right to levy a tax upon boats mooring upon his land, the present Bill would not interfere with those rights; but surely the municipality had an equal claim in respect of trade within their limits. He thought this tax would be a large and just source of income to towns. As to the difficulty stated by the hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Robinson), since it was never intended to impose the tax upon boats moored only for an hour, for the purpose of obtaining food, Mr. Wyman thought the objection raised was hardly a practical one. It was not possible to legislate for details such as these, but sufficient protection would doubtless be provided in the Municipal Bye-laws to meet any such difficulty.

HIS HONOR the PRESIDENT said he thought the hon'ble member on the right (Mr. Robinson) had hit upon a difficulty. His HONOR quite agreed that it would not do to allow a municipality to turn this tax into a transit duty. Nothing must be more carefully guarded against than that. But this was one of those points the regulation of which was to be entrusted to the Local Government. The rules which would be framed by the Municipal Commissioners would not be valid unless they were sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Lieutenant-Governor would not be a person who would have any concern in local interests: he would look to the good of the country in general, that was to say he would take care that these duties should not be turned into a transit duty. He would see that the tax was confined to the raising of a small rate for which a *quid pro quo* was furnished. His HONOR thought that the regulation of

this matter must be left to the Government, who would see that the abuse of turning this tax into a transit duty was not permitted.

The Hon'ble MOULVIE ABDOL LUTEEF said it appeared to him that there was one difficulty in connection with this section, viz. the detention to which boats would be subjected for the purpose of collecting the tax. Sometimes boats moored at towns merely for the purpose of making small purchases. If they were detained there for an hour or two for their own purposes, they might be further detained for six or eight hours for the collection of the tax. He thought therefore that in framing the rules for the collection of this tax the hardship which such mere callers might suffer should be taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble THE ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL said he thought the sections under which this tax would be levied sufficiently provided for the difficulty raised by the hon'ble member on the right (Mr. Robinson); they provided for the levy of rates according to the time during which the boats were moored.

The Hon'ble Mr. ROBINSON said he would assure the Council that his objection was not a fanciful one. He had no objection to this tax in itself; but if its operation was not most carefully guarded, it would become a most intolerable tax upon the trade of the country.

The Hon'ble Mr. BERNARD said, to show that the Select Committee did not intend to tax boats unfairly, by section 81 it was provided that all through traffic should be exempted from the Octroi duties; and they expected that the same principle would be carried out in regard to the tax upon boats, but they saw no way of providing for this difficulty in the Bill.

The amendment was then negatived.

Section 43 provided for the assessment of persons who were without authority omitted from the assessment list, or whose liability to assessment accrued after the preparation of the list, and directed that notice of such "increased" assessment should be given to the person assessed.

On the motion of Mr. Beaufort the word "increased" was struck out, as the section applied to new assessments and not to increased assessments.

Section 45 related to the tax upon buildings, and exempted buildings used exclusively as places of public worship or applied solely to charitable purposes.

On the motion of Mr. Beaufort a verbal amendment was made by substituting the word "houses" for the word "buildings." He pointed out that the "house" under the definition in section 3 included the "building."

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE moved the insertion of the words "and arable lands" after "purposes," so as to exempt arable lands from the tax.

The Hon'ble Mr. BEAUFORT said he would move as a counter-amendment that the following words be added to the section:—

"Provided that the annual value of any arable land shall be deemed to be one-half of the annual rent at which such land may be reasonably expected to be let."

The Hon'ble Mr. BERNARD said it might be explained that lands taxed by municipalities were exempted from Road Cess under Act X of 1871 of this Council, and if arable lands within municipal limits were exempted from taxation under this Bill they would escape taxation altogether. The amendment which the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill had proposed would reduce the rate on arable lands in municipalities very nearly to what they were assessed for Road Cess outside municipalities.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said roads outside municipalities were to be made by those taxed outside by the District Road Cess, and inside municipalities by municipalities; and it was only fair that arable lands within municipalities which were exempted from the District Road Cess should pay a tax such as the same lands outside municipalities paid under the Road Cess. He quite thought with the hon'ble member that it would be hard that arable lands within municipalities should pay a tax as high as that paid by houses and shops; and therefore it appeared to His Honor that the half rate which the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill had proposed would meet the difficulty.

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said that after the explanation that had been given he would withdraw his amendment.

The Hon'ble MR. BEAUFORT's amendment was then agreed to.

Section 58 exempted hackney carriages in the suburbs of Calcutta from the operation of the tax upon carriages and animals.

The Hon'ble MR. BEAUFORT observed that this section had been inserted by him under a mistake, in order to provide against a double tax upon certain carriages. He had since discovered that these carriages in Calcutta not only paid the registration fee under the Hackney Carriage Act, but also the license tax under the Municipal Acts. Therefore there was no reason why they should not pay a tax upon the same footing in the suburbs as they paid in the town of Calcutta. He moved that this section be omitted.

The motion was agreed to.

Section 62 provided as a penalty a fine not exceeding three times the tax on all carriages and animals for which a license should not have been taken out.

The Hon'ble MR. BEAUFORT said that this section provided a penalty for keeping a carriage without a license; but it did not say whether the payment of the fine was "in lieu of the license fee," or in addition to it. As there might be some doubt upon this point he would move the insertion of those words after "fine" in the 4th line of the section.

The motion was agreed to.

Similar amendments were made, on the motion of Mr. Beaufort, in sections 69 and 76.

Section 97 provided that the Lieutenant-Governor "may" make over to the Commissioners any existing toll-bar or gate within the limits of the municipality.

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said that it would be imperative upon municipalities to maintain all the roads within their municipalities, and he thought it would be but fair to them that any tolls which were imposed upon those roads should be made over to them. He would therefore move the substitution of "shall" for "may."

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that he was quite ready to pledge himself that the Government would not for their own purposes maintain any toll within the limits of a municipality, unless it were upon a road maintained by Government as a Provincial or Imperial Road. It was however necessary to give a discretion to the Government, as they might wish to abolish tolls altogether.

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said as it was stated that there was no intention to maintain tolls within municipalities for any other than municipal purposes, he was quite willing to withdraw his amendment. But he thought that if tolls were so maintained they should be made over to the municipality.

The motion was then by leave withdrawn.

On the motion of Mr. Beaufort a verbal amendment was made in section 124.

Section 131 declared what should constitute the Municipal Fund; and provided, amongst other things, that the fund applicable to police purposes mentioned in "section 57, Act XXI of 1857 (to make better provision for the order and good government of the suburbs of Calcutta and the station of Howrah)" should be deemed to be the Municipal Fund.

The Hon'ble MR. BEAUFORT said he proposed to omit the words above quoted. Act XXI of 1857 was one of the Acts to be repealed by this Act, and therefore it was unnecessary to retain those words.

The motion was agreed to.

Section 133 declared the purposes to which the Municipal Fund might be applied, amongst which were the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads, wharves, embankments, channels, drains, and bridges.

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said he believed it was not unknown that in some stations large embankments were maintained by the Government; they were works of such great magnitude that they could not possibly be maintained by municipalities; and if there was no provision in the Bill

to the contrary, the Government might withdraw from the duty of maintaining those embankments, and expect the municipalities to undertake the work. The same remarks applied to the maintenance of bridges. Take for instance the Kidderpore and Bally Khal bridges. If the Government were to withdraw from the duty of maintaining those bridges, the responsibility would be thrown on the municipalities within whose limits they were situated. But it would be admitted that these municipalities, especially the latter, were too poor to maintain such great bridges. He would therefore move to insert after "embankments" the words "except such as have been maintained by Government," and to substitute "culverts" for "bridges."

The Hon'ble MR. BEAUFORT said he thought the hon'ble member had misunderstood the object of the section, which was to declare upon what objects the Municipal Commissioners might expend the Municipal Funds, subject to certain rules. It was necessary to insert in this section all the objects upon which the Municipal Funds might be expended, for otherwise the Commissioners would be debarred from expending their money upon some work which they might be prepared and willing to undertake. Take the case of the station of Berhampore which was protected by small embankments along the face of the river now maintained by the Government. If that place became a municipality, it appeared to him that there was no possible reason why the Municipal Fund should not be expended in the repairs of the embankment. If the amendment was adopted, the municipality would be prevented from expending money for that purpose. Mr. Beaufort would also object to the substitution of "culvert" for "bridges." Culvert was a vague term: a bridge included a culvert.

The Hon'ble MR. SCHALCH said he had a decided objection to the words of the amendment. It included *all* embankments. If that were intended, it would follow that although the Government had maintained many embankments which they were not bound to maintain, they would henceforth be bound to continue to maintain them. If any such amendment was to be introduced, he thought it should be so framed as to include only those embankments which the Government were bound to maintain. He himself did not see the necessity of the amendment; but if any amendment were introduced, he thought it should be carefully guarded in the way he had specified: the phraseology, as the amendment at present stood, was to bind the Government to keep up embankments which they were not bound to maintain.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said it appeared to him that this was importing a discussion which properly belonged to another Bill. The clause under consideration was simply a clause to enable municipalities to maintain embankments. The passing of such a clause as was proposed would not interfere with any obligation which might be imposed on the Government by the Embankment Bill. It was proposed in that Bill to say that the Government should maintain certain embankments, and HIS HONOR had no doubt that the hon'ble member would look after the interests of municipalities when that Bill came up for consideration. Perhaps, therefore, the hon'ble member would allow the matter to stand over till the Embankment Bill came before the Council.

The motion was then by leave withdrawn.

On the motion of Mr. Beaufort the following clause was added to the section:—

(6). "Any outlay that may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act."

Section 134 enabled a municipality, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to make contributions to other municipalities for certain purposes.

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said he did not understand by what kinds of work a municipality in one district could benefit a municipality in another district. He could quite understand municipalities adjoining one another undertaking works in common, and he thought the granting of contributions for such purposes should be decided according to the benefit the municipality would derive from the contributions which they made. But under this section a municipality might contribute its funds to any municipality in any other district, however distant. That seemed to him to be wrong in principle.

especially considering that the control over the expenditure of its funds should be in the hands of the municipality. A municipality contributing to another municipality could have no control over the municipality to which they contributed. He therefore took exception to this section, and moved that it be omitted.

The Hon'ble Mr. BEAUFORT said it appeared to him that the object of this section was sufficiently clear. He would illustrate it by giving an example. The example nearest to them was that of the Suburban Municipality, who wished to introduce into the suburbs the water which was brought down to Calcutta. The cost of pipes to carry the water into the suburbs would certainly not be paid by the Calcutta Municipality, and must be paid by the people of the suburbs who were to make use of the water. The same remarks would apply to a railway, which a municipality wanted to connect with their town by a short feeder road. If a municipality was not allowed to contribute for the making of such roads, there would be nobody to do it, and he saw no reason why municipalities should not so contribute.

The Hon'ble Mr. BERNARD said the Select Committee had very carefully considered this provision, many representations having been received taking exception to it; some of the members of the Committee had also taken exception to it. As the section was originally drawn, it was more open to objection than it was now. At first it was provided that the Lieutenant-Governor might transfer a portion of the funds of one municipality to any other municipality. As the section now stood it lay with the Commissioners themselves to propose the transfer, and then to obtain the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor to such transfer. The hon'ble member in charge of the Bill had given one instance exemplifying the operation of this section. Others might be adduced. A municipality might be situated two or three miles from a line of railway, between which and the municipality there might be jungle or field land. Surely a municipality ought to be allowed to expend money in connecting itself with a railway station; but unless power was given in the Bill to expend money for such purposes, the municipality could not expend the money. It was only for certain objects that municipalities were allowed to contribute money to other municipalities, and those purposes were merely such as the construction and maintenance of roads, bringing water into a town, and the lighting of roads.

The Hon'ble Mr. WYMAN said he thought he was one of the members of the Committee who objected to this clause as it stood in the original Bill; but as the clause was now limited, he could see no objection to it. It left the suggestion for such contributions in the hands of the Commissioners, and the power was qualified by the provision that the works for which such contributions were made must be calculated to benefit the inhabitants of the contributing municipality. It was quite competent to the Commissioners not to propose to make such contributions, and if they did make such contributions, it could only be with the object of benefiting themselves.

The motion was then negatived.

Section 135 provided for the appointment of officers to inspect the affairs of municipalities.

The Hon'ble Mr. BEAUFORT moved that this section be omitted. But he proposed to transfer to section 142 the latter portion of it, and also to provide for the expense of auditing the municipal accounts which had been omitted. He thought it was reasonable that the additional establishment which the Magistrate of the district, who was bound to supervise the municipalities in his district, or the Commissioner of division, who had a control over the municipalities in his division, might be obliged to keep for that purpose, should be paid rateably by the municipalities concerned. He would first move that section 135 be omitted.

HIS HONOR the PRESIDENT said that the effect of accepting the amendment to omit section 135, which the hon'ble member on the right (Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore) had put upon the paper, and the amendment of the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill as to section 142, would be that the Government surrendered the power of appointing a salaried inspector at the expense of municipalities.

But it was quite necessary that the accounts should be audited, and that the cost of the correspondence which municipalities necessarily entailed should be contributed by the several municipalities in each division or district.

The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of MR. BEAUFORT the following words were inserted in section 142 after "direct" in line 10:—

"The expense of such audit shall be paid from the Municipal Fund. The Lieutenant-Governor may direct that the cost of maintaining clerks or other establishments in the offices of the Magistrate of the district and of the Commissioner of division for the audit of accounts, and the requisite correspondence connected with the purposes of this Act, shall be defrayed in rateable proportion from the funds of the several municipalities which may be constituted under this Act in such district or division."

Section 153 provided a penalty on a registrar of births and deaths refusing or neglecting to register births, &c.

On the motion of Mr. Beaufort the words "or shall demand or accept any fee or reward or other gratification as a consideration for making such entry" were omitted as unnecessary, the registrars to be appointed under the Act having been declared, by a clause subsequently introduced, to be "public servants" within the meaning of the Penal Code.

Section 172 provided that none of the provisions of Part X relating to the municipal regulations should apply to any municipality until extended thereto by the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said that he did not think that the state of society in second class municipalities was such as to render necessary the stringent rules of sanitation provided by Part X of the Bill, and he considered that it would be great hardship if they were introduced in second class municipalities. He believed it was not the intention of the Government, seeing that the Government had a discretion in extending these rules, to introduce them into any second or third class municipality. But he thought it would be better if such a limitation were introduced in the Bill. It would be seen also that these municipal regulations, with the exception of that contained in section 191, were not introduced in the Acts of 1868 and 1870, and none of these provisions were at present in operation in second or third class municipalities. He would therefore move the addition to section 172 of the words—

"The Lieutenant-Governor shall not extend the provisions of chapter 1 of this part to any second or third class municipality."

The Hon'ble MR. BEAUFORT said that the general object of Part X was to provide all the rules necessary for the conservancy and sanitation and general well-being of municipalities. By section 172 it was provided that no single section throughout this Part should be extended to any municipality without the special sanction of the Government. Under these circumstances he thought it was not necessary to make any exception to the general rule. The Lieutenant-Governor would apply these sections to municipalities on the reports of the municipalities themselves, and those only would be selected which were wanted in each particular place. Some people objected to the introduction of these sections, because the lower classes were used to a certain degree of discomfort in their houses, and therefore did not care to be compelled to get rid of it; but the general principle of them was applicable to all. He thought it would be better to leave the power to the Government to apply these sections as they were required; but as it was quite clear that the sections contained in the first chapter of the Part would never be applied to third class municipalities, which would be established only in rural villages, he was quite prepared to exclude them from third class municipalities, and would suggest the omission from the motion of the words "or second." With regard to second class municipalities, he believed that a second class municipality would often be found in a small but populous town, and that was just the place in which such rules would be required. Therefore he would retain the provision enabling the Government to extend these rules to such places.

HIS HONOR the PRESIDENT said that the Government were prepared to accept the proposal that third class municipalities should be exempted from the operation

of this Part; he would therefore first put the suggestion of the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill as an amendment upon the motion.

The amendment having been carried, the motion as amended was agreed to.

Section 196 provided a penalty for bathing or washing animals or clothes in a public stream, &c.

The Hon'ble MR. BEAUFORT moved the omission of the word "public," as the retention of that word would interfere with the provision in the Penal Code with regard to fouling the water of a public spring or reservoir. This section went further, as it applied to water set apart for particular purposes; whereas the Penal Code dealt with the ordinary use of the water. If the word "public" were left out, it would prevent any clashing with the Penal Code. He was indebted for this amendment to his hon'ble friend the learned Advocate-General.

The motion was agreed to.

Section 199 provided a penalty for making unauthorized excavations.

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said he believed there would not be found a single house-holder, particularly in a second class municipality, who would not require to make an excavation in his own compound, and this section would therefore work very harshly on the people who built their houses from earth taken from their own land. These excavations occasionally caused a nuisance; but he thought the chapter of the Penal Code relating to nuisances, and the rules in this Bill against causing nuisances within premises, were sufficient. He did not think there was any necessity for preventing people from taking earth from their own land for building purposes and he would therefore move that this section be omitted.

The Hon'ble MR. BEAUFORT said he thought it would be well to put the Council in possession of the history of this section. It arose out of his own personal experience of the effects of excavations within towns. It was quite true that every man, when he wanted to raise the flooring of his house, dug a hole alongside of it; and no one would object to a method of obtaining earth so convenient to the individual if it did not affect the health of the community. But into this hole all the dirt and refuse of the house was thrown; the rain fell; the contents of the excavation rotted in the stagnant water, and a great deal of malaria was generated. When he was Magistrate of Jessore at a time when no one was willing to reside in it on account of the unhealthiness of the place, he made use of the prisoners (who were then allowed to work out of the jail walls) in filling up every excavation throughout the town; and the consequence was that the healthiness of the place was materially improved. Even without that experience, he thought that no man had a right for his own convenience to make an excavation which would be a nuisance to his neighbours. He admitted that the section as introduced in the Bill might be considered rather too stringent, and that it would be well to modify it, and he proposed to do so by substituting for it the section of which he had given notice and which stood as follows:—

"The Commissioners may cause to be filled up any excavation which is likely in their opinion to be injurious to the health of the neighbourhood. If such excavation shall have been made in any place after the extension thereto of this section within any private premises without the consent of the Commissioners, the cost of refilling it may be recovered from the occupier or owner of such premises."

The latter part of this amended section would not apply to existing excavations or those made with the consent of the Commissioners, and they would have no power to interfere unless the excavation would be likely to injure the neighbourhood. Any man who really had a necessity to make an excavation might apply to the Commissioners for permission to make it. Then as regards the penalty, it was reduced simply to the excavator paying for the cost of refilling it. It was said that in some places there was great difficulty in getting earth to supply the place of the earth that was taken out of the excavation, but in his experience there was always some tank at no great distance which might be enlarged. In Jessore tanks were deepened and enlarged by supplying the ryots with the earth which they required.

The Hon'ble MR. WYMAN said there was an objection to the amendment proposed. It seemed a direct interference with private rights. It appeared to him

that section 191 gave ample power to prevent these excavations from becoming dangerous to health. But to say that a man should not dig upon his own land might lead to much hardship and oppression. There might be cases in which the digging of a hole might possibly not improve the health of a town, but might not be so injurious to the health of the neighbourhood as to make it desirable to fill it up. In such cases to make the man fill it up seemed very hard indeed. Where so much suspicion was already existing, to impose by law any thing tending to create additional alarm, should be a matter for careful consideration. Therefore, as Mr. Wyman thought that section 191 met all sanitary difficulties, he submitted that there was no necessity for any provision regarding excavations.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said, he was extremely glad that the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill had proposed to do away with the penal clause in this section. As the provision stood in the Bill it was a very severe one, and His Honor thought the hon'ble member had exercised a wise discretion in modifying it. Possibly the observations that had been made with regard to the vexatious character of the section as it stood in the Bill were not unfounded; but as the clause was now proposed, it was a very innocent clause. It was devoid of all penal character, as the person who made the excavation would at the worst only have to fill it up again; he could not be subjected to any thing beyond that. Section 191 might provide for this, but these noxious holes being so common, he hoped the Council would support the amendment.

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said, that if the cost of re-filling the excavation was to be borne by the person making it, it might cost him so much that it might be impossible for him to meet it. Earth could not always be obtained: it might have to be brought from a distance of several miles; and if a poor man had to re-fill a hole, he might be made to pay for bringing the earth from a distance of four or five miles. The effect would be the same whether he was allowed to make the excavation or not.

The Hon'ble MR. BEAUFORT's amendment, to substitute a new section for section 199, was agreed to.

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE's motion to omit the section having been put, the Council divided:—

AYES—20
Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore, Bahadoor.
Mr. Wyman.

NOES—8.
Mr. Robinson.
Mr. Colvin.
Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan.
Lord Ulick Browne.
Mr. Schalch.
Mr. Beaufort.
The Advocate-General.
The President.

So the motion was negatived.

Section 208 gave power to trim hedges and trees bordering roads.

The Hon'ble MR. BEAUFORT said that the amendments which he had put on the paper were proposed in consequence of a report of the Commissioner of Chittagong that the inhabitants of that town surrounded their compounds with fences of a height which greatly prevented the free circulation of air, and he believed the hon'ble member opposite (Lord Ulick Browne) would be able to say from his own experience whether that was the case. The amendments would give the same power of reducing the height of fences, as the section in its present state gave in regard to hedges. He moved—

In line 3, after "trim" to insert "or reduce the height of";

In lines 4 and 10, after "hedges" to insert "fences";

And in line 11, after "trimmed" to insert "or reduced."

The Hon'ble LORD ULICK BROWNE said, he entirely confirmed what had been said as regards the obstructions to ventilation in the town of Chittagong. Almost every house was surrounded by an enclosure of matting about seven feet high, and they certainly had an injurious effect on the health of the town.

The Hon'ble MOULVIE ABDOOL LUTEEF said if these fences or mat walls were intended for the zenana, or female apartments of the occupants, it would be a great

hardship if the municipality were permitted to interfere in reducing them. He thought this point ought to be taken into consideration, or otherwise we might be interfering with the convenience of the people, and especially of the Mahomedan community.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he thought the vast majority of the Commissioners would have an interest in keeping female apartments private.

The Hon'ble Mr. BEAUFORT remarked that probably there were very few places in which a provision of this nature would be applicable.

The Hon'ble MOULVIE ABDOL LUTEEF said, where there were two or three-storied houses and the neighbours had lower-roomed houses, they were compelled to erect high mat walls to prevent overlooking.

The Hon'ble Mr. SCHALCH observed that the Commissioners would not have the power to interfere with a wall of ten or twelve feet in height, and therefore it would be a hardship to interfere with mat walls of seven feet, especially in the case of zenanas. He thought the section as it stood was sufficient.

The Hon'ble MOULVIE ABDOL LUTEEF said, he had seen it remarked in the papers that the high walls in the King of Oudh's premises at Garden Reach prevented ventilation, but it appeared to him that that could not be helped where there were zenanas.

The Hon'ble Mr. BEAUFORT's first and fourth amendments were agreed to. On the second and third amendments the Council divided:—

AYER—3.
Lord Ulick Browne.
Mr. Beaufort.
The Advocate-General.

NOES—8.
Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore.
Mr. Wyman.
Mr. Robinson.
Mr. Colvin.
Moulvie Abdool Lutef.
Mr. Bernrad.
Mr. Schalch.
The President.

These amendments were therefore negatived.

Section 217 provided a penalty for, amongst other things, beating drums or tom-toms, &c., at times and places prohibited by the Commissioners.

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE moved to insert the words "not being private residences" after "places" in line 5 of clause 2. He said that in most Hindu families there were household deities, and it was necessary at times of worship to beat cymbals and gongs. It would be giving the Commissioners too arbitrary power if they were allowed to prohibit the sounding of such instruments at any time and any place they liked. Some consideration, he thought, ought to be shown to the religious feelings of the people.

The Hon'ble Mr. BEAUFORT said the object of this section, which was taken from the Acts now in force in Calcutta and Howrah and other places, was simply to prevent people making a noise in their own houses so loud as to be a nuisance to the neighbours. He did not see why, if a Hindu desired to worship in his own house, he should be permitted to cause discomfort to others.

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said that a Hindu could not help doing what he was bid by his religion to do. If religious liberty was to be enjoyed by every one alike there must be a certain degree of toleration among all sects. He thought that the freedom of worship ought to be respected.

The Hon'ble Mr. BERNARD remarked that the late census had shown that in many districts of Bengal the majority of the population consisted of Mahomedans, and their convenience should be consulted. The hon'ble member in charge of the Bill had said that this clause was taken from the Howrah Act. But he might have added that it was a very much milder provision than that contained in the Howrah Act; for by this clause every body might beat drums and tom-toms unless the Commissioners at a meeting prohibited their so doing; but under the Howrah Act no body could do so without the permission of the Commissioners, which was a very different thing.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he knew that there was no cause which had given rise to more serious riots and bloodshed than the blowing of horns and beating of tom-toms in the neighbourhood of mosques. It was now ascertained that more than half the villages in Bengal were Mahomedan, and the clause

merely prohibited the blowing of horns and such like when specially prohibited. It appeared to His Honor that there ought to be a power to prevent this becoming a nuisance to the people.

The motion was then negatived.

On the motion of MR. BEAUFORT verbal amendments was made in sections 224 and 225.

Section 230 provided that the provisions of Part XI relating to Municipal markets should not apply to any municipality until they should have been expressly extended to it by the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE observed that he thought Part XI should not apply to second or third class municipalities, and should only apply to first class municipalities when extended thereto by the Lieutenant-Governor, he would therefore move to insert after "apply" in line 1 of section 130 the words "second or third class municipality. And it shall not apply to any first class."

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that if this section was intended to apply to grand markets like that which was being constructed in Calcutta, he should be willing to agree to the amendment proposed, but as the object of the section was to enable municipalities to set aside pieces of land for the purposes of *haths* and the like, he thought it should be applicable to other municipalities as well as those of the first class.

The Hon'ble MR. BERNARD moved by way of amendment that the following words be inserted in lieu of the words proposed by the hon'ble member:—

"Third class municipality. And it shall not apply to any first or second."

The effect of this amendment would be to restrict the provisions of Part XI to first and second class municipalities, and exempt third class municipalities altogether from the operation of that Part.

The motion as amended was agreed to.

Section 231 empowered the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to construct markets.

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE moved the omission of this section, as he thought municipalities should not apply their funds to such speculations as the construction of markets and enter into competition with private enterprise, armed as they would be with such exceptional powers as the Bill proposed to give them.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said the arguments which he had used with regard to the former amendment on this point applied equally to this section, which would enable municipalities to set aside small places as markets. He thought that municipalities ought to be allowed to compete with private individuals in establishing public markets which should either not be taxed, or, if taxed, be taxed for the benefit of no private individual but of the community in general.

The motion was then negatived.

Part XII related to third class municipalities.

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE moved the omission of this Part. He said that third class municipalities were generally composed of agricultural villages, and they ought to have for their administration a separate Act complete in itself and apart from the elaborate provisions relating to first and second class municipalities. He thought that Act VI of 1870 which related to what would under this Bill be called third class municipalities, had not had a sufficient trial given to it. If after sufficient trial it was found that any amendment was required in that Act, a Bill could be introduced for regulating third class municipalities. This Bill would impose upon these municipalities responsibilities to which they were not now subject, such as the provision of water for drinking purposes and the matter of conservancy; and there were certain references made to other parts of the Bill which made these provisions too cumbersome and complicated for the comprehension of agricultural populations. It was said that these provisions embraced the question of education, and if they were omitted from the Bill the people of agricultural villages

would go without education altogether. To provide for this and the maintenance of chokidars, he would, if his motion were agreed to, move the introduction of the following section at the beginning of Part XIII:—

“The proceeds of the tax, together with any fines and other moneys realized under the Village Chokidaree Act, 1870, shall, in the first instance, be applicable to the payment of chokidars and any surplus thereof to the supply of drinking water for the residents or for their cattle, and to the support of *patshalas* or village schools in such places where the said Act may be in force.”

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he was quite willing to admit that it was a subject of fair consideration whether the supply of water for drinking purposes, and conservancy, should be included in the objects to which the funds of third class municipalities should be devoted. But it was decided by those in charge of the Bill that the provisions of Act VI of 1870 should be incorporated in this Bill, so that the whole municipal law of Bengal might be codified in one Bill. That duty had been performed with great care and labor by the Committee who had incorporated in the Bill all the provisions of Act VI of 1870 which seemed appropriate, and His Honor should be extremely sorry that Part XII relating to third class municipalities should now be rejected. His sole wish was to work these provisions for the benefit of these village municipalities. They proposed a very small and moderate tax indeed, and a narrow limit was fixed to the sum that might be expended. He hoped it would be accepted by the Council. With regard to the question of complication, he might observe that great care had been taken to exclude third class municipalities from the operation of the greater part of the Bill; and when the Bill was passed we should be able to extract this chapter and the other parts of the Bill which related to third class municipalities, and print them separately as a small pamphlet for the use of punchayets.

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said it was altogether a new burden to require third class municipalities to provide for conservancy; and when it was seen that all the provisions of Part X, except chapter I, would be applicable to these municipalities, and that the operation of other chapters of the Bill might be extended to them, hon'ble members could well understand what hardships might be entailed upon the agricultural population.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said the hon'ble member might propose to extend further the exemption from Part X. He should be ready favorably to consider that.

The motion was negatived.

Section 244 stood as follows:—

“The punchayet “shall” impose the tax described at section 138 clause (a) of this Act, provided that the tax for any one year shall not exceed twenty-five rupees for every hundred inhabitants.”

On the motion of Mr. Beaufort “may” was substituted for “shall”.

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE moved the addition to the section of the following words:—

“And provided that no one shall pay more than one rupee per mensem.”

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that the arguments which he had used against limiting the amount of tax on any one individual in first and second class municipalities, would apply with greater force to small municipalities. It would be very hard that a rich man should not pay more than a common bunia.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Section 256 provided that the surplus of the tax in third class municipalities, after paying for chokidars, might be applied to the supply of drinking water, to the support of *patshalas*, “and to conservancy purposes”.

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE moved to omit the words “and to conservancy purposes.”

The Hon'ble MR. BEAUFORT observed that, as had been pointed out by His Honor the President, it was entirely optional with the municipality to expend their money for these purposes; he did not see any reason for excluding “conservancy” from amongst the purposes to which the funds of third class municipalities might be applied.

The motion was put and negatived.

On the motion of Mr. Beaufort the following new section was introduced after section 256, to provide for the continuation of the services of the present chokidars after the extension of this Bill to any third class municipality:—

“Every person who, at the time of the extension of this Part to any place, is the chokidar thereof, or whose duty it is under any other designation to keep watch and ward therein, shall continue to perform such duty until the day fixed by the Magistrate as the date on which the first instalment of any tax imposed under the provisions of this Act shall become payable, and shall be remunerated for such services according to the usage which may prevail at that time in such place.”

The motion was agreed to.

Section 258 provided for the retention in office of present chokidars, if in the opinion of the Magistrate they were competent to perform their duties.

The Hon'ble MR. BEAUFORT moved to add to the section the following words:—

“Provided also that if the number of such persons in any place is greater than the maximum number fixed by the last preceding section, the Magistrate of the district may select from the whole number and may relieve from the duty of watch and ward so many as are in excess of the fixed number, and the persons so relieved shall be deemed to have ceased to hold such office.”

In the previous section, he said, it was laid down that the punchayet should appoint persons whom they deemed fit to be chokidars, and that the number of such chokidars should not exceed on the average one to every 300 inhabitants. It might occur that the number of chokidars found in a place to which the Act was extended would be in excess of the number laid down in section 257, and it was necessary to provide for the excess number. The latter portion of the words which he proposed to introduce had reference to a subsequent section for the disposal of chakaran land.

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said that some of the questions dealt with in these amendments should have been before the members at an earlier date: the supplementary list of amendments had reached him only that morning while in Council, and he had hardly had time to consider these amendments.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said the object of the amendment now before the Council was only to prevent there being too many chokidars in any third class municipality. Under the provisions of the Bill the pay of every chokidar must be made up to at least three rupees a month: if the chakaran land was worth six rupees a year the punchayet must supplement it so as to make up the chokidar's pay to three rupees a month: therefore it appeared to His Honor that you must limit the number of chokidars to be appointed.

The motion was then agreed to.

Section 261 laid down the mode of disposing of chakaran land when a chokidar holding such land was dismissed.

The Hon'ble MR. BEAUFORT said, the section as it stood provided for the disposal of chakaran land either by leaving it in the hands of the chokidar who had ceased to hold office subject to the payment by him of half the annual letting value of the land; or by making it over to the zemindar subject to a similar payment by him to the punchayet. But the Committee had omitted to put in a third mode of disposing of the land, recourse to which might often be expedient, namely to make it over to the man to be appointed in the room of the dismissed chokidar. Mr. Beaufort would therefore move, in line 7, to omit the words “dispose of such chakaran land,” and to substitute for them the words “place the chokidar who is appointed in the room of such person in possession of such chakaran land, or shall dispose of it.”

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE wished to be informed what would be the consequence if the zemindar objected to the dismissal of the chokidar, or to the nomination of his successor, for in most places the appointment and dismissal rested with the zemindar.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that the question now was whether a provision should be inserted to authorize the leaving of the chakaran land in the hands of the new chokidar instead of in the hands of the man who had been dismissed. The question as to who had the right of appointment and dismissal was quite a different thing, for which the section did not provide. His Honor thought the section might be passed subject to the right of the hon'ble member

to propose an amendment on that point in section 259, and to bring forward amendments in section 261.

The motion was then agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BEAUFORT said, that in proceedings taken under section 261 there might be a question regarding the limits of the chakaran land; and the amount of the annual letting value of the land might be disputed. He would move the introduction of the following section after section 261:—

"The Magistrate of the district may cause a survey to be made of such chakaran land, and shall find, after inquiry made by himself, or by any Magistrate whom he may depute for such purpose, the amount from time to time of the annual letting value of such land. An appeal shall lie from such finding, if preferred within thirty days to the Commissioner of division, whose decision shall be final."

The object of the amendment, he said, was to empower the Magistrate to survey the land but not to decide on the title, and to find judicially the amount of the annual letting value, with an appeal as regards the latter to the Commissioner. This would save the parties, in cases of dispute, from the expense and trouble of resorting to the civil court.

The section was agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BEAUFORT moved the introduction of the following new section after section 262:—

"Whenever by the usage existing in any place before the extension thereto of this Act the chokidar or other person appointed to keep watch and ward therein is remunerated by contributions of money or grain realized by himself or other person from the inhabitants, or in any other way whatsoever, it shall be lawful for the punchayet, with the sanction of the Magistrate of the district, to maintain such usage or at any time to discontinue it.

"If it shall be determined to maintain such usage, the punchayet shall ascertain and record subject to the supervision of the Magistrate of the district, the classes of the inhabitants by whom such remuneration is contributed, and the nature and amount or estimated value of the contribution, for which each of such inhabitants is liable, and may from time to time recover any arrears of such contributions under the rules contained in this part for the recovery of arrears of tax, and shall be responsible for the punctual payment of such remuneration to the chokidar. In any such case a sum equivalent to the contribution recorded as payable by any such inhabitant shall be deducted from any assessment imposed on him under section 244.

"Provided that whenever such usage is maintained, the punchayet shall pay to such chokidar by equal monthly instalments the difference between the total amount or estimated value of the contributions and the fixed amount of the salary, if the amount or value of the contributions is less than the amount of the salary."

He observed that the object of this section was simply to provide that if in any village there was found to exist a system of paying the chokidar by general contributions, and if the punchayet desired to continue that system, it should be open to them to do so. The remainder of the section was simply to provide for the payment of the full amount of the chokidar's salary.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said this was an important provision which was introduced with the object of avoiding taxation as much as possible. The Council were aware that in many parts of the country village chokidars were paid sometimes by contributions in money and sometimes in kind. By this section we said "we don't wish to impose upon you our new fangled notions of taxation, but we will allow you to maintain that system which prescription has rendered acceptable to you."

The Hon'ble MR. SCHALCH moved by way of amendment the insertion of the words "or the value thereof" after the word "contributions" in the second paragraph of the section.

The section as amended was agreed to.

On the motion of the Hon'ble MR. BEAUFORT the words "per annum" were inserted after "rupees" in line 16 of paragraph 2 of section 263.

Some verbal amendments were then made in the Schedules on the motion of Mr. Beaufort.

The Hon'ble MR. SCHALCH said, the sections of which he had given notice were taken from the Chokidari Act of 1870. The provisions of the existing Act were with one exception verbally the same as those in the Part of the Bill before the Council. The exception was the exclusion of the clause relating to the appointment of a commission for the decision of questions relating to chakaran land. When that Act

was passed the question was most carefully considered, and it was decided that it would be most injurious to have recourse to the vexatious process of the civil court, and it was therefore determined that a commission should be appointed for the determination of such questions. Consequently he had prepared an amendment to bodily incorporate in this Bill the sections of the present Act on the subject. He found subsequently that the wording of those sections was not suited to the wording of the new Bill. He had therefore prepared and brought forward the section in an amended form in such phrasology as with the approval of the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill was considered proper. There was one important alteration in the amendment now proposed: it was in the latter part of the section marked (e). By it a power of appeal was given from the decision of the Commissioners to the Judge of the district, whose decision should be final, and his proceedings would be in accordance with the rules of procedure for regular suits. Formerly the question was, whether the decision of the Commissioners should be final, or open to appeal. It was then carried that the decision of the Commissioners should be final. With deference to the strong opinion which the minority had on that occasion expressed, he (Mr. Schaleh) had altered his original opinion, because there was no doubt that questions of title might be involved in these investigations, and he thought that they should be open to the decision of a judicial officer. He therefore proposed that there should be an appeal to the Judge, whose decision should be final, and that such appeal should be permitted to be made not only by the zemindar but by the Magistrate on behalf of the punchayet. With these remarks he would move to insert after section 262 the following section:—

“262(a.) It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor, by an order to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, to appoint a commission, consisting of one or more persons, to ascertain and determine the chakaran and other service lands which may be found in any place to which this Act shall have been extended.

“(b.) Whenever in any place in which such commission shall have been appointed, any question shall rise whether any or what lands are chakaran or other service lands, it shall be lawful for such commission to inquire into such question.

“(c.) In inquiring into such question the commission shall, as far as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act, exercise all such and the same powers as are conferred by Regulation VII of 1822 and the Regulations and Acts amending the same upon a Collector making a settlement of land revenue.

“(d.) Such commission shall demarcate the boundaries of any lands which they may determine to be chakaran or other service lands, and shall make orders setting forth such lands and the boundaries thereof, and the name of the village for the benefit of which such lands are assigned.

“(e.) The zemindar or other person interested, or the Magistrate of the district, may appeal from any such order to the court of the District Judge, whose decision thereon shall be final. Every appeal under this section shall be presented within the time and in the manner, and subject, as far as may be, to the rules provided by the Code of Civil Procedure for regular appeals in suits.”

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that the Council would observe that the section proposed to be introduced was in all essentials, except in the matter of appeal, the same as that which found a place in the former Act VI of 1870. A material change had been made in the direction of giving an appeal to the Judge of the district from the decision of the Commissioners appointed under the Act. That was a concession which he believed several hon'ble members would think right, and would remove the objections which they otherwise might have had. Under these circumstances HIS HONOR hoped the Council would accept the amendment now proposed.

The motion was agreed to.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that it would be an instruction to the Secretary to adjust the numbering of the sections in the Bill, after which the Bill would be reprinted and further considered at the next meeting of the Council.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 27th instant.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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Fever Relief Operations in the Hooghly District.

No. 395, dated Burdwan, the 18th July 1872.

From—A. ABERCROMBIE, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.
To—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Judicial Department.

In continuation of this office letter No. 367, dated the 6th instant, I have the honor to submit copies of reports No. 284, dated the 8th ultimo, and No. 342, dated the 11th current, from the Magistrate of Hooghly, reporting on the fever relief operations in his district. The idemic fever first broke out in this district in the sub-division of Jehanabad, in which it prevailed with more or less violence since 1869. In the early part of 1871, when the relief operations in the districts of Burdwan and Hooghly were closed, the fever in the sub-division Jehanabad had much abated, though at Jehanabad itself it still prevailed and necessitated the continuance of the itinerant dispensary and the employment of an extra native doctor at the station,—vide report from this office, No. 89, dated the 10th April 1871.

2. Towards the end of July the Magistrate reported that the fever in the sub-division had increased, and on the 14th August the entertainment of a compounder at Rs. 10 perensem was sanctioned from this office for deputation to the village of Boigoo. The Magistrate was also requested by Mr. Buckland to desire the Civil Surgeon to send the report which he had promised to submit after visiting the worst parts of the sub-division. In September the disease had apparently much decreased, and no special medical establishment was entertained during that month; but in November last the fever appears to have broken out with great violence in this sub-division as well as in other parts of the district. The disease appears to have prevailed with the greatest virulence during the months of December and January.

The operations in connection with the distribution of food, stimulants, and clothing to the sick poor, were commenced in December after the receipt of the cheque for Rs. 500 applied for in this office No. 363, dated the 14th December last. The statistics of mortality submitted to Government shew that the total number of deaths from fever in this district up to the 31st March last was estimated at 11,020, and that the mortality in the district wasaviest in December. The total amount expended on the special dispensaries is Rs. 2,948-12-4 up to May last, but as statements showing the expenditure in both the

districts of Burdwan and Hooghly have already been separately submitted to Government with this office letters marginally quoted, I need not here repeat the particulars in connection with the expenditure on account of food and medical relief in this district.

No. 361, dated 5th July 1872.
 „ 382, „ 10th „

3. The Magistrate, in his account of the dispensaries, has omitted to notice the dispensaries at Singhoor and Kishtonuggur, two dispensaries which were opened from the epidemic relief fund in the sub-division of Serampore. The native doctors attached to these dispensaries were deputed with medicines in December last, when the first outbreak of sickness was reported in the sub-division. The dispensary at Singhoor was closed some time ago, that at Kishtonuggur is still kept on.

4. The dispensary at Chandoor was opened in consequence of the people in its neighbourhood having had to resort to the dispensary at Eklokee, which is in the district of Burdwan. The conduct of the native doctors and others in charge of the special dispensaries seems generally to have been satisfactory, but the man in charge of this dispensary, Raj Coomar Bose, was relieved by native doctor Bhuggobutty Churn Doss, in consequence of its having been discovered that the former kept no register of the attendance of patients at the Chandoor dispensary, and that the returns submitted by him were filled up by guess. I have requested the Magistrate to report if any improvement has taken place in the management of the dispensary since the arrival of the new native doctor.

5. It will be seen that the reports submitted by the Magistrate contain the suggestions which he has to offer for the conduct of operations for the relief of the sick and needy during the coming season. Before offering any remarks on the proposals of the Magistrate, I have thought fit to consult the Magistrate of Burdwan, as it is in the present jurisdiction of that officer that the majority of the proposed new dispensaries are situated. On receipt of the reply from Burdwan I shall again address the Government on the subject.

No. 284, dated Hooghly, the 8th June 1872.

From—F. H. PELLEW, Esq., Offg. Magistrate of Hooghly.

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

In reply to your letter No. 268, dated the 21st instant, forwarding copy of Government order No. 2039, dated the 13th June, I have the honor to submit a concise report on fever in the district of Hooghly from the time of its outbreak at the close of the rainy season of 1871 up to date.

2. In the beginning of November 1871 fever was reported as having broken out in thannahs Hooghly, Bansbariah, Bullagur, Dhaneakhally, Hurripal, Kishtonuggur, Bydebatty, Jehanabad, and Goghat. It also appeared but less violently in thannahs Pandooah, Ghattal, and Chunderconah; particularly in the neighbourhood of Khirpoy. At that time the following dispensaries were in existence in the district:—

1. Jehanabad	} In Jehanabad sub-division.
2. Ghattal	..	..
3. Ooterparah	..	..
4. Serampore	} In Serampore sub-division.
5. Bassoree	..	..
6. Bydebatty	..	..
7. Hooghly	} In the Sudder sub-division.
8. Sootangacha	...	...
9. Dwarbasine	...	...

3. The following special dispensaries were at once established at a monthly cost as noted opposite to each:—

Bullagur	...	Rs. 65	} In the Sudder sub-division.
Dhaneakhally	...	„ 65	
British Chundernagor	...	„ 65	
Bally	...	„ 65	} In the Jehanabad sub-division.
Chunderconah	...	„ 65	
Singhoor	...	„ 28	} In the Serampore sub-division.
Kishtonuggur	...	„ 28	

4. The sums placed opposite to each are the amounts originally submitted for sanction by the Civil Surgeon of Hooghly for the dispensaries in the Jehanabad and Sudder sub-divisions, and by the medical officer at Serampore for those in the Serampore sub-division respectively. Subsequently, by reducing the travelling allowance of the native doctors in the former sub-divisions from Rs. 20 to Rs. 10 per mensem, the cost of those dispensaries has been reduced to Rs. 55 per mensem, and by adding a sum of Rs. 10 for contingencies and Rs. 10 for travelling allowance in the Serampore sub-division (inadvertently omitted from his estimate by the medical officer at Serampore) a monthly expenditure of Rs. 48 for those dispensaries has been submitted for sanction.

5. As a temporary measure also, in consideration of the urgency of the case, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the Jehanabad dispensary made over charge of that institution to the lock-up native doctor, and with a compounder on Rs. 10 per mensem established an itinerant dispensary for the relief of people in the villages round Jehanabad station.

6. In the month of December 1871 fever was still raging in thannah Kishtonuggur, part of thannahs Bydebatty and Hurripal in Serampore sub-division, and in thannahs Jehanabad and Goghat of the Jehanabad sub-division, also in thannah Dhaneakhally of the Sudder sub-division. It had, however, been somewhat reduced in violence, and in the remaining thannahs of the district had almost ceased.

7. Since the month of December, the fever, whilst ceasing everywhere else, has tenaciously held its ground in two principal localities: one, the centre of the tract which lies between the Hooghly and Damoodar rivers, extending from Dhaneakhally and Hasnan to Kishtonuggur and Juggutbullupore, and the other the tract of country on both sides of the Darkessur river, which borders on Burdwan.

8. The dispensaries at Chundernagor and Bullagur were consequently abolished under Government orders No 978 of the 9th March, copy of which was forwarded with your No. 133 of the 16th idem, and at the same time the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Jehanabad resumed charge of the dispensary there, closing the itinerant dispensary; but on the other hand it was found necessary to open a dispensary at Hasnan, in Dhaneakhally, under orders conveyed in your No. 234, dated 30th April 1872, and at Khanacool, in Jehanabad, under orders contained in your No. 978, dated 9th March, and this dispensary was afterwards transferred to Myapore, as reported in my No. 159, dated 2nd April 1872.

9. Subsequently, in consequence of the closing of the itinerant dispensary, it was found that the people to the north of the Jehanabad and Goghat thannahs had not sufficient medical assistance, and under orders conveyed in your No. 264, dated 17th instant, a dispensary was opened at Chundoor. Subsequently also by the liberality of Baboo Nilcomul Mitter of Allahabad a dispensary has been opened at Bundipore, in thannah Hurripal, as per Government orders No. 1632, dated 18th April 1872.

10. Lately fever has broken out at Badinan, in pergunnah Chowmoha, in thannah Hooghly. A native doctor has been deputed there with a sufficient supply of medicines. The establishment will cost Rs. 55, as shown below:—

	Rs.
1 Native Doctor	25
1 Compounder	10
Contingencies	10
Travelling allowance	10
Total	55

This special dispensary is under the management of Dr. Thompson.

11. At the same time a careful inquiry was made into the account of sickness still existing in the more out-of-the-way villages in Jehanabad and Goghat, the results of which are now before me, and the proposals based on these inquiries I shall give at the end of this report.

12. For relief purposes the following sums were disbursed:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
The Civil Surgeon of Hooghly was paid	628	7	6
Medical Officer of Serampore	250	0	0
Deputy Magistrate of Jehanabad	50	0	0
Native Doctor of Myapore	10	0	0
Ditto of Bally	60	0	0
Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Jehanabad	100	0	0
Miscellaneous charges	27	10	9

Of this sum accounts has been furnished by the following officers:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Deputy Magistrate of Jehanabad	50	0	0
Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Jehanabad	100	0	0
Medical Officer of Serampore	76	0	0
Civil Surgeon of Hooghly	428	7	6
Miscellaneous	27	10	9

13. I now proceed to state what measures I think necessary for the conduct of operations for the relief of the sick and needy during the coming season.

14. In the first place, I wish to open four new dispensaries, one at Bakurpore, 8 miles north-east of Myapore in the north-east of Jehanabad; one at Koergunge in the north of Goghat; one at Goghat itself; and one at Ramjibunpore in the north of Chunderconah on the borders of Goghat. The sick from the neighbourhood of these places are compelled at present to resort to Bally, Jehanabad or Eklokee for treatment, and these places are somewhat distant. The Police, the Civil Surgeon, and the Deputy Magistrate all agree as to the advisability of establishing these dispensaries.

15. Next, I wish that a Sub-Assistant Surgeon may be placed in charge of all the dispensaries beyond the Damoodar to supervise the native doctors and superintend relief operations for the submission of accounts of which he should be responsible.

16. I do not now propose that another Sub-Assistant Surgeon should be appointed for the country on this side of the Damoodar, as at present the number of special dispensaries is not so great; but I think it may become necessary to propose this hereafter if fever increases.

17. The Civil Surgeon and Sub-divisional Officer both recommend the appointment of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon in the Jehanabad sub-division, as above proposed.

18. I also beg to propose that all the dispensaries in the district be placed under the charge of the Civil Surgeon of the district, Dr. Thompson. At present two of them are in charge of the medical officer at Serampore, who from want of local experience and local influence has found difficulties in procuring native doctors of good character. Dr. Thompson, from his long experience in this district, his acquaintance with the character of the resident native practitioners, his thorough knowledge of the geography and physical characteristics of the district, and the confidence reposed in him by the native zemindars and others, has peculiar advantages of which he makes the most. He is willing to undertake the extra responsibility, and I trust this proposal may be sanctioned.

19. I wish here to record my sense of the services rendered by the Civil Surgeons at Hooghly and Serampore, especially the former in superintending dispensaries and personally visiting sick localities. Dr. Thompson has already received the thanks of Government on several occasions; but I can hardly state here adequately the advantage I receive from having an officer by me on whose judgment I can implicitly rely.

Statement showing the detailed accounts of the money advanced for relief operations amounting to Rs. 1,800.

Name of officer who received advance.	Amount advanced.			Amount disbursed, of which accounts submitted.			Balance in hand of the officers.			Amount in hand of the Magistrate.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Civil Surgeon of Hooghly	628	7	6	428	7	6	200	0	0	.....	
Medical Officer of Serampore	250	0	0	76	0	0	174	0	0	.....	
Deputy Magistrate of Jehanabad	50	0	0	50	0	0	.....			.....
Native Doctor of Myapore	10	0	0	.....			10	0	0	.....	
Ditto of Bally	60	0	0	.....			60	0	0	.....	
Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Jehanabad	100	0	0	100	0	0	.....			.....
Miscellaneous charges	27	10	9	27	10	9	.....			.....
Total	1,126	2	3	682	2	3	444	0	0	673	13	9

F. H. PELLEW,
Offg. Magistrate.

No. 342, dated Hooghly, the 11th July 1872.

From—F. H. PELLEW, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Hooghly.

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

IN reply to your letter No. 298 of the 14th ultimo, calling for further particulars in regard to the special dispensaries established in the fever-stricken villages in this district, I have the honor to submit herewith an abstract of the operations of each dispensary and other particulars required by you.

2. *Bullagur Dispensary.*—This dispensary was opened on the 8th November 1871, and was placed in charge of Native Doctor Abdool Abad, who worked as a native doctor attached to the Chinsurah Lock-Hospital. This dispensary worked in a satisfactory manner. The native doctor's conduct was good. On the decrease of sickness the dispensary was closed on the 29th February 1872.

3. *British Chundernagor Dispensary.*—This dispensary was opened on the 8th November 1871, and was placed in charge of Native Doctor Protal Chunder Dass. He is a locally-entertained man, brought up by private tuition, can read and write English fairly, and had served as native doctor at the Chinsurah Anno Chattra Dispensary in 1866, and at Dhaneakhally special dispensary in 1869-70. The Civil Surgeon had frequent opportunities of visiting this institution, and he had every reason to be satisfied with his conduct and qualifications. The dispensary was closed, as the fever abated, on the 19th February 1872.

4. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon and Native Doctor attended to the Hooghly Imambarrah Hospital; were also actively employed in visiting villages in and around the sudder station, giving medicines and medical comforts to the sick at their homes.

5. Dr. Thompson personally visited not only villages, but went into the homesteads of the people of all classes, and encouraged them to show their sick, enquired into their wants, and gave them clothing and nourishment with his own hand. The Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, and the Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Payne, who visited this station, accompanied him on his rounds, inquiring into the cause of the fever; the people expressed themselves quite satisfied, and felt grateful for the benefit they enjoyed.

6. *Dhaneakhally Dispensary*.—This dispensary was opened on the 7th November 1871, in charge of Kristo Kissors Gangooly, a locally-entertained native doctor, who has certificates of previous good service in an epidemic hospital under Dr. Macnamara, and had charge of the Khanacool dispensary in this district during 1869-70. The native doctor is an intelligent young man and understands his work well.

7. *Bally Dispensary*.—This dispensary was opened in December 1871, and placed in charge of Native Doctor Bhola Nath Chatterjee, who has served with credit for many years as head compounder attached to the Hooghly Imambarrah Hospital. The native doctor is a painstaking young man, and has served with great zeal and energy so as to merit the approbation of the Civil Surgeon and myself. The dispensary is still in existence.

8. This dispensary was opened on the 8th January 1872. Native Doctor Juggut Chunder Goopto had charge of it. He was brought up in the Bengalee class of the Calcutta Medical College, and was a private practitioner at Barrackpore. The sickness around this locality having greatly decreased the dispensary was transferred to Khanacool and subsequently to Myapore. The native doctor fell dangerously ill and was obliged to come away, leaving the dispensary in charge of the compounder in the middle of May last; the compounder conducted the duties during a short period satisfactorily. Native Doctor Essan Chunder Banerjee was sent out to take charge of the dispensary in June last.

9. The Jehanabad itinerant dispensary was in charge of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Jehanabad, Preumber Nath Mitter, who moved from village to village with medicines and distributed to the sick who could not move from their houses at villages around Jehanabad subdivision. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon conducted his duties to the satisfaction of the Civil Surgeon. This itinerant dispensary was closed on the 14th March 1872 on the sickness abating.

10. This dispensary was opened on the 8th April 1872 and placed in charge of Native Doctor Raj Coomar Bose. The working of this dispensary, I regret to say, has not at all been satisfactory, and the returns submitted by the native doctor are far from trustworthy. Locally-entertained Native Doctor Bhuggobutty Churn Doss was sent out to relieve Native Doctor Raj Coomar Bose.

11. This dispensary was opened on the 15th April 1872 in charge of locally-entertained Native Doctor Aughore Nath Bose. He was formerly attached to the Hooghly Imambarrah Hospital, and served as a native doctor on special duty. He is a hardworking man and well-up to his work. The sickness in the locality has not as yet decreased; it is therefore proposed to continue it.

12. This dispensary was opened on the 1st June 1872 in charge of Native Doctor Protap Chunder Doss, lately attached to the British Chundernagor Dispensary. The native doctor reported that large number of people had enlargement of the spleen, others had dropsical extremities.

13. A native doctor was also attached to my camp on tour of inspection through the district on two occasions. He was well supplied with medicines, and many patients took their medicines from the native doctors in the immediate vicinity of my tent, as reported in my letter No. 342, dated the 16th December 1871.

Statement showing the number of persons who attended the dispensaries, and who were relieved, cured or discharged, or who are supposed to have died.

Name of Dispensary.	Total number of Sick attended.	Cured, relieved, and discharged.	Supposed to have died.	REMARKS.
Dhaneakhally	18,200	18,147	53	This Dispensary has been opened on the 1st June 1872.
Bullagur	7,800	7,788	12	
Hasnan	4,500	4,422	78	
Badinan	570	570	..	
British Chundernagor	2,840	2,836	4	
Jehanabad	17,703	17,521	182	
Myapore	4,950	4,960	..	
Bally	16,504	16,497	7	
Chandoor	14,110	14,106	4	
Kishtonuggur	3,143	3,115	28	
Singhoor	2,663	2,658	5	
Total ..	92,983	92,610	373	

F. H. PELLFW,
Offy. Magistrate.

Statement of expenditure at present incurred and proposed to be incurred during the remainder of the year, i.e., from the 1st July 1872 to 31st March 1873, on special dispensaries transferred to Burdwan and Midnapore Districts.

DESCRIPTION OF CHARGE.	Bakurpore.	Koergunge.	Geghat.	Ranjibunpore.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Native Doctor	25	25	25	25	100	The first three dispensaries should be under the Magistrate of Burdwan, and the fourth under the Magistrate of Midnapore.
Compounder	10	10	10	10	40	
Travelling allowance	10	10	10	10	40	
Contingencies including bazar medicines ...	10	10	10	10	40	
Inspecting Sub-Assistant Surgeon ... ..	...	...	...	...	150
Travelling allowance ... ..	...	...	...	...	40
Total	55	55	55	55	for 9 months 410	

F. H. PEELER,

Offy Magistrate.

Extract from the Commissioner's General Report for 1871.

PARA. 17. *Hooghly*.—In Hooghly the state of the public health was very unsatisfactory. When the epidemic fever first visited this district, it attacked many large villages in the east of the district with excessive violence, which gradually abated, and after several years those villages were left with their population much reduced, and many of the survivors a prey to chronic attack; but the mortality had almost ceased. The epidemic gradually spread westward, but still preserved the same characteristics.

18. In 1869 and 1870 Myapore, Jehanabad, Hat Bussuntapore, and a few other large villages in the north-west, were attacked by the fever. The mortality in these places was very great. It was hoped, however, that the fever having crossed the district from east to west, would leave this part of the country and die out.

19. Last year the fever appeared in a slightly milder form, but still of a wasting and mortal character. At the end of September it spread all over the district, and though it speedily diminished after the setting in of the cold weather in many parts, it has tenaciously held its ground in two principal localities,—one, the centre of the tract which lies between the Hooghly and Damoodar rivers, extending from Dhaneakhally to Kishtonuggur and Juggutbullubpore, and the other, the tract of country on both sides of the Dwarkessur river, which borders on Burdwan.

20. These two tracts differ much from each other in their physical characteristics: the former is a somewhat low country, traversed by sluggish and partially closed rivers affording very bad water; the latter is an open sandy tract, traversed by a fine river of good water running in a sandy bed. Throughout these two tracts every village has a few cases (from 5 to 20) of fever; the deaths are few in each village, but very numerous over the whole affected tract: and owing to the scattered nature of the visitation, and its mild character, compared with the very deadly character of the fever in former years, it is difficult to provide medical aid to the sufferers without incurring an almost impracticable expenditure. This difficulty has partly been met by making the native doctors in charge of dispensaries more or less peripatetic. At the same time great care is taken that the dispensaries are located as much as possible in the centre of the affected tracts.

21. The Magistrate remarks that the labouring classes have chiefly suffered of late years. In many villages the survivors are almost destitute; old men and old women, whose families have all died, have been met with on several

occasions by him. As a rule, however, there is nothing like starvation, and the funds provided for relief purposes have been ample to meet all the cases which have come to notice. Private charity is largely practised, and no man need die for want of food who has strength to go and ask for it, or who has relations whom he can send for the purpose. The sickness has told on the excise revenue, and is also shown in relinquishments of land by cultivators. Zemindars in Jehanabad have assured the Magistrate that they have paid more money as Government revenue than they have collected from their ryots, and he has noticed many fields of rice lying ungathered because there were no reapers.

Resolution by the Government of Bengal, dated Calcutta, the 30th July 1872.

READ—

Letter No. 395, dated 18th July 1872, from the Officiating Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, submitting, with remarks, reports on the fever relief operations in the Hooghly District.

Also—

Extract (paragraphs 17 to 21) of letter No. 350, dated 2nd July 1872, from the Commissioner of Burdwan, forwarding the Annual General Report of the Burdwan Division for 1871.

The ravages of the fever in Hooghly have never been so wide spread as in Burdwan, though the sickness has here also been very serious.

2. It is noticed that the epidemic, at its first visitation, attacked many large villages in the east of the district with excessive violence, but subsided in those parts as it spread onwards to fresh villages to the west. The fact that it raged with equal violence in tracts of perfectly distinct physical characteristics, throws much perplexity over the problem of its real cause and origin. Of the two principal localities in which the disease is said to have held its ground, one is a tract of low country traversed by sluggish and partially closed rivers, affording very bad water; the other is an open sandy tract, traversed by a fine river of good water running in a sandy bed. These facts seem to suggest that the disease is not in the soil or in the water, but in some way unknown marches from place to place, not sparing localities least open to sanitary objections.

3. It is gratifying to learn that private charity is largely practised in this district, and that none need die from want of food. The effect of the fever is, however, manifest in the statement that many rice-fields remain ungathered for want of reapers.

4. As most of the badly affected villages will, under recent changes, be transferred to the Burdwan district, the Lieutenant-Governor will await the Commissioner's further report before passing orders on the proposals of Mr. Pellew, the Magistrate of Hooghly, in regard to the future arrangements for conducting the relief operations in the district.

5. At present the whole burden of supplying medical aid and medicines falls upon the provincial funds, no charges save those for food relief being debited to the charitable funds raised by subscription. The burden upon the local Government is very heavy, and one which cannot probably be much longer sustained; but, as remarked in connection with the Burdwan report, no money considerations will induce the Lieutenant-Governor to withdraw any aid which is shown to be really required.

6. The acknowledgments of Government are again due to Dr. R. F. Thompson, the Civil Surgeon, also to Dr. J. A. Greene, Medical Officer of Serampore, for the very efficient services rendered by them in this district during the late epidemic.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the report and of the extract referred to, with this resolution, be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that a copy be forwarded to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, and to the Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department (with a copy of the papers referred to) for information.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different District of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 27th July 1872.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Snadder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>		1872.				
1	Burdwan	July 30th*	2.90	Cloudy	...	Public health failing. Fever increasing. Dengue has also appeared in many villages.
2	Bancoorah	.. 27th	0.52	Cloudy, with some heavy showers in the beginning of the week.	In the low-lying lands rice has been planted out, but the greater portion of the seedlings are still untransplanted, some are dying, and some have been cut as food for cattle. Rice has risen rapidly in price. If rain does not fall heavily within the next week, the crop will be a wretched one. Other crops are flourishing so far, and indigo has turned out much better than was anticipated.	
3	Beerbhoom	.. 27th	1.88	Complaints of want of rain from all quarters but thannah, Saculipur in south-east.	The protracted absence of copious rain makes the prospects rather gloomy. The price of rice is consequently rising.	
4	Midnapore	.. 27th	.55	Sultry, with occasional light falls of rain.	Transplanting of paddy getting on slowly for want of more rain in almost every part of the district except in the sub-division of Contai, where the crops are doing well.	
5	Hooghly	.. 27th	.85	Cloudy and rainy	Transplanting of amun dhan is progressing very slowly for want of rain. Ous, sugarcane, and jute, are promising.	
	Howrah	.. 27th	1.62	Cloudy; slight showers of rain almost daily throughout the district.	Jute, sun, hemp, dhanchey, sugarcane, all doing well. The transplanting of the amun dhan has been seriously impeded by want of rain. In one or two places it has commenced, and in others the lands are being ploughed, but more rain is sadly wanted.	
<i>Central Districts.</i>						
6	24-Pergunnahs	.. 30th	2.04	Warm and cloudy, with showers now and then. Mean temp. ... 83°. Direc. of wind S.E.	Sugarcane and jute are in a flourishing condition. The ous crops suffering for want of rain. The transplanting of amun everywhere retarded, and at Barriepore altogether stopped from want of rain.	Dengue prev. at the snadder sub-division, with a few cases of cholera and simple fever, and in some few cases Dengue has appeared at Barriepore and Diamond Harbour. At Bancoorah Dengue has appeared in a more severe form. Apart from this the public health is good in the district.
7	Nuddea	.. 27th	1.51	Unseasonably dry and sun shiny.	Rain is very badly wanted almost everywhere for the rice (ous and amun). Standing indigo suffering from caterpillars, which have also appeared on the jute.	

* Received by telegram on the same date.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Central Districts.—(Contd.)		1872.				
<div>PASSEY DIVN.</div> <div>RAJSHAHIE DIVISION.</div> <div>COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.</div>	8 Jessore	July 27th	1.62	Seasonable rain throughout most of the district; hot in north and south-east.	There has been rain during the week, which has done good to the crop. In some places rain still wanted. Prospects on the whole fair.	
	9 Moorshedabad	" 27th	0.74	Cloudy and sultry, but very little rain.	The prospects of the crops are still generally good, but rain is very much wanted. In Jungipore the bhadoi harvest has already commenced.	Dengue fever still prevalent.
	10 Dinagopore	" 27th	2.06	There have been showers throughout the district; a good heavy fall is much wanted. Temperature. Highest ... 98° Lowest ... 75°	All crops are suffering from want of rain. The planting out of "ropa dhan," as well as the cultivation of it, stopped in many places for want of sufficient rain.	
	11 Maldah	" 27th	1.39	Cloudy. Rain on four days of the week. Strong easterly wind. Temperature rather cool.	From the present state of things a full crop of bhadoi and kerry is expected.	Dengue fever very prevalent. A number of persons in the town of English Bazar and Government offices attacked with it.
	12 Rajshahye	" 27th	1.03	Cloudy and sultry, with local showers and south-east winds. The weather has so far been good for silk-worms, which are thriving.	Mulberry, jute, and sugarcane are doing well. The standing paddy plants are showing signs of suffering from want of rain.	
	13 Rungpore	" 27th	.79	Rain fell heavily during two days in the week for a short time. At the subdivisional headquarters of Bhowanigunge 1.13 inches of rain fell.	The ous dhan is doing well, but more rain is required for the amun. Indigo is being cut.	
	14 Bograh	" 27th	1.12	Frequent small showers of rain, which fell on five days during the week. Weather alternately cloudy and sunny; the latter preponderating.	The rainfall throughout the district has been insufficient, and the rivers are unusually low. The ous crop will not be a large one, and the amun or main crop is beginning to be injured. Jute is also the worse for want of more rain.	
	15 Pubna	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
	16 Darjeeling	" 27th	2.26	Rainfall scanty	Satisfactory	Cholera still continues in the district. It has appeared in a new quarter in the hills, viz. westward at Singtam and Chingtung.
	17 Julpigoree	" 27th	1.60	Cloudy and comparatively cool. Rainfall most unusually deficient.	The general outturn of bhadoi crop is put at 12 annas. Hymunti dhan not taking root favorably owing to want of rain. So far nothing has happened to this crop, which rain falling soon and in sufficient quantity will not rectify, but the unusual want of rain is causing apprehension, and rice, as usual under such circumstances, is rising in price.	Cholera disappearing, but much fever general over the district.
	Cooch Behar	" 27th	.42	Fine. Not so hot as last week.	Transplanting of dhan in the high grounds is delayed for want of rain. Prospects are quite uncertain at present.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)		1872.				
Eastern Districts.						
18	Dacca	July 30th*	5.60	Rainy and cloudy. Heavy rain fell on Sunday.	Good. Rivers, if anything, rather lower.	
19	Furreedpore	„ 27th	1.62	Drizzling rain four days in the week; continuous sunshine during the remaining days; weather sultry.	There has not as yet been any heavy fall of rain, and the cultivators apprehend a partial failure of the crops.	
20	Backergunge	„ 20th	2.76	Seasonable, there having been a good deal of rain all over the district.	Favorable; the sowings have been nearly completed.	
21	Mymensing	„ 20th	1.49	Cloudy, with occasional showers, but no heavy or continuous rain. The river has fallen during the week.	The scanty rainfall has thus far done no harm to the crops, but rain is now much wanted for transplanting the rice seedlings, and a continuance of dry weather will do much injury.	
22	Sylhet	„ 20th	7.76	Hot but not oppressive. For half the week there has been steady rain every day about 3 A.M., which has lasted till 10 A.M. On Sunday morning, about 2 A.M., there was a severe thunderstorm. Max. temperature of week 90.5° Minimum ditto 75° Range ... 15° Mean of all the highest readings ... 86.9° Ditto lowest ditto ... 76.5° Approximate mean of the week ... 81.7°	More rain wanted in the district for the aman crop. From accounts received, it is believed that the rainfall has not been equally heavy all over the district. Twelve annas of the domashious crop cut; chengrious just commenced to be cut.	
23	Cachar	„ 20th	4.62	There were many hot dry days during the week, but a fair amount of rain fell.	Everywhere ploughing is going on for the sail crop. Continued rain is much wanted. Tea doing very well.	
24	Chittagong	„ 20th	5.10	Showery in the northern division. In the south (Cox's Bazar) less rain appears to have fallen.	Favorable at present, but more rain wanted now, especially on the higher levels.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	„ 20th	5.06	Cloudy. Heavy rain on the 15th; not much wind.	The paddy is thriving well. The cotton has begun to flower here and there.	
25	Noakhally	„ 20th	1.98	Weather for the most part fair, with occasional showers.	Ous crop is fit for reaping. Aman crops progressing favorably. One or two heavy showers will do good to the crops.	
26	Tipperah	„ 20th	2.61	Rainfall not as full as desirable, more especially in the centre of the district. Nearly five inches have however fallen in the north.	The ous crop, where harvested, has yielded a ten to twelve-anna crop. Cutting of the jute crop has been commenced, and a twelve-anna crop is expected. The season is very backward.	
	Hill Tipperah	„ 20th	3.87	Heavy rain on the 18th; generally cloudy.	The prospects of the paddy crops have been improved by the rainfall. Sowing has fairly commenced.	The health of district seems to be same as in week.

* Received by telegram on the same date.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.						
PATNA DIVISION.	27 Patna	1872. July 30th*	1.45	During the early part of the week rain was much wanted, but for the last two days good showers fell.	The bhadoi crops going on very well. Transplanting of rice is going on.	A good deal of sickness in the city, such as ordinary fever, Dengue, and some cases of cholera; also cholera in different parts of the district, but nowhere has it assumed an epidemic form. Weather healthy.
	28 Gya	" 27th	0.31	Cloudy, stormy, with little rain; weather excessively hot.	Bhadoi crops are fair. Rice prospects bad. Sowings at a stand-still for want of rain.	
	29 Shahabad	" 27th	0.73	Cloudy and variable wind. Passing showers during the week; more rain is much wanted. Thermometer. Maximum ... 95° Minimum ... 74° Barometer. Highest rdg... 29.560 Lowest rdg... 29.380	The aghani paddy crop is generally backward for want of rain, specially to the south of the district. Bhadoi, sugarcane, and indigo crops promise well.	
	30 Tirhoot	" 27th	Little rain.	Sultry and cloudy. Little rain fell during the week.	Indigo manufacture is in progress. Rice, marwa, kodo, rahar, and other crops are doing well. Bhadoi crops promising. More rain is wanted in some places for these crops.	
	31 Saran	" 27th	1.50	East and west winds. Rain very general except in the west.	The bhadoi crops are coming up well. The manufacture of indigo is going on briskly. The seedlings of "khureef dhan" are being transplanted.	
	32 Champaran	" 27th	...	Excessively hot during the whole week.	The bhadoi crops are all thriving well. The transplantation of winter crops has not been commenced for want of rain. The manufacture of indigo is going on steadily.	
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.	33 Monghyr	" 27th	2.67	Stormy in the south. Bright fair weather elsewhere, with occasional heavy but partial showers.	In the south, where the weather has been stormy, the crops are in a satisfactory condition. The crops elsewhere are fair, but want more rain.	
	34 Bhaugulpore	" 30th	1.	Weather very favorable for bhadoi crops. Heavy rain in places south of Ganges.	Bhadoi crops are reported excellent nearly everywhere. More rain wanted for aghani rice. River unusually low. Mahajuns in north reported keeping back their rice, which is now difficult for poor classes to procure.	Cholera reported in one village. Dengue increasing fast in town.
	35 Purneah	" 27th	1.	Rain much wanted.	The transplanting of the aghani crop very backward owing to want of rain.	
	36 Southal Pergunnahs—Rajmehal	" 27th	.92	The weather has been unsettled: threatening dark clouds but only producing showers; no good and seasonable down-pour.	The Indian corn is said to be doing well, and the indigo outturn is likely to be good, but from insufficiency of rain planting out of paddy cannot be managed, and much uneasiness is felt. In the north the second dhan seedlings are ready for planting out, the first having been spoiled by insects and drought.	
	Deoghur	" 27th	1.92	Cloudy. Rain fell only on Thursday.	There was a good shower on Thursday, which has much benefited the jenera crops. Paddy is being transplanted, but more rain is needed.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sadler Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)		1872.				
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.— (Contd.)	Nya Doomka	.. July 27th	25	Unseasonably dry. Rainfall far below the average. Great complaints of drought from all parts.	Dhan is being planted out but only to a partial extent, there having been as yet no heavy rain. Seed dhan reported to be suffering in both north and south, specially in the south; jenera too, although very fine, wants rain. The dry weather is said to bring caterpillars in the forward jenera.	
	Godda	... „ 27th	Rained every day.	Favorable for everything.	The jenera, though backward in most places, promises well; the paddy also promises well; but the earlier sowings did not come to any thing for want of rain.	No rain gauge.
ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIVISION.	37 Cuttack	... „ 30th*	4.38	Rainy.	Crops not injured by flood are flourishing. Newly sown crop also getting on well. Much of the flooded low land still remains unsown.	Cholera still prevalent.
	38 Pooree	... „ 20th	.76	Seasonable	Cultivation has been resumed on high lands; on low lying lands the crop is still doubtful. The floods have somewhat subsided, but owing to breaches in the embankments, the pergunnahs Bahung, Chowbiskud, and Seraen, are still under water. Prices slightly recovered but still high. Mahajuns have been tightening credit since the loss of the beali or early crop.	
	39 Balasore	... „ 27th	2.11	Cool and cloudy, with moderate rain.	Crops progressing favorably. Some slight damage from sea water to villages on the coast.	Dengue and malarious fever very prevalent.
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	South-West Frontier Agency.					
40	Hazareebaugh	... „ 27th	1.19	Cloudy, with constant light, misty showers.	Some heavy falls of rain wanted badly. No attempt can be made to plant out the rice owing to want of water to make the fields fit to cultivate the plants. The bhadoi crops all doing well. Unless we can have some heavy and continuous rain, the entire rice crop will be a failure.	
41	Loharduggah	... ..	.....	.....	.....	* Return not received.
42	Singbhoom	... „ 20th	0.37	Seasonable, but rainfall hardly sufficient.	Favorable.	
43	Maunbhoom	... „ 27th	1.81	Showery, but deficient, especially in the centre of the district.	Generally favorable, but suffering in the centre of the district for want of rain.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.			1872.			
44	Gowalparah	July 20th	0.73	Excessively hot during the whole week. Very slight showers during the early part of the week. A storm of wind and rain passed over from the east this morning.	It is reported in some parts that transplanting of winter crops is somewhat retarded by want of rain. Assoo crops are being reaped. Prospects generally favorable.	
45	Kamroop	" 23rd	4.88	Rather still and gloomy, with occasional showers.	Shalee dhan is being transplanted, and promises well. Prospects of tea, cotton, and sugarcane, favorable. Ous crop is being reaped, and full outturn is expected.	
46	Durrung	" 20th	0.92	Unusually bright, dry, hot; little or no breeze.	Weather bad for rice planting. Good yield of tea continues.	
47	Nowgong	" 20th	4.50	Very dry, hot, and oppressive. Rain much needed.	Crops doing well. Tea doing well, but will suffer if this dry weather continues, as it is unseasonable.	
48	Seebaugor	" 20th	2.22	Weather excessively hot and close, with a few scanty showers of rain.	Planting out the sali dhan crop retarded for want of rain, especially about Jorchat. If heavy rain does not come soon, a failure of the crops may be looked for. Tea doing fairly.	
49	Luckimpore	" 20th	1.10	Weather extremely hot throughout the week. Rain much wanted for the rice crop.	Rain wanted much for the rice crop; planting out almost at a stand-still. No apprehensions need be entertained. Rain will surely fall in a few days. Rain wanted also for tea.	
50	Naga Hills	" 13th	0.99	Thermometer. Max. ... 95° Min. ... 82° Most unseasonable, hot, close, and muggy, with little or no rain.	Fair. Rain, however, is much wanted, especially in those parts where sali dhan is cultivated. Indian corn just ripe, and being cut at Samoo-gooding.	
51	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	" 20th	5.57	Weather changeable, showery, and at times boisterous.	The crops continue to progress well. Rice, potato, Indian corn, and millet, are healthy in growth, and the Indian corn is coming into the markets.	
52	Garohills	" 20th	0.63	Changeable; occasional light showers; atmosphere damp, and during day close; scarcely any wind; nights cool and often clear; close during or towards morning.	Indian corn good and plentiful in vicinity of Tura. No reports from distant parts, but hitherto reports have been favorable.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th July 1872.J. WARE EDGAR,
Offg. Junior Secy. to the Gort. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 8th to 14th July 1872.	Rain from 15th to 21st July 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
CUTTACK.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	Inches. 3.20	Inches. 0.50	27.20	21st July 1872.	
	Cuttack { Jail ...	4.52	0.61	29.20	ditto.	
	False Point ...	3.40	2.10	53.08	ditto.	
	Jajipore ...	5.05	4.90	32.32	ditto.	
	Kendraparah ...	2.20	0.60	30.45	ditto.	
	Jugtaingapore ...	2.60	1.40	36.50	ditto.	
	Sumbulpore ...	Not received	Not received	15.51	30th June 1872.	
	Bainsore ...	3.44	1.90	31.02	21st July 1872.	
	Bhadrach ...	4.75	Not received	33.05	14th July 1872.	
	Poorce ...	2.16	1.81	31.79	21st July 1872.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Khoordah ...	2.99	Not received	25.70	14th July 1872	
	Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	2.00	0.01	9.55	21st July 1872	
	Hazareebaugh { Dispensary ...	1.15	2.44	10.43	ditto.	
	Burhee ...	Not received	Not received	3.53	5th May 1873	Not recorded since 5th May.
	Puchumba ...	ditto	ditto	7.07	23rd June 1872.	
	Ranchoe ...	2.07	1.60	21.32	21st July 1872.	
	Palamow ...	1.24	1.44	8.14	ditto.	
	Parula ...	1.46	1.03	23.80	ditto.	
	Gobindpore ...	3.73	0.66	19.33	ditto.	
	Chyebassa ...	2.48	1.29	10.57	ditto.	
PATNA.	Patna (Bankipore) ..	0.34	2.70	15.11	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Jail ...	0.38	2.18	11.95	ditto.	
	Dinapore { Cantonment ...	1.15	2.07	15.47	ditto.	
	Behar ...	1.03	2.69	14.03	ditto.	
	Barh ...	0.85	2.61	11.48	ditto.	
	Gya ...	1.21	1.33	13.03	ditto.	
	Sherghotty ...	1.02	2.49	15.45	ditto.	
	Nowadah ...	2.01	1.45	15.29	ditto.	
	Arungabad ...	0.55	2.00	15.84	ditto.	
	Chunparau ...	2.40	0.98	25.19	ditto.	
BRACHULPORE.	Bettiah ...	6.00	0.90	22.95	ditto.	
	Chuprah ...	3.01	0.37	14.70	ditto.	
	Sewan ...	7.11	2.08	25.73	ditto.	
	Mozufferpore ...	3.00	3.40	17.61	ditto.	Not received 24th to 30th June.
	Darbhanga ...	1.28	0.34	13.88	ditto.	
	Seetamaroe ...	0.80	Nil	30.05	ditto.	Not received 13th to 20th May and 17th to 23rd June.
	Tajpore ...	1.80	Not received	18.64	14th July 1872.	
	Mudhubani ...	2.13	0.72	23.05	21st July 1872.	
	Hajipore ...	0.37	2.48	14.59	ditto.	
	Arrah ...	2.50	2.05	18.09	ditto.	
MAJSHAN.	Buxar ...	Nil	3.85	15.70	ditto.	
	Sasaram ...	0.29	1.05	11.01	ditto.	
	Bhuboah ...	0.14	4.20	16.18	ditto.	
	Bonares ...	0.80	1.05	14.90	ditto.	
	Bhaugulpore ...	1.81	2.03	14.40	ditto.	
	Mudheypoorah ...	3.33	3.35	22.15	ditto.	
	Banka ...	1.77	0.65	16.14	ditto.	
	Soopool ...	2.15	2.75	23.40	ditto.	
	Monghyr ...	1.21	2.92	11.63	ditto.	
	Jamooie ...	0.51	1.00	11.64	ditto.	Not recorded 29th January to 3rd February.
BARDWAN.	Begoserai ...	0.74	3.00	16.27	ditto.	
	Deoghur ...	0.54	1.44	12.48	ditto.	
	Jauntara ...	1.00	1.40	18.42	ditto.	
	Rajmehal ...	0.50	2.20	12.22	ditto.	
	Pakour ...	2.88	0.78	20.23	ditto.	
	Nya-Doomka ...	0.69	1.47	10.81	ditto.	
	Purneah ...	1.79	4.64	30.98	ditto.	
	Kishengunge ...	1.47	1.17	30.42	ditto.	
	Arrareah ...	1.81	1.04	27.61	ditto.	Not recorded 22nd to 28th Jan.
	Rampore Benaulah ...	0.05	1.44	10.49	ditto.	
BARDWAN.	Nattore ...	0.15	0.39	22.18	ditto.	
	Bograh ...	1.73	3.12	36.23	ditto.	
	Dinapore ...	1.21	4.17	30.40	ditto.	
	Maldah ...	0.19	4.94	27.40	ditto.	
	Berhampore ...	3.05	0.36	27.20	ditto.	
	Jungipore ...	3.21	1.81	17.32	ditto.	
	Laulbaugh ...	1.76	0.11	23.01	ditto.	
	Jamookandi ...	2.03	0.94	16.11	ditto.	
	Pubna ...	0.33	1.10	25.27	ditto.	
	Serajungunge ...	Not received	0.23	20.14	ditto.	Not received 1st to 14th July.
BARDWAN.	Bungpore ...	0.45	1.79	36.22	ditto.	
	Bhowanigunge ...	0.58	0.40	33.94	ditto.	
	Titalya ...	2.90	3.70	52.23	ditto.	
	Bardwan ...	0.79	1.46	15.96	ditto.	
	Cutwa ...	1.12	1.29	24.60	ditto.	
	Quina ...	Not received	0.54	18.05	ditto.	Not received 8th to 14th July.
	Bood-Bood ...	ditto	Not received	14.19	7th July 1872.	
	Bancoorah ...	1.17	1.75	16.15	21st July 1872.	
	Raneengunge ...	4.59	2.16	19.00	ditto.	
	Sooree ...	4.08	0.95	19.41	ditto.	
BARDWAN.	Hooghly ...	0.82	5.27	24.23	ditto.	
	Serampore ...	0.89	1.65	21.08	ditto.	
	Jehanabad ...	Not received	1.07	26.31	ditto.	Not received 8th to 14th July.
	Howrah ...	0.34	0.92	19.54	ditto.	
	Midnapore ...	0.55	0.88	19.78	ditto.	
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office...}	3.01	2.24	24.03	ditto.	
	Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office...}	3.05	1.33	24.10	ditto.	
	Gurbetta ...	2.34	0.93	17.22	ditto.	
	Tumlook ...	1.30	0.70	20.57	ditto.	

DIVISION.	STATIONS.	Rain from 8th to 14th July 1872.	Rain from 15th to 21st July 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
PRESIDENCY.		Inches.	Inches.			
	Krisnaghur	2.27	1.53	20.72	21st July 1872.	
	Bongong	1.17	1.27	17.54	ditto.	
	Ranaghat	1.62	1.52	26.05	ditto.	
	Melherpore	3.27	2.27	27.55	ditto.	
	Choodangah	0.25	0.70	20.55	ditto.	
	Kooshtga	0.96	3.06	22.43	ditto.	
	Jessore	1.28	2.01	36.35	ditto.	
	Khoolneah	0.45	1.38	27.46	ditto.	
	Jenidih	0.70	1.35	30.91	ditto.	
	Nurail	0.65	2.42	31.01	ditto.	
	Magoorah	0.12	0.39	21.86	ditto.	
	Bagirhaut	0.56	0.88	29.87	ditto.	
	Saugor Island	1.90	1.90	27.82	ditto.	
	Calcutta	0.75	1.13	19.54	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital	0.80	1.74	18.55	ditto.	
	{ Jail	0.63	1.06	18.00	ditto.	
	Barrackpore	1.20	2.55	27.04	ditto.	
	Dum-Dum	1.86	1.04	28.43	ditto.	
	Baraset	1.43	1.60	21.19	ditto.	
	Satkherah	1.23	2.23	24.73	ditto.	
	Busseerhaut	2.19	3.95	25.93	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour	1.45	3.55	24.58	ditto.	
	Barripore	2.38	0.77	17.92	ditto.	
	Dacca { Telegraph Office	0.93	2.65	36.94	ditto.	
	{ Jail	1.05	2.10	33.20	ditto.	
DACCA.	Manickgunge	Not received	2.76	2.76	...	From 15th July.
	Burmanul	0.91	4.33	42.93	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan	0.97	4.80	38.18	ditto.	
	Perozepore	0.31	2.33	29.74	ditto.	
	Madaripore	0.89	2.19	44.42	ditto.	
	Patoakhally	3.88	2.47	28.43	ditto.	From 13th May.
	Furzedpore	0.09	0.71	19.80	ditto.	
	Goalundo	0.46	0.32	26.97	ditto.	
	Mymensing	1.57	1.98	37.82	ditto.	
	Jamulpore	2.50	0.90	34.48	ditto.	
	Attenah	0.58	1.04	24.70	ditto.	
	Kishoregunge	2.69	3.17	45.20	ditto.	
	Sylhet	6.33	7.02	120.50	ditto.	
	Cachar	2.14	5.23	67.77	ditto.	
CHITTAGONG.	Hylakandy	4.13	Not received	64.91	14th July 1872.	
	Kojah	Not received	ditto	67.68	7th July 1872	Not received 10th to 16th June.
	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	5.60	4.60	41.50	21st July 1872.	
	{ Jail	4.64	4.25	39.40	ditto.	
	Cor's Bazar	0.25	7.16	66.48	ditto.	
	Rungamute Hill	1.93	5.38	47.89	ditto.	
	Noakhally	1.51	3.53	48.65	ditto.	
	Tipperah	3.62	2.70	35.05	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah	2.19	3.41	31.14	ditto.	
	Akyab	2.50	8.80	63.80	ditto.	
COCH BEHAR.	Cooch Behar	4.07	1.53	74.90	ditto.	
	Buxa	3.28	7.04	102.73	ditto.	
	Goalpurah	Not received	Not received	36.99	9th June 1872.	
	Dhoolbree	4.20	0.50	71.81	21st July 1872.	
	Tura (Garo Hills)	4.84	1.18	52.50	ditto.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not received	Not received	20.57	15th June 1872.	
	{ Hospital	ditto	ditto	42.86	7th July 1872.	
	Rungbee	ditto	ditto	47.13	30th June 1872.	
	Julpigoree	0.30	4.30	63.17	21st July 1872	
	Boda	Nil	3.35	13.00	ditto.	
ASSAM.	Tezporo	1.05	0.90	22.65	ditto.	
	Nowgong	7.09	5.30	84.63	ditto.	
	Mungledye	Not received	Not received	38.83	7th July 1872.	
	Burpettah	ditto	ditto	66.88	ditto.	
	Gowhatty	0.11	3.88	40.39	21st July 1872.	
	Seebhaugor	5.33	Not received	54.77	14th July 1872.	
	Jorehaut	0.64	ditto	39.75	ditto.	
	Golaghat	1.15	2.28	33.24	21st July 1872.	
	Nazeerah	1.31	Not received	38.86	14th July 1872.	
	Debrooghur	Not received	ditto	51.06	7th July 1872.	
	Suddya	0.70	ditto	38.05	14th July 1872	Not received 17th to 23rd June and from 1st to 7th July.
	Shillong	1.98	3.95	30.20	21st July 1872.	
	Cherrapoonjee	12.92	2.79	253.81	ditto.	
	Jaowai	3.23	Not received	70.80	14th July 1872.	
	Sainoogoodting	0.98	ditto	19.70	ditto.	

W. G. WILLSON,

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th July 1872.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 21st to 27th July 1872.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.	
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.				
CALCUTTA.	July												
	21st	10	29.007	29.025	84.0	80.5	85	S	...	0.03	C, K		
	16	29.517	29.535	80.3	81.2	77	S	...	...	...	S	
	22nd	10	29.549	29.567	80.2	82.0	83	E by N	...	...	K, CK	t
	16	29.443	29.461	80.8	81.7	79	S W	...	...	...	N, K	
	23rd	10	29.187	29.505	81.8	81.8	87	E	...	0.40	C, K		
	16	29.430	29.454	81.0	80.0	83	E	...	0.04	K	d		
	24th	10	29.542	29.560	81.0	80.7	87	S E	...	...	...	scuds
	16	29.468	29.486	80.5	81.3	79	S E	...	0.14	S			
	25th	10	29.097	29.025	82.0	80.0	91	S E	...	0.33	...	a	
SAUGOR ISLAND.	16	29.524	29.540	81.0	81.5	83	S by E	...	0.25	...	o		
	26th	10	29.593	29.611	85.5	82.1	87	S W	...	0.16	K	scuds	
	16	29.500	29.518	87.5	82.5	79	S S W	...	...	K		
	27th	10	29.550	29.571	85.5	82.0	85	S W	...	0.46	K		
	16	29.458	29.476	84.5	81.0	85	S by E	...	0.04	N, K			
	21st	10	29.613	29.619	80	81	100	S	2.6	0.40	N	d, o	
	16	29.533	29.539	83	80	87	S	8.0	0.30	N	o, v		
	22nd	10	29.555	29.561	83	81	91	N W	1.5	0.10	N	d, o, u, ca	
	16	29.457	29.463	84	81	87	S	1.2	0.10	N	b, v, u		
	23rd	10	29.484	29.490	87	81	76	E N E	3.4	...	N	o	
CHITTAGONG.	16	29.446	29.452	83	81	91	S	2.9	0.30	N	o, v, r		
	24th	10	29.538	29.544	86	82	83	S E	1.5	0.20	N	b, v	
	16	29.473	29.479	86	81	79	S S E	13.1	...	N	o		
	25th	10	29.614	29.620	85	81	83	S W	10.3	0.20	N	a, v	
	16	29.550	29.565	84	80	83	S S W	12.8	...	N	c		
	26th	10	29.617	29.623	87	83	83	S W	13.5	0.10	N	h, u, ser	
	16	29.524	29.530	86	82	87	S W	13.4	...	N	o, scuds		
	27th	10	29.502	29.508	84	81	87	S W	21.1	0.20	N	a, r	
	16	29.481	29.487	86	82	83	S W	18.2	...	N	o, u		
	21st	10	29.583	29.675	84	77	71	E S E	5.1	...	K, KS		
MADRAS.	16	29.497	29.590	82	79	87	S	7.8	0.20	N	K, KS	u	
	22nd	10	29.507	29.599	84	78	75	E S E	4.7	...	N, KS	b	
	16	29.422	29.514	86	81	79	W S W	10.0	...	N	K, KS		
	23rd	10	29.409	29.501	83	74	68	E	5.9	...	N	b	
	16	29.452	29.544	86	81	79	E S E	11.0	...	N	K, KS	v	
	24th	10	29.503	29.685	83	77	75	E S E	9.1	0.10	N	K, KS	
	16	29.531	29.627	80	78	91	S	12.1	...	N	N	d, u, y	
	25th	10	29.651	29.744	80	79	95	S E	7.6	0.80	N	d, u, g	
	16	29.581	29.677	78	77	95	S S E	9.0	0.80	N	N	p, u, g	
	26th	10	29.604	29.697	80	78	91	E S E	6.7	1.00	N	N	d, u, p
CUTTACK.	16	29.510	29.612	80	79	95	W S W	11.2	0.20	N	KS	p, u, g	
	27th	10	29.552	29.655	80	79	95	E S E	7.8	1.00	N	KS	p, u, g
	16	29.397	29.430	82	80	91	S	6.8	0.70	N	N	d, u, g	
	21st	10	29.708	29.708	88	76	55	S W	11	...	...	c
	16	29.617	29.677	94	75	38	W S W	17	...	...	...	c
	22nd	10	29.751	29.731	90	75	47	W by S	14	0.01	...	light clou	
	16	29.647	29.677	88	77	58	S by W	9	...	...	...	c
	23rd	10	29.741	29.771	85	75	60	S W	10	0.03	...	o	
	16	29.600	29.699	83	77	75	S	9	...	...	...	o
	24th	10	29.742	29.772	88	75	52	S W by W	11	0.02	...	cloudy	
AKYAB.	16	29.642	29.672	85	77	68	S S E	11	...	...	cloudy	
	25th	10	29.761	29.791	90	78	50	W	10	...	...	m
	16	29.670	29.680	95	76	38	W	8	...	...	m	
	26th	10	29.785	29.815	91	76	47	W N W	9	...	...	lc
	16	29.661	29.691	89	77	56	E S E	10	...	...	c	
	27th	10	29.704	29.794	92	77	48	W	9	0.01	...	c	
	16	29.654	29.684	90	79	59	S E by E	12	...	...	c	
	21st	10	29.533	29.616	82	79	87	S E	1.7	...	N	cloudy	
	16	29.470	29.552	86	80	75	S S E	3.8	...	C	fine		
	22nd	10	29.513	29.595	84	79	70	W S W	3.1	...	...	cloudy
KARACHI.	16	29.433	29.516	82	79	67	S W	3.5	...	N	d		
	23rd	10	29.403	29.545	85	80	79	W S W	2.2	...	N, CK	cloudy	
	16	29.405	29.488	79	77	90	N N W	3.1	...	N	r		
	24th	10	29.465	29.547	83	79	83	S W	2.3	0.20	N	cloudy	
	16	29.448	29.531	80	76	82	S	0.8	...	N	g, d		
	25th	10	29.543	29.625	85	81	83	S S W	3.5	2.00	CK, N		
	16	29.445	29.527	84	80	83	S W	6.9	...	KS	cloudy		
	26th	10	29.580	29.668	88	80	69	S W	3.1	...	C	fine	
	16	29.447	29.569	85	80	79	S W	10.1	...	CS	fine		
	27th	10	29.552	29.634	84	80	83	S W	3.5	0.30	N, KS	cloudy	
KARACHI.	16	29.435	29.518	79	77	90	S W	6.8	...	N	o, r		
	21st	10	29.723	29.735	80	78	91	S	0.3	r	
	16	29.593	29.615	80	78	91	S	1.5	3.40	h	
	22nd	10	29.096	29.028	89	79	95	W	0.8	r	
	16	29.494	29.516	80	79	95	S	0.3	1.30	g	
	23rd	10	29.586	29.588	79	78	95	S	0.4	d	
	16	29.526	29.547	84	80	83	S	6.1	1.10	b	
	24th	10	29.697	29.710	82	79	87	S	6.0	r	
	16	29.650	29.672	80	78	91	S	8.6	2.90	d	
	25th	10	29.755	29.777	79	78	95	S	2.1	r	
KARACHI.	16	29.678	29.700	77	76	95	S S W	1.6	5.90	r	
	26th	10	29.717	29.738	83	81	91	W N W	0.2	p	
	16	29.633	29.655	80	79	95	S S W	1.9	3.00	r	
	27th	10	29.670	29.692	81	80	95	W S W	1.1		
	16	29.608	29.628	78	77	95	W	4.8	...	...	

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

**Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta,
DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL 1872.**

N.B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperatures, and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	BAROMETER.										THERMOMETER.										HUMIDITY.				RAINFALL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	MEAN OF					Range.	SOLAR RADIATION.					Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	MEAN OF				Highest Max.	Monthly range.	Lowest Min.	MEAN OF				In inches.	No. of days.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.		Day.	Max.	Min.	Day.	Day.				4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.				Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.			Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.

CALCUTTA—April 1872.

Mean Barometric pressures of 16 years ... 29.755 | Mean temperature of 16 years ... 29.755
 ditto ditto of 1872 ... 29.740 | ditto ditto of 1872 ... 29.740
 Excess in 1872 ... 0.015 | Excess in 1872 ... 0.015

Mean humidity of 16 years ... 84.5
 ditto ditto of 1872 ... 85.9
 Excess in 1872 ... 1.4

Mean rainfall of 16 years ... 69
 Actual fall in 1872 ... 70
 Defect in 1872 ... 1

CALCUTTA,

The 25th July 1872.

*W. G. WILSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.*

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-Level, with Anemometric results and observations of sky serenity.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.										Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean serenity.
			North.	North-East.	East.	South-East.	South.	South-West.	West.	North-West.	Caln.				
Port Blair	.....	.....	5	31	9	11	2	1	1	0	0	67 N 66 E	Miles.	6.42
Madras	29.848	85.1	0	2	7	38	9	4	0	0	0	82 S 41 E	252.2	...	
Vizagapatam	29.822	87.2	0	0	4	14	30	23	47	2	0	62 S 42 W	124.3	7.36	
Akyab	29.831	83.2	15	1	8	7	8	17	20	35	0	45 N 73 W	...	7.36	
False Point	29.811	84.9	1	1	1	6	9	84	8	7	1	80 S 45 W	...	...
Cuttack	29.786	87.0	3	5	3	7	30	25	3	44	0	60 N 41 W	128.7	7.45	
Sauzor Island	29.788	85.4	1	1	2	2	37	67	5	5	0	80 S 32 W	356.7	5.09	
Chittagong	29.829	83.9	8	9	6	11	17	31	11	9	18	27 S 36 W	108.3	5.71	
Calcutta	29.778	85.9	1	0	1	8	71	25	0	2	3	79 S 13 W	170.0	...	
Jessore	29.774	85.0	1	3	3	11	49	23	12	5	13	58 S 15 W	111.7	6.34	
Dacca	29.787	82.4	2	7	13	20	39	22	7	2	7	51 S 7 E	123.6	...	
Cachar	29.829	77.5	7	17	45	11	8	5	15	4	8	36 N 80 E	...	6.11	
Hazareebaugh	29.852	88.6	11	1	1	4	16	7	21	59	0	58 N 61 W	144.3	7.13	
Berhampore	29.756	85.8	8	8	14	10	11	25	14	13	17	16 S 47 W	98.5	6.03	
Gya	29.720	89.7	2	2	15	5	11	9	23	23	30	21 S 87 W	78.9	7.78	
Patna	29.744	87.2	1	15	13	5	0	4	19	19	44	17 N 23 W	181.3	7.27	
Monghyr	29.748	86.0	10	16	14	5	2	16	23	30	14	23 N 46 W	92.9	7.01	
Darjeeling	29.857	75.8	1	2	17	6	6	13	52	22	1	45 S 85 W	...	4.95	
Gowalparah	29.761	78.8	7	15	64	8	3	16	5	2	0	52 S 89 E	182.0	4.82	
Shillong	29.779	80.1	11	3	2	0	41	28	13	17	5	45 S 48 W	202.2	4.86	
Benares	29.775	80.5	8	1	4	4	8	13	47	19	16	52 N 58 W	77.6	7.42	
Roorkee	29.773	83.0	1	19	2	8	0	2	0	22	66	19 N 10 E	50.6	7.55	

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the corresponding temperatures given in column 17. For stations of above 500 feet elevation, the reduction is made by Dippe's tables as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea-level being taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahr. for every 350 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and the comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The latter is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The mean direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky, a cloudless sky being indicated by 10 and one completely overcast by 0.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th July 1872.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—No. 268.—The 22nd July 1872.

Statement showing heights over mean sea level on Rivers Ganges and Bhagirutty during the month of May 1872.

DATE.	Miles.	RIVER GANGES.							RIVER BHAGIRUTTY.	
		Benares.	Buxar.	Dinapore.	Monghyr.	Sahibgunge.	Rampore Beaulah.	Goalundo.	Berhampore.	Kishna-ghur.
			90.	177. 87.	287. 110.	381. 94.	471. 90.	591. 120.		70.
	Distance.		From Benares.	From Benares From Buxar.	From Benares. From Dinapore.	From Benares. From Monghyr.	From Benares. From Sahib- gunge.	From Benares. From Rampore- Beaulah.		From Berham- pore.
1st	169.40	140.33	101.97	68.66	43.00	14.77	36.42	9.69
2nd	169.48	140.33	101.81	68.66	43.17	13.94	36.40	9.62
3rd...	169.48	140.29	101.77	68.66	43.02	14.14	36.40	9.58
4th...	169.53	140.25	101.77	68.58	43.02	17.84	36.42	9.62
5th...	169.50	140.25	101.68	68.50	43.02	16.24	36.40	9.70
6th...	169.60	140.33	101.64	68.50	43.00	17.04	35.36	9.81
7th...	169.65	140.37	101.59	68.58	42.83	17.44	36.31	9.7
8th...	169.65	140.45	101.68	68.58	42.8	17.69	36.23	10.12
9th...	169.65	140.54	101.60	68.66	42.75	17.69	36.27	10.08
10th...	169.69	140.58	101.64	68.75	42.75	17.69	36.30	9.96
11th	169.69	140.75	101.67	68.84	42.91	17.44	36.31	9.81
12th	169.69	140.80	102.11	68.75	43.04	17.19	36.42	9.10
13th	169.48	140.83	102.18	68.75	43.08	17.14	36.59	9.75
14th...	169.48	140.80	102.18	69.00	43.12	17.09	36.57	9.70
15th	169.48	140.12	102.12	69.16	43.2	17.19	36.60	9.69
16th...	169.44	141.43	102.18	69.16	43.33	17.04	36.69	9.58
17th...	169.52	141.5	102.62	69.16	43.5	17.14	36.86	9.58
18th...	169.57	141.66	102.97	69.16	43.58	16.89	36.9	9.58
19th	169.57	141.81	103.10	69.50	43.66	16.84	36.96	9.63
20th...	169.57	141.92	103.18	69.84	43.66	16.84	36.98	9.71
21st...	169.65	142.2	103.05	70.00	43.92	17.04	37.06	9.75
22nd...	169.52	142.2	103.01	70.08	44.12	17.14	37.06	9.77
23rd...	169.48	142.16	103.18	70.08	44.33	17.69	37.4	9.83
24th	169.40	142.25	103.29	70.25	44.42	17.94	37.52	9.95
25th	169.40	142.13	103.27	70.25	44.46	18.09	37.57	10.04
26th...	169.40	142.13	103.37	70.33	44.52	18.24	37.65	10.12
27th...	169.40	142.25	103.43	70.25	44.72	18.24	37.69	10.04
28th...	169.40	142.02	103.35	70.16	44.58	18.24	37.73	9.87
29th...	169.40	141.87	103.19	70.16	44.5	17.44	37.73	9.75
30th...	169.40	141.75	103.05	70.00	43.42	17.69	37.65	9.63
31st...	169.48	141.68	103.01	70.00	43.66	17.34	37.65	9.58

No. 269.

Statement showing heights over mean sea level on Rivers Ganges and Bhagirutty during the month of June 1872.

1st...	...	169.52	141.75	102.85	69.92	44.33	17.14	37.65	9.75
2nd...	...	169.57	141.75	102.85	69.84	44.33	16.94	37.65	9.71
3rd...	...	169.65	141.71	102.85	69.84	44.16	16.94	37.73	9.75
4th...	...	169.65	141.64	102.85	69.92	44.12	17.14	37.73	9.71
5th ..	...	169.65	141.75	102.84	69.92	44.08	17.34	37.65	9.87
6th ..	...	169.57	141.79	102.93	70.16	44.00	18.19	37.57	9.93
7th ..	...	169.58	141.86	102.97	70.25	44.16	18.74	37.63	9.93
8th...	...	169.58	142.04	103.02	70.25	44.33	19.19	37.69	9.79
9th...	...	169.40	142.11	103.00	70.5	44.42	19.69	37.73	9.75
10th ..	...	169.40	142.84	103.35	70.75	44.58	20.19	37.82	9.71
11th...	...	169.40	143.18	103.77	70.84	44.79	20.54	38.13	9.69
12th...	...	169.36	143.37	104.18	70.92	44.92	20.91	38.28	9.69
13th...	...	169.36	143.58	104.51	71.25	45.25	21.19	39.23	9.79
14th...	...	169.40	143.5	104.73	71.5	45.58	21.19	39.23	10.27
15th...	...	169.40	143.71	102.93	72.0	45.66	21.19	39.23	10.6
16th...	...	169.40	144.5	105.10	72.66	46.00	21.19	39.24	11.29
17th...	...	169.40	145.25	105.66	73.5	46.62	21.19	39.56	11.33
18th...	...	170.7	145.56	106.35	74.5	47.42	22.04	40.06	11.37
19th...	...	171.32	145.84	107.35	75.0	48.43	22.64	40.82	11.21
20th...	...	171.82	145.92	107.85	75.8	49.25	22.89	41.9	11.24
21st ..	...	171.82	146.33	107.85	76.0	49.88	23.19	42.56	11.37
22nd...	...	171.15	146.79	108.18	76.4	50.12	24.19	43.15	11.31
23rd...	...	171.70	147.08	108.69	76.25	49.58	25.19	43.56	11.6
24th...	...	171.32	147.46	109.10	76.5	50.50	25.91	43.82	14.06
25th...	...	171.48	147.62	109.51	76.75	50.75	26.44	44.23	14.04
26th...	...	171.72	147.46	109.76	77.25	50.92	26.86	44.48	13.71
27th...	...	172.16	147.75	109.77	77.78	51.25	26.86	44.73	13.21
28th...	...	171.32	148.25	109.93	78.0	51.66	26.86	44.73	12.79
29th...	...	172.90	148.43	110.51	78.0	51.5	26.86	45.06	12.71
30th ..	...	173.57	148.5	110.85	78.16	51.75	26.86	45.19	12.71

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th July 1872, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			
				Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	3,075½	702 14 0	70 5 9	15,525 20	471 1 3	47 2 2	117 7 11
Or per mile of railway	284	25 1 0	2 10 2	554 19	16 13 3	1 13 8	4 3 10
For previous two weeks of half-year	8,038	1,325 10 0	132 11 3	24,918 0	748 0 9	74 16 1	307 7 4
Total for three weeks	12,013½	2,025 8 0	202 17 0	40,443 20	1,219 2 0	121 18 3	324 15 3
,COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,474½	713 3 6	71 6 5	8,612 10	271 2 6	27 2 4	98 8 9
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	160	25 7 7	2 11 0	307 23	9 10 11	0 19 4	3 10 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	10,213½	1,581 12 3	158 3 7	17,118 10	559 1 0	55 18 2	214 1 9

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th July 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	90,402	1,10,532 14 7	10,132 3 8	485,374 0	2,28,055 4 0	20,087 11 4	31,119 15 0
Or per mile of railway ... ..	...	86 5 8	7 18 4	...	174 13 11	16 7 11	24 6 3
For previous two weeks of half-year	193,175	2,15,375 2 1	19,742 14 5	907,235 30	4,59,194 10 3	42,092 16 10	61,835 11 3
Total for three weeks	289,577	3,25,908 0 8	29,874 18 1	1,392,609 30	6,88,149 14 3	63,080 8 2	92,955 6 3
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	85,543	1,00,260 12 2	9,190 11 5	412,233 0	2,74,333 5 0	25,147 4 3	34,337 15 8
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	78 5 9	7 3 8	.....	214 6 6	19 13 1	26 16 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	285,500	3,44,389 13 5	31,509 1 5	1,339,569 20	8,56,500 0 3	78,512 10 1	110,081 11 6

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

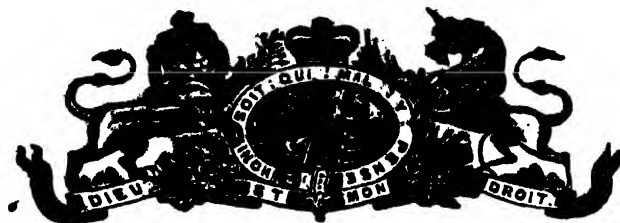
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th July 1872, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5,044	11,810 4 11	1,082 12 3	34,710 10	8,532 1 0	763 15 5	1,846 7 8
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	52 13 6	4 16 11	.....	37 4 6	3 8 4	8 5 3
For previous two weeks of half-year	8,338	21,395 3 8	1,961 4 7	63,851 20	17,546 8 9	1,608 8 1	3,569 12 8
Total for three weeks	13,382	33,205 8 7	3,043 16 10	98,561 30	25,878 4 9	2,372 3 6	5,416 0 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,452	8,002 14 2	733 12 0	25,770 11	6,421 3 0	588 12 3	1,322 4 2
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	35 14 2	3 5 10	.....	28 12 9	2 13 9	5 18 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	11,983	30,806 8 4	2,823 18 8	97,023 30	25,369 4 9	2,325 10 4	5,149 9 0

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th July 1872, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	27,077	14,532 0 3	1,332 2 0	122,232 0	36,440 13 4	3,342 4 10	4,674 6 10
Or per mile of railway	177	93 13 8	8 10 3	781 0	232 15 8	21 7 1	29 17 4
For previous two weeks of half-year	52,839	30,335 7 9	2,780 11 4	242,905 0	65,460 4 2	6,000 10 5	8,781 1 9
Total for three weeks	80,516	44,865 8 0	4,112 13 4	365,137 0	101,921 1 6	9,342 15 3	13,455 8 7
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,366	16,526 5 8	1,514 18 8	143,426 2	42,785 9 11	3,922 0 4	5,436 18 7
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	181	105 9 7	9 13 7	916 0	273 6 8	25 1 2	34 14 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	79,359½	46,081 1 4	4,224 1 11	322,658 18	93,416 14 11	8,563 4 6	12,787 6 5



EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1872.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 27th July 1872.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*

The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General.*

The Hon'ble F. L. BEAUFORT,

The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH,

The Hon'ble LORD ULICK BROWNE,

The Hon'ble C. E. BERNARD,

The Hon'ble MOULVY ABDOOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR,

The Hon'ble B. D. COLVIN,

The Hon'ble T. M. ROBINSON,

The Hon'ble F. F. WYMAN,

and

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR.

BENGAL MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

ON the motion of MR. BEAUFORT the Council proceeded to the further consideration of the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to municipalities.

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said that, with the permission of the President, he would move an amendment in the definition of "movable property" contained in section 3. He thought that thatched houses and tiled huts should not be included in the definition of "movable property." Implements of agriculture had been excluded from seizure on account of arrears of tax, and it seemed but just that the thatched houses of poor ryots should also be excluded. The same consideration he thought should be shown as regards the houses under which the ryots were sheltered. He would therefore move the omission of the words "and thatched and tiled houses unless the walls are chiefly or wholly made of bricks or stones," and the substitution for them of the words "and does not include thatched houses and tiled huts."

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that this was an amendment of which notice had not been given, but in regard to which the Government were in accord with the hon'ble member who moved it. Hon'ble members who looked at the definition would find that in the definition of "movable property" were standing timber, growing crops and grass, fruit upon and juice in trees, and that it included thatched and tiled houses unless the walls are chiefly or wholly made of bricks or stones. The amendment proposed was to omit thatched and tiled houses from the list of things included under the definition of movable property. In common parlance a house was not generally considered movable property, and it was somewhat straining the use of the term to include houses in that term. His HONOR quite agreed with the hon'ble member in thinking that it would be attended with considerable hardship if we sold a man's house from over his head: if a man was so poor that you could not realize a tax from the sale of any other property, such a person did not seem to be a fit person to be subjected to municipal taxation.

The motion was agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. BEAUFORT said, the first of the amendments, of which he had with the permission of the President given notice, related to the provisions of the Bill for the recovery of taxes. Under the system at present in force, at the beginning of each quarter of the year a bill was presented to each person assessed by the tax-collector, which bill contained a statement of the amount due for that quarter. If the bill was not paid within ten days from its presentation, the tax-collector served upon the defaulter a notice of demand, and if he did not pay the tax within seven days after the service of such notice, process of distress and sale was issued. Under the provisions of this Bill the bill and notice of demand would be presented together; but one month would be given to all assessed persons in which to pay the tax. If they did not pay the tax within one month of its becoming due, the Commissioners would issue a bill and notice of demand together, which would be served on the assessee, and if he did not pay the tax within ten days after the service upon him of such bill and notice, process of distress and sale would issue.

By section 118 it was provided that the Commissioners should keep their office open at certain hours every day for the purpose of receiving money in payment of taxes, and giving receipts for the same. The words in the latter part of that section were—

"During such hours every person is required to pay the whole or any part of any sum due by him, and the Commissioners or an officer appointed in that behalf shall be bound to give a receipt at the time that the money is paid."

In the construction of these words, and also of certain words in some of the forms in the Schedules which Mr. Beaufort also proposed to amend, the object of which was simply that those who desired to do so might pay their money into the office, it had been supposed that the intention of the Bill was to abolish the system of collection by tax-collectors, and that every person would be required to go to the Commissioners' office every quarter and pay the money due. If that were the case, it would no doubt entail a very great amount of hardship and loss on most of the persons assessed: a poor man might lose a whole day in going to, and returning from, the Commissioners' office. It was the intention of the Committee when they framed that section to provide merely that any person might, if he so desired, pay his money into the office of the Commissioners without the trouble of receiving notices of demand. As it appeared that the object had been misunderstood, he proposed the amendment on section 118 which stood on the paper with the object of explaining more fully to all municipalities that they were perfectly at liberty to employ tax-collectors. Section 31 gave municipalities full power to appoint as many tax-collectors as they thought necessary, and that taken in conjunction with section 118, appeared to him to make it quite clear that the Commissioners were bound to send out tax-collectors to collect the taxes during the first month which was given to all assesses to pay their money. The Bill provided that, as soon as the assessment lists were prepared, an extract containing the particulars and amount of the assessment on each individual should be served upon him, and therefore each person would know perfectly well what he had to pay for the quarter, and

it was unnecessary for the collector to carry with him a bill stating the amount of the liability. Instead of the words which he had read from section 118, he would propose to substitute the following:—

“Every person is required to pay the sum due by him during the first month of each quarter. Such payment may be made at the office of the Commissioners or to any tax-collector duly appointed in that behalf. The amount due by any person on account of the tax on persons or the tax on holdings shall be deemed to be the amount entered in the notice of assessment served upon him under section 40 or section 53, or in any subsequent order revising the same.”

If His Honor the President would permit him, Mr. BEAUFORT would proceed to explain the other amendments with a similar object, which had been placed upon the motion paper. One of these was to add to section 121 the words “and shall be served by a person authorized to receive payment.” Section 121 was the section which provided for the service of the bill and notice of demand, and he proposed to add to it the words “and shall be served by a person authorized to receive payment,” in order that the Commissioners might see that they were bound to send out for the collection of the tax a person competent and authorized to receive payment of the tax.

Then in Schedule C, which contained the form of assessment list in respect of the tax on holdings, an extract of which was to be served on each assessee as he had mentioned, it was stated that the quarterly instalments were to be paid at the office appointed by the Commissioners, and Mr. Beaufort proposed to add the words “or to the tax-collector or other officer authorized to receive payment.” Similarly in Schedule B, which contained the form of assessment list in respect of the tax upon persons, an extract of which was to be served on the assessee, Mr. Beaufort proposed to insert the same words. And in the first Form of Schedule F, after the word “notice” in line 5, he proposed to insert the words “to an officer authorized to receive payment or.”

The motions were severally agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. BERNARD said, he would ask the leave of the President to move an amendment of which no notice had been given. The amendment which he wished to propose was with reference to a matter which had been more or less considered. Section 170 was the first section of Part X of the Bill which contained all the municipal regulations provided in the Bill, none of which were to be in force in any municipality unless specially extended thereto by the Lieutenant-Governor. As the Bill stood, the first chapter of this section did not apply to third class municipalities, but any other chapter of this Part, with certain exceptions, could be applied to such municipalities. At the last meeting of the Council, the hon'ble member opposite (Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore) had proposed that no portion of this Part should operate in third class municipalities, and after some discussion the Council agreed that the first chapter of this Part should be excluded. Mr. BERNARD would now ask the Council to consider again whether the whole of the provisions of Part X should not be excluded from these small municipalities. Third class municipalities would consist entirely of rural villages; they might be large or small. At any rate, such municipalities would consist of places in which the great bulk of the people would be agricultural. In such places it might not be necessary at present, or for some years to come, to introduce provisions such as were contained in chapter 4 of Part X, or in chapter 5, or indeed in any chapter of Part X, except perhaps in chapter 6, regarding vaccination and inoculation. As the Bill was first drawn, it was intended that the provisions of this Part should not extend to third class municipalities. Something might be said in favor of introducing these provisions regarding vaccination and inoculation in these small villages; but if it should become necessary to do so, perhaps it would be better to make it the subject of a subsequent Act, and not include it in this Bill.

With these remarks Mr. BERNARD moved to prefix to section 170 the words: “This Part shall not apply to any third class municipality,” and also to omit the third clause of the section, which was inserted at the last meeting on the motion of the hon'ble member to whom he had referred. The effect of these amendments would be that none of the municipal regulations of Part X could be applied to third class municipalities.

The Hon'ble MR. BEAUFORT said he believed that, at the last meeting of the Council the hon'ble member on the right (Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore) did not propose to exclude the operation of the whole of Part X from third class municipalities, but only the provisions of the first chapter of it.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said, his impression was the same as that of the hon'ble member who had just spoken, that the motion at the last meeting was not to exclude the whole of Part X from operation in third class municipalities, but only the provisions of chapter 1. At first he had certainly supposed the proposal to be to exempt third class municipalities from the whole of Part X and he was prepared to accept that proposal; but it turned out that the hon'ble member (Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore) had limited his motion to chapter 1. In coming to look over the provisions of Part X he thought that the Select Committee must have allowed third class municipalities to remain subject to the operation of that Part by an oversight; for throughout that Part the word "Commissioners" was used, that term being applicable only to first and second class municipalities, and it would be impossible to apply the provisions of this Part to third class municipalities without material alterations in the wording of the sections.

Under these circumstances HIS HONOR thought he was justified in permitting this motion to be made, which probably the Council would be prepared to accept.

The motion was agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BEAUFORT said the amendment in the first line of section 258 of which he had given notice was merely verbal, viz. to omit the words "such person" and substitute for them the words "the chokidar or other person whose duty it is to keep watch and ward in any place." Some of the sections regarding chokidars in third class municipalities were inserted in the Bill at different times, and there might be some difficulty in following the wording of those sections. In order to make them clear he proposed the amendment which he had read.

The motion was agreed to.

Similar amendments were made on the motion of MR. BEAUFORT in sections 259 and 260.

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said with reference to the amendments in sections 258 and 260 of which he had given notice, he might state that the amendments seemed so nearly connected with each other, and seemed to depend so much upon the same principle, that he would, with the permission of the President, state his reasons for both the amendments together. It was well known that chakaran lands were originally assigned by the zemindars for the support of village chokidars, and that at the time of the permanent settlement those lands were included within the estates on a consolidated jumma. Regulation XXII of 1793, while relieving zemindars of police responsibility, rendered these watchmen to a certain extent subsidiary to the regular police force. But the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut, the highest appellate court in the province, in a decision dated 12th July 1854, held that the appointment of watchmen was voluntary, and that it could be enforced by no legal penalty. The zemindars nevertheless practically accepted the obligation of maintaining chokidars. But the right to nominate, the right to appoint and dismiss village chokidars, had always rested in the zemindars and had been recognized by the Government itself. He would read to the Council a portion of a letter dated 13th November 1862, which was addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue by the Hon'ble Mr. Eden, then Secretary to the Government of Bengal. In that letter Mr. Eden said—

"The Lieutenant-Governor observes that, according to the terms of the tenure, the zemindar is responsible to Government for the service of the paiks, and is bound to appoint them and to see that they are efficient. On a vacancy by death, desertion, or otherwise, he is bound to appoint a successor, giving preference to heirs if they are qualified for the duty, but not otherwise, and he may dismiss a paik for incompetence or misconduct and make over his jagheer to another. The paiks, on their part, are responsible to the zemindar, but the zemindar is responsible to Government for keeping them up in an efficient state."

Now, as RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE had already stated, these chokidari lands had all along been included as a part of the estate to which they belonged, and the old Regulation XXII of 1793 to a certain extent made the chokidars subject to the regular police. The question as to the right of nomination of the chokidar had never been questioned. He would again draw the attention of the Council to another portion of the same letter in which Mr. Eden said :—

“The right to resume and assess lands of this description when the service in consideration of which they are held is no longer performed or required has not been questioned. But the right is that of the zemindar, not of the Government. The Government has the right to insist on the continued performance of the service, and so long as it does so insist, the zemindar must maintain the paiks and cannot assess their lands. What the Lieutenant-Governor now wishes is that an endeavor should be made to commute the service for a money payment by the zemindars, and it appears to His Honor to be probable that this may be successfully accomplished if the Collector takes the matter in hand himself and endeavors to settle it by personal communication with the zemindars rather than by official correspondence.”

RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE held in his hand an original letter from the Collector of a district, which seemed to be based on the principle of the letter extracts from which had already been read out. The Collector said :—

“It is the intention of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to dispense with the services of the paiks you are now bound to retain, provided you are prepared to give annually for this purpose a certain amount, for if Government ceases to require the services of the paiks, you will be able to resume their jagheers.

“The Lieutenant-Governor would be satisfied with a moderate annual money payment in lieu of this service. But if you do not agree to this annual money payment, it will then become necessary to insist rigorously on the appointment of efficient paiks, and to take measures for organizing them in the best manner practicable in connexion with the new police.”

The government of Sir William Grey also accepted this view of the question and Act VI of 1870 was introduced in, and passed by, this Council, by which the principle of commuting the services of chokidars into money payments by the zemindars was also laid down. Now if in any places the services of a chokidar were no longer required, it was but bare justice to the zemindars that the land should revert to them under any arrangement which the Government might sanction. But certainly it should not be made over to the chokidar as proposed by the alternative provision of section 260. For in that case it would be interfering not only with the right of the zemindar to appoint and dismiss the chokidar, but to resume the land when the services of the chokidar were no longer required or performed—a principle which had been distinctly recognized by the Government. That being the case, Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore thought it would be very unjust towards the zemindar to take away his rights and make an alternative provision by which the Magistrate could make a settlement with the chokidar, ignoring the zemindar altogether. That alternative provision, he submitted, would simply re-open a question which had been fairly set at rest by the previous Government. Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore would therefore first move to add the following words to section 258 :—

“Provided that in no case shall the punchayet appoint where the right to appoint and dismiss the chokidar has by any law or custom vested in the zemindar, but that in such case the zemindar shall appoint a proper person in the room of the person declared incompetent by the Magistrate.”

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that the views expressed by the hon'ble member seemed to open up the whole question of chakaran land. His Honor did not think that the two amendments of the hon'ble member hung together, as one of them referred to the case of the land being made over to a new chokidar and raised the question of the right of nomination to the office, and the other referred to the case in which no chokidar was to be appointed, and the disposal of the land came into question in consequence of no such appointment being made. Those two were somewhat different questions and had better be separated.

Now as regards the first amendment, which the hon'ble member had read to the Council, the Government were not disposed to controvert the essential part of the hon'ble member's argument; but he must beg wholly to controvert and wholly to deny the proposition which the hon'ble member commenced by affirming as being very well known. He said that it was very well known that

the chakaran lands were originally assigned by the zemindar for the support of the chokidar. That statement, His Honor believed, was a pure fiction—a pure invention of modern times. His Honor said that these chokidars were generally of very much more ancient origin than the zemindars themselves. It would be found that in parts of the country where they prevailed, so far from being servants appointed by the zemindars, they had been in existence for thousands of years, being descendants of the original inhabitants, the aborigines of the country. The watchmen generally came of the earliest and most aboriginal tribes, and were one of the most ancient institutions in the whole of India. We knew that the zemindars were of comparatively modern origin. That did not very materially affect the question; but His Honor did as a matter of history altogether deny the premise that such lands were assigned by the zemindar. He did not believe that they were assigned by the zemindar at all. The zemindars found these lands assigned for the maintenance of village chokidars, and the principal action of the zemindars was not to assign any land, but to resume as much of those lands as they could. At the same time he quite admitted that in cases where the chokidar was supported by the chakaran land the nomination of the particular individual was either by custom or prescription generally vested in the zemindar. He was quite willing to admit that it would be unjust to take away that right where it existed; where the chokidar was maintained from the proceeds of the chakaran land assigned to him, it would be unjust to take from the zemindar his right of nomination. Consequently the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill had proposed an alternative amendment which would just meet the case. The objection to the amendment of the hon'ble member on the right (Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore) was that it was too sweeping. It proposed that in every case in which a chokidar was dismissed, where the right to appoint and dismiss had by law or custom been invested in the zemindar, he should still retain that right. Suppose the quantity of chakaran land was trifling; suppose it only yielded three rupees a year, and that the village community were bound to make up the income of the chokidar to thirty-six rupees a year; would it be fair and reasonable that the zemindar, who had heretofore nominated a chokidar on three rupees a year, should have the privilege of nominating a chokidar on thirty-six rupees a year? The view of the Government was that the matter must be compromised, and the proposal of the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill was that we should compromise it in this way. The villagers would have a right to say to the zemindar—"partly you contribute, partly we contribute, to the support of the chokidar; we cannot both have the right to nominate, and the party who contributes the major portion of the funds for the maintenance of the chokidar should nominate and appoint him." Therefore the proposal of the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill was that in the case in which the chakaran land still remained the source of subsistence of the chokidar, and when the major part of the maintenance of the chokidar was derived from that source, then the zemindar should exercise the full right of nomination although the village community provided a portion of such maintenance. But if the village community paid the greater portion of the money for the subsistence of the chokidar, they should exercise the right of nomination. That being so, His Honor should prefer the amendment of the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, not as denying in the main the justice of the proposition of the hon'ble member on the right (Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore), but in order that the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill might have the opportunity of substituting what the Government considered a fairer and more just manner of settling the question.

The Hon'ble MR. BEAUFORT said it appeared to him that it would be scarcely necessary to add anything to what had fallen from His Honor the President; but he might say that in Committee he had proposed a clause which specially reserved to the landlord the right of nomination. But as he had then understood, the hon'ble mover of the amendment and the hon'ble member who was now absent both thought it unnecessary to retain the section, and with their consent, if not by their desire, it was omitted altogether. The right of nomination vested in the landlord rested entirely on the fact of his providing the land for the support of the chokidar: if the zemindar did not provide the

land which was to maintain the chokidar, he could have no possible right to nominate the chokidar; and if he provided land which yielded only a small portion of the chokidar's wages, he could not claim the right to nominate in the same manner as if he had provided the whole of the chokidar's maintenance. The chakaran lands to which the Bill referred were those which were alluded to in section 41 of Regulation VIII of 1793, which were lands assigned for the support of village chokidars as distinguished from the police of the country. These lands were distinct from those mentioned in clause 4, section 8, Regulation I, of 1793 for the support of the general police of the country. Under the provisions of the decennial settlement the zemindar was bound to keep up an efficient village police, and in consideration of that obligation on the landlord the chakaran land assigned for the maintenance of the chokidar was considered an integral part of the estate, but it was not included in the assessment of the estate, and therefore the zemindar paid no revenue at all for it. If therefore the land did not support the village police and the zemindar resumed this land, as the hon'ble member desired, he would get more than was intended to be given to him by the permanent settlement. He would conclude by moving that in lieu of the words proposed by the hon'ble member, the following words be added to section 258:—

“ Provided that in any such case if the Magistrate of the district determines, under the provisions of the first paragraph of section 260, that the chokidar who may be appointed shall be placed in possession of the chakaran land held by his predecessor, and if the annual letting value of such land is more than one-half of the fixed salary of such chokidar, the appointment of such chokidar shall be made by any zemindar or other landholder in whom the right to appoint has been vested by any law or custom.”

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE observed, with reference to the compromise that had been proposed by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, that the Bill as originally framed was very different, with regard to the chakaran provisions, from what it now was. Then there was no alternative provision for making over the chakaran land to the chokidar, but the land was to have been made over to the zemindar in conformity with the principle laid down by the former Government. If the amendment now before the Council were accepted, it would altogether do away with the right of the zemindar to appoint and dismiss the chokidar; because there would hardly be any place in which the proceeds of the chakaran land would amount to more than one-half of the chokidar's wages, so that virtually the zemindar would be deprived of the right which he had hitherto enjoyed. Moreover the right to the services of the chokidar, which was proposed to be reserved to the zemindar by the alternative provision to which he (Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore) had referred, would also be nominal, inasmuch as no servant could be expected to obey his master when he knew that that master had no right to dismiss him, nor to appoint another man in his place. He was free to admit that where the municipality would have to pay the greater portion of the chokidar's salary, his appointment and dismissal ought not justly to rest with the zemindar; but this, he submitted, showed the practical difficulty of the alternative provision of making over the land to the chokidar, for in doing justice to the municipality the legislature should also see that no injustice was done to the zemindar. The *modus operandi* prescribed in Act VI of 1870, which had been embodied in this Bill, if left alone, would not give rise to any such difficulty.

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE's amendment was negatived, and the Hon'ble MR. BEAUFORT's amendment was carried.

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE moved in section 260, line 9, paragraph 1, to substitute the words “in the following ways” for the words “in either of the following ways;” and also to omit the second paragraph of the section.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he had been very averse to do away with the responsibility of the zemindar in police matters. No doubt the object of creating zemindars was that they should be responsible for the village police and other such duties. It might be said that under the arrangement proposed by this Bill the reason for the existence of zemindars fell to the ground; but the Council must accept facts as they were. Zemindars had been established, and we knew that we could not look to them for the performance of police duties. We knew

that it was impossible to say who was the owner of the land; we knew that there were landholders below the zemindar, owners of land of different classes, putneedars, durputneedars, and the like, holding separate property in the land, actual, contingent, and remainder. We knew that the splitting up of property laterally had also taken place to an enormous extent. Not only were there several gradations of landholders, but in each grade and right there were many sharers: consequently it was wholly impossible to enforce the maintenance of an efficient police on the responsibility of the zemindars. The government of His Honor's predecessor had thought it expedient to introduce a system, which was the foundation of the provisions of this Bill in regard to certain classes of municipalities, to have properly appointed representatives of the interests of each village responsible in this matter of police in substitution for the zemindar. Now, the amendment before the Council referred to cases in which the new system had been introduced, and we should have the chakaran lands which were no longer wanted thrown upon our hands, and the question was how to dispose of them. His Honor thought that the proposal of the hon'ble member (Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore) was unjust; he proposed simply to ask the Council to do for the zemindar the work of resumption; he asked the Council to interfere and say—"These lands, whatever their history and rights, shall be resumed and handed over to the zemindar upon certain conditions." That seemed to His Honor to be most unjust. The Council had introduced a definition of chakaran land with which this Bill dealt, and they would find that that definition was not confined to the chakaran lands to which the provisions of Act VI of 1870 were very jealously restricted, but included chakaran land held for village services of watch and ward of all kinds and of whatever description. If hon'ble members would refer to Act VI of 1870 they would find by the definition that the privileges there accorded to the zemindar were very strictly limited to the case of land which did actually render service to the zemindar. The words there used were—

" 'Chokidari chakaran lands' shall mean lands which may have been assigned, otherwise than under a temporary settlement, for the maintenance of the officer who may have been bound to keep watch in any village and report crime to the police, and in respect to which such officer may be at the time of the passing of this Act liable to render service to a zemindar."

There the words used were "may be at the time of the passing of this Act liable to render service to the zemindar." That definition was very strictly limited to the holder of land who was bound to render service. The previous Act did not deal with any other land. The definition contained in this Bill was much wider in scope; it included those lands as well as lands the holders of which owed no service to the zemindar.

With respect to the letters, extracts from which were quoted by the hon'ble member, His Honor was not prepared to go into the history of the opinions there given; it seemed to him that they did not apply to the cases under discussion. These paiks were a totally different kind of men, who held lands which were entirely exempted from the operation of this Bill. The paiks were a kind of militia. The proposition to which those letters referred was, His Honor believed, a scheme of Sir Cecil Beadon to resume those militia lands for the benefit of the regular police service. His Honor did not think paiks were chokidars in any sense.

[The Hon'ble THE ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL said he thought the views of the hon'ble member on his right (Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore) were borne out by the case of Joykissen Mookerjee vs. the Collector of Burdwan, the chokidars kept watch for the Government and did special service for the zemindar.]

But be that as it might, it seemed that the provision in the Bill as it now stood was just and every way met the rights of both parties absolutely and entirely. There might be cases in which the chokidar was really of much older standing than the zemindar, and held with his land rights which had come down to him through thousands of years burdened with certain conditions; and there might on the other hand be cases in which the land had been assigned by the zemindar for the maintenance of the chokidar. In both those cases we said that the chakaran land when not resumed might remain in the hands of the ancient holder with this proviso, "subject to any duties in addition to those of watch and

ward which he is bound to perform for, or under the order of, the zemindar or other person entitled to demand them, or subject to such other settlement as may be lawfully made between them." We said to the zemindar—"we leave you in the position in which you were; whatever rights you are entitled to you will retain; whatever settlement you may have made you may still demand; if you are entitled to resume, you may do so. But we won't resume for you; we will leave you in the position in which we found you." That the Advocate-General thought was a reasonable proposition which the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill made.

The Hon'ble Mr. SCHALCH said, under the definition of "chakaran land" as it now stood, it was proposed to incorporate in this Bill chokidars who fell under various designations as holding chakaran land, because they held them for the service of watch and ward, and that not beyond the limits of the village in which the land was situate. The lands therefore coming under the term of chakaran lands would be not only the zemindaree chakaran lands, but those also given for village purposes, and to the latter the zemindar had no claim whatever. If the amendment of the hon'ble member (Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore) were introduced, then if the Government thought it necessary to remove any such chokidar and make other arrangements for the performance of his duties, the land of the latter description must be made over to the zemindar, who possessed no right to any portion of it. The provision in the Bill, however, would have the effect of separating the duties of police from those also attaching to the zemindar for the chakaran land and relieving the zemindar from all responsibility for the performance of those duties; it would allow the chokidar to hold the land at half the jumma, and the remaining half jumma would remain for the performance of the zemindaree duties. If the zemindar had any existing power to remove the chokidar, when retained in possession of the zemindar's chakaran lands, for not performing his duties towards the zemindar, or to resume the land if the chokidar did not perform those duties, that power would still remain to him. That seemed a fair settlement of the Bill and would not have the objection which the amendment of the hon'ble member opposite (Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore) would have of forcing the Government to make over to the zemindar land to which he had no right.

The motion was then negatived.

The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE moved the omission of the words "one-half of" in line 6 of paragraph 3. He said in many cases the zemindar was entitled to services from the chokidar, in addition to the payment of a nominal quit-rent; the money value therefore of the chokidar's services, both to the zemindar and the villagers, was represented by the letting value of the land which the chokidar occupied minus the full amount of quit-rent. If the zemindar in any case was to be called upon to commute the services of the chokidar of the village by a money payment, he thought the whole amount of the quit-rent should be deducted, and then the remainder should be divided into two halves.

After some conversation the motion was negatived.

On the motion of Mr. Beaufort the Bill was then passed.

EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. BERNARD said that at the last meeting of the Council he presented the report of the Select Committee, with the Amended Bill, to provide for the due appropriation of certain educational and charitable endowments. He now moved that the report be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill, and that the clauses of the Bill be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee; since the report was presented a letter had been received from the Honorary Secretary to the British Indian Association. The original Bill had been published many months ago, and that was the only communication which had been received on the subject of the Bill. The letter, copies of which were in the hands of hon'ble members, made several suggestions, most of which had been anticipated by the Committee; but there was one point upon which the Select Committee had not made an amendment. The letter at paragraph 5 pointed out

that the words used in the Bill were "not exclusively religious;" that was to say, that the only endowments excluded by the Bill from its operation were those which were exclusively religious; and the letter went on to say that endowments partly religious ought also to be excluded. This point had been discussed in Committee, and it was considered that there were endowments partly religious in which the religious and charitable elements were more or less blended together; and again, that there were some endowments which were partly religious and partly educational, from which if the religious principle were altogether excluded the object of the endowment would fall to the ground. Act XX of 1863 provided for religious endowments; an old regulation of 1819 provided for the management of landed endowments which might be given either for religious or secular purposes; and this Bill provided for money endowments given for non-religious purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Section 1 was as follows:—

"All monies or lands heretofore granted, or which may be hereafter granted by any person or persons for any charitable or educational purposes, not being purely religious, within any district within the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for which no person or persons have been nominated trustees or trustee, or for which there may not be any living trustee, or any power of appointing a trustee under the instrument of endowment, are hereby vested in such trustees as the said Lieutenant-Governor shall, as soon as possible after the passing of this Act, nominate, as herein-after provided."

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Bernard the following amendments were made in section 1:—

In line 8 the words "trustee or trustees" were substituted for the words "trustees or trustee;"

In line 11 the words "shall vest" were substituted for the words "are hereby vested;"

And in lines 13 and 14 the words "as soon as possible after the passing of this Act" were omitted.

The Hon'ble MR. BEAUFORT moved the omission of the word "purely" before the word "religious" in line 5. He observed that Act XX of 1863 referred to mosques, temples, and other religious endowments, and section 21 of that Act provided for the case of endowments which were partly religious and partly secular. It appeared to him that the use in this Bill of the word "purely" might place some of the endowments which came under its provisions in the same category as those to which Act XX of 1863 referred as partly religious and partly secular. This Council had no power to interfere with anything in the Act of 1863, and therefore he thought the simplest way would be to omit the word "purely."

The Hon'ble the ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL said he thought the object of the section was very clearly expressed, and that the hon'ble member had mistaken its meaning. The word "purely" was used to mark the special character of the particular endowments to which the section applied. It appeared to him that some words that gave the idea of exclusiveness should be used. In the cases to which the hon'ble member referred, it was obvious that the Board of Revenue would, under the provisions of the Act of 1863, separate that portion of the endowment which related to religion. This section would not interfere with the action of the Board in that respect. In the preamble of the Bill the words used were "in respect of which either no person had been originally nominated a trustee, or there is now no trustee living or capable of being appointed under the instrument of endowment." It seemed to him that in respect of endowments under the Board of Revenue it could not be said that there was no trustee living.

The Hon'ble MR. BEAUFORT said that the remarks which had fallen from the learned Advocate-General made it necessary for him to go more fully into the matter. Regulation XIX of 1810 did not vest all endowments in the Board of Revenue, but enabled the Board by special rules to appoint trustees in whom they should be vested: it referred to all lands belonging to endowments, and it provided that the Board should have the superintendence and management of all such endowments, and should see that the funds of those endowments were

devoted to the purposes to which the donors intended to apply them. The Regulation went even further than that, and in section 13 referred to the cases "in which the nomination has usually rested with the present or former Government or a public officer, or of right appertains to Government in consequence of no private person being competent and entitled to make sufficient provision for the succession to the trust and management"; so that the section referred to the particular case to which this Bill referred, that was to say, an endowment for which there was no trustee living, and for whose appointment no power existed. It was assumed that the Government in such a case should have the power to appoint trustees, and this Bill proposed to enact rules under which the Government should exercise that power to appoint trustees. The section in Act XX of 1863, to which Mr. Beaufort had referred, and to which the learned Advocate-General alluded, referred obviously to the provisions of Regulation XIX of 1810; that was to say, in a case of this kind, in which the endowment was partly religious and partly secular, the Board of Revenue, having been vested under the rule of Regulation XIX with the management and superintendence of the endowment, should separate the two elements. As far as the object of the endowment was religious, it was to separate the fund devoted to that purpose, and make it over to the religious trustees, the object being to divest the Government of all interference in any way with religious endowments; and as regards that portion of the endowment which was secular, the Act made provision that the Board should provide trustees for its management. If the Board under that rule proceeded to deal with a trust which was partly secular and partly religious, and if this Bill also proposed to deal with endowments which were partly secular and partly religious, it appeared quite clear that the one would clash with the other.

The Hon'ble the ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL said, he thought that Regulation XIX of 1810 was by its terms restricted to endowments granted prior to the passing of that Regulation. The words in the preamble were:

"Whereas considerable endowments have been granted in land by the preceding Governments of this country and by individuals for the support of mosques, Hindu temples, colleges, and for other pious or beneficial purposes."

And the second section of the Regulation declared that the general superintendence was vested in the Board of Revenue. This Bill was intended to apply only to endowments of a charitable or educational character, not to endowments which were devoted to religious purposes only, in respect of which there was no trustee living or capable of being appointed. What he submitted was that Regulation XIX of 1810 had exclusive reference to endowments granted at or previous to the passing of that law. By the second section of that Regulation the management and superintendence of all endowments of any character were vested in the Board of Revenue, who had power to appoint trustees, and therefore such endowments did not fall within the provisions of this Bill, which applied to those cases in which there was no trustee living or capable of being appointed. It appeared to the Advocate-General therefore that this Bill neither clashed with Act XX of 1863 nor with Regulation XIX of 1810.

The motion was then negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. BEAUFORT moved that in lines 7 and 8 of the section the words "for which no person or persons have been nominated trustee or trustees" be omitted, and the words "for which no instrument of endowment has been executed" substituted for them. He thought that the Bill should provide for the case in which no instrument of endowment was to be found at all.

After some conversation the motion was agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BERNARD said, he had put down upon the paper a motion to add the following section to the Bill:—

"Nothing contained in this Act shall be deemed to apply to any endowment at present superintended by the Board of Revenue under the provisions of Regulation XIX of 1810."

The object was to meet the possibility of any objection that the Bill would in any way clash with the provisions of Regulation XIX of 1810. The learned Advocate-General had, he thought, made it clear that the Bill did not in any

way clash with the Regulation which vested the superintendence of certain landed endowments in the Board of Revenue. Therefore, under that interpretation of the Regulation law and of this Bill, he proposed not to ask the Council to pass this section, and he would, with the permission of His Honor the President, withdraw the amendment of which he had given notice.

* The Hon'ble MR. BEAUFORT said he was sorry to say that the opinion given by the learned Advocate-General had not convinced him. Regulation XIX of 1810 did not apply only to endowments granted prior to its enactment. The words of the law did not justify such a construction, and it had never been advanced in any case in court which had come under his cognizance. It had always been considered, he believed, that every endowment would come under the superintendence of the Board of Revenue under the provisions of that Regulation, and Mr. Beaufort still contended that there would be a clashing between this Bill and Regulation XIX of 1810, unless it were provided that from the date upon which trustees should be appointed under this Bill, the provisions of Regulation XIX of 1810 would cease to be applicable to any endowment of the nature specified. The section proposed by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill went too far. Sections 4 and 5 of the Bill had a wider application than the other sections. When the hon'ble member proposed to say that nothing contained in this Bill should affect any endowment now under the superintendence of the Board under the provisions of Regulation XIX of 1810, he practically relinquished the intention of the Bill that it should apply to *any* endowment in respect of which no trustee was living, or was capable of being appointed. And the question of the applicability of the Bill to an endowment would depend on the accident of the Board's superintendence. Mr. Beaufort would substitute, in lieu of the section prepared by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, a section providing that the provisions of Regulation XIX of 1810 should cease to apply to any endowment from the date on which trustees appointed under this Act took charge of it.

The Hon'ble MR. BERNARD said he thought that the section proposed by the hon'ble member, if adopted, would operate to prevent estates being brought under the superintendence of the Board of Revenue: and he did not think that it could be said that the Board had failed in its duty in respect to endowments under its charge. The reason that was assigned for the amendment was that the Bill should not affect the provisions of Regulation XIX of 1810. On the ground he had just stated he would, after hearing the opinion of the Advocate-General, not propose to press the amendment of which he had given notice, and he ventured to think that the amendment proposed by the hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Beaufort) was not required.

The Hon'ble MR. SCHALCH said he must say that the general impression as to the operation of Regulation XIX of 1810 had not acquiesced with the interpretation of the learned Advocate-General. The ordinary impression had been that that Regulation referred not only to all endowments created and existing prior to the enactment of that Regulation, but it had been brought to bear in the case of some endowments which were not then in existence. He would not venture to argue with his hon'ble and learned friend on a legal point, but would point attention to the words in section 2 of the Regulation—"The general superintendence of all lands granted for the support of mosques, &c., is hereby vested;" and again in section 3 the words used were—"It shall be the duty of the Board of Revenue to take care that all endowments made for the maintenance of establishments of the above description be duly appropriated."

He thought that those words might properly bear a larger interpretation, and not be confined to endowments heretofore existing. And certainly in practice there had been a larger interpretation adopted. He thought, as the Bill stood, it did raise a little doubt as to how this Bill and the old Regulation were to work together. By Act XX of 1863 the Board of Revenue had been relieved from the superintendence of those endowments which were purely religious, or which were partly religious, so far as regards the religious part of the endowments. There had been a great practical difficulty in separating the religious from the secular portion of the endowment, and no doubt the action of the Board had been very largely confined by that difficulty, and had not been

extended to many cases to which it should have been extended. He thought it would be better to adopt the amendment which the hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Beaufort) proposed, so that interference in all these matters should be vested in trustees appointed under this Act; but it might be advisable to put in some saving clause as to trustees existing before the Act came into operation, so as not to interfere with the management of endowments for which due provision had already been made.

The Hon'ble MOULVIE ABDOL LUTEEF said he was afraid that if some such provision as that proposed by the hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Beaufort) were not introduced in the Bill, there would be great difficulty in connection with endowments which had been in the hands of the Board of Revenue for a long time; and he also thought that the addition of some words should be made with reference to such endowments, which had already been made over to trustees who were under the superintendence of the Board of Revenue. He thought that some such addition was necessary, otherwise there would be a clashing of trustees, and confusion would take place.

The Hon'ble the ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL said his remarks did not depend entirely on the construction which he thought ought to apply, and which he applied to grants before the passing of Regulation XIX of 1810, but also that on the face of the Bill it applied to cases where there were no living trustee or trustees capable of being appointed. Therefore any endowment vested in the Board of Revenue would be an endowment in respect of which there was a living trustee. But inasmuch as the hon'ble member on his right (Mr. Beaufort) felt some alarm upon the subject, he thought that the new section 8, proposed by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, ought rather to apply in preference to the amendment of the other hon'ble member, as the proposed section 8 simply said that the provisions of this Act had nothing to do with the provisions of Regulation XIX of 1810. He thought that that might well be done in order to allay doubts that had been expressed, although he himself did not share those doubts in the smallest degree.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that he was ashamed to say that he had not made himself acquainted with this subject so well as he ought to have done. It seemed to him, as far as he could gather from the debate that had arisen, that it was not only a question as to the wording of the Bill, but also as to what substantially the wishes of the Council were. Some endowments for secular purposes were now administered under the superintendence of the Board of Revenue, and the question was whether they should remain under that supervision, or be transferred to the management of trustees appointed under this Bill. It was very necessary that the Council should settle the substance of the Bill before they proceeded to settle its form—whether land left for these purposes should be made over to the new Committees, or remain as heretofore under the superintendence of the Board of Revenue.

The Hon'ble MR. BEAUFORT said that he thought his honorable and learned friend the Advocate-General had misapprehended the provisions of Regulation XIX of 1810, when he said that by that law the Board of Revenue was constituted the trustee of any endowment. The management of the endowment was entrusted to the Board, and the Board was required to recommend persons whom the Government might constitute trustees. In Mr. Beaufort's opinion therefore it was a mistake to say that this Bill, which proposed to deal with endowments of which there was no living trustee, would necessarily not be applicable to any endowment to which Regulation XIX was applicable. If this Bill should be passed without any section defining its relation to that law, and making the one harmonize with the other, cases would arise in which it would be impossible to say whether the Board or the trustees appointed under this Act had the legal charge. The Regulation, which extended beyond the scope of the Bill, could not be repealed, but it was, he thought, absolutely necessary to say that the Regulation should cease to have effect in regard to any endowment to which the new law might be applied, or to alter the provisions of the Bill.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he understood the hon'ble member on his left (Mr. Schaleh) to say that the functions of the Board of Revenue in respect of endowments had been exercised with difficulty and imperfectly, and that the hon'ble member recommended that we should take away those functions and vest them in the new trustees to be appointed under this Bill. If the Council were not willing to accept that view, then perhaps the present Bill might be accepted without any material alteration. But if the Council thought fit to make any material alterations in the Bill, we should be bound to postpone its passing to another meeting. The question therefore was whether the Council would accept this Bill as it stood.

The Hon'ble Mr. SCHALCH said that in a discussion of this kind he did not think that the Council could come to any definite conclusion. He thought it would be preferable, unless there was any urgency in the matter, that the Bill should be recommitted and be brought up again at the next session of the Council.

The Hon'ble the ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL said that a very important amendment seemed to have been proposed by the hon'ble member on his right (Mr. Beaufort) which was not under the consideration of the Select Committee who had reported upon the Bill. The hon'ble member in charge of the Bill said that it was never intended that the Bill should refer to the endowment which fell under the provisions of Regulation XIX of 1810. If therefore the clause, as proposed by the hon'ble member, was adopted, the Advocate-General thought there would be no difficulty in passing the Bill now, if it be the wish of the Council to carry out that intention. But after what had fallen from the hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Schaleh), he gathered that the Council would wish the Bill to be recommitted, in order that the Select Committee might consider how this Bill bore upon the old regulation, and if that should be done, he would support the proposal if an immediate decision upon the subject be not pressed.

The Hon'ble Mr. BERNARD said that he thought there was no urgency in passing a Bill of this kind; and if the Council considered that the Board of Revenue ought to be relieved from the management and superintendence of endowments, the matter could be taken into consideration by the Select Committee. There were a good many endowments which it would be desirable to vest in trustees as soon as possible; but the money would not be lost by a little delay, and he did not see any necessity to pass an incomplete Bill now. Therefore he preferred the suggestion of the hon'ble member on his right (Mr. Schaleh), that the Bill be referred back to the Committee, and that their report be considered at the next sitting of the Council.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that he thought it was the general opinion of the Council that the Bill should be recommitted; he would therefore move that it be referred back to the Select Committee, and that the Hon'ble Mr. Schaleh and the Hon'ble Mr. Beaufort be added to the Committee.

The motion was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COUNCIL.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that he was not likely to ask the Council to sit again during the present season. The remaining important work before the Council was the Embankment Bill. That being a Bill involving very difficult considerations, the Select Committee to which it was entrusted had worked upon it very earnestly, but they had not yet felt themselves in a position to make their report. He thought it possible that though the Council might not sit, the Select Committee might be able to meet in the interim and submit their report. If they should do so, His Honor would take it upon himself to order the publication of the Bill in the Gazette, and hon'ble members would have an opportunity of duly considering and digesting it before the next meeting of the Council. The number of Bills before the Council had not been very large, but he could not dismiss the members without thanking them very earnestly for the labor which they had bestowed upon the work of the Council. Although their work

had not been much before the public, there had never been a session in which work more laborious, more useful, and more constant, had been done by the members of this Council. The main achievement of the Council during the session had been the Municipal Bill. That Bill was but one Bill, but it was at all events a very big Bill, and he might say that it was a very important Bill. His Honor's own view was that taking the Road Cess Bill of the last session and this Bill which the Council had just passed, and which they might hope would receive the sanction of the Viceroy and would soon become law, the Council would have passed a very complete code of local self-government for Bengal. We shall have given to Bengal a system of local self-government which will enable it to cover the country with roads, canals, and means of communication, and we shall have given to the country the means to introduce, not suddenly and all at once, but gradually, municipal self-government everywhere. The Municipal Bill was designed to meet the wants of communities of every class. It proposed to introduce, wherever people were ready to receive it, a system of self-government of an advanced and complete character in cities, of a less complete and expensive character in towns, and of a very simple character in rural villages. The principle upon which the Government had proceeded in the measures of the last two sessions had been this, that for benefits exclusively material, that was to say, for the improvement of communications and facilities of intercourse in the country—for those material improvements which would add to the value of the fixed property of the country—immovable property only should be taxed. But for all other matters—for education, for conservancy which affected health, and for other benefits which were the result of intelligent self-government—taxation should extend, not only to immovable property, but to all kinds of property. That had been the principle which had been affirmed by the Bill of last session and by the Bill which the Council had that day thought fit to pass.

The Bill had left it optional with communities to deal with very many subjects. It had attempted to deal by way of compromise with one very important subject which had considerably occupied the attention of this Council, and which had been the subject of very great discussion, both official and non-official, namely, the vastly important subject of education. It had been said, and with truth, that the educational destitution of the masses of the people of this country was very great and very lamentable. The Government of India, being very much alive to the responsibility which we had incurred by the existence of such a state of things, had very much pressed for several years past upon the Government of Bengal the necessity of doing something towards educating the mass of the people. The Council were aware that the question of local taxation first arose to some degree with regard to this particular subject of education. The discussion regarding a cess upon land also was connected with that subject. His Honor had informed the Council in the course of last session that the Government of Bengal did not see its way to make education a special tax upon land; we rather thought that property in general should be taxed for that object and not any kind of property in particular. At the same time that we felt the immense importance of educating the people, we also thought that in starting the machinery provided by this Bill we should not undertake too much in too sudden a manner. Well, the clauses of this Bill, which dealt with the subject of education, represented the compromise which the Council had been pleased to accept; the result of that compromise was this, that in towns, to which this Act might be extended, education to a certain extent should be insisted on; that is to say, if it was found that in populous places the means of primary education did not exist, the Council thought fit to give to the Government certain powers to insist on those places which were rich enough providing the means of primary education. On the other hand, with regard to rural villages, we had thought that the time for compulsion in respect of education had not yet arrived; the devotion of a portion of their funds to education would in village municipalities be optional. But our hope was that seeing, as they must see, the advantages of education, the more advanced villages would take advantage of the provisions contained in this Bill, and the Government would help those who helped themselves to a reasonable extent.

The Council would observe that the maximum of taxation for all purposes was very strictly limited under this Bill. No doubt the conservancy clauses applicable to first and second class municipalities were in themselves somewhat formidable, but they were only to be introduced at the discretion of the Government. For himself, His Honor could say that although he had no doubt that conservancy was an excellent and most desirable thing, he was not inclined to press it too hard, and he hoped it would be understood by the people that he did not intend to introduce these conservancy clauses too rapidly. He was checked too in the most effectual manner by the maximum limit of taxation, which it was the pleasure of the Council to introduce in the Bill. It was not probable that we should be able to introduce very expensive conservancy within the limits which were laid down in the Bill, and it was not the wish of the Government to do so. Our action in that respect would be gradual and moderate; but as far as conservancy was introduced, it would be made as effectual as it was possible to make it.

The limit of taxation under the Bill was in truth extremely moderate. In the case of rural villages it was only four annas or six pence per head per annum; in the towns it was twelve annas or eighteen pence per head; and in the case of cities it was not very large. He did not therefore think that there were reasonable grounds for the extreme apprehension with regard to the burden of taxation which had been expressed in the petitions which had been submitted to the Council. And although this ignorant impatience of measures of taxation was not an unnatural feeling, at the same time he would say that he thought the people of Bengal, or, at all events, those who professed to be the organs of the people, were very unreasonable in regard to this matter of taxation. As he had said on a former occasion in another place, His Honor still maintained that of all the provinces in India, this enormous province was the most lightly taxed. It was not only lightly taxed, but it was a province in which, as distinguished from all other provinces in India, the Government had surrendered an enormous land revenue in favor of a private proprietary which had been created and sprung up under British rule—that enormous proprietary class who derived a great income from the land, and who paid hardly any tax at all. He did think that the rich and well-to-do Bengalcees were comparatively very lightly taxed as regards the Imperial revenue.

Well then came the new system of provincial self-government and provincial finance. Provincial finance having been introduced, it was with each local Government a matter of very anxious consideration whether new provincial taxation ought not to be introduced. It certainly did seem at first sight, in this great province, in which the education of the upper classes and civilization had been developed and had gone so far ahead, and in which the general taxation was so light—that it was not unreasonable that provincial taxation should be imposed to meet the growing necessities of a civilized and little taxed community. There had been, he thought, somewhat of ingratitude in charging the Government with rapacity in regard to the very moderate amount of local self-taxation which this Bill proposed, while not a word had been said regarding the fact that we had altogether omitted to propose a single scheme of provincial taxation. In that respect this province was singular, for the fact was that there was no other province in which it had not been proposed to impose provincial taxation since the new scheme of provincial self-government had come into operation. In all the other provinces new schemes of provincial taxation had been proposed, some of which were passed and some of which had been withdrawn. Really when he saw how little people seemed to appreciate the absence of such taxation, he might almost say that it would have served them right if he had introduced several very heavy Bills to frighten them, and then earned their gratitude by retiring the heaviest Bills. But as the matter now stood, we had not only not passed, but we had never even proposed any measure for provincial taxation: we had restricted ourselves to this little *modicum* of local self-taxation, and yet we were abused all the same.

HIS HONOR was, he was free to confess, at first inclined to think that it might have been his duty to propose some provincial taxation; but he was happy to say that they were in that position that he hoped that, for the present at least, there would be no need for bringing forward any such proposal. The Government of Bengal had administered the finances with which the Government of India had thought fit to entrust it, with an especial view to economy and the interests of the people of Bengal. On a former occasion he had informed the Council—no, he had not informed the Council about the state of the finances, because he had not been allowed to do so—but he had caused to be published in the Gazette a statement which showed that the Government had saved a considerable amount out of the funds placed at its disposal. He ventured now to say a few words upon this subject. Since we had received the actuals of the past year we were fortunate enough to find that by dint of small economies here and there, and by continually looking to the interests of the country, we had saved not only what we expected, but a good many lakhs more; we were now in that position that we hoped to confer upon the country considerable benefits without imposing upon the people additional taxation. The views which the Government of Bengal held on the subject of taxation, and which the Council had been good enough to accept, and which he hoped the country would accept, were represented by these Bills for local self-government. This system of self-government involved a certain amount of local self-taxation for the benefit of the tax-payers. The Government in effect said this—"Imperial taxation you pay for the protection afforded to you by the army, the police, courts of justice, and such like, supplied from imperial sources; from the same source a certain moderate sum is allowed for education, medical aid, and other benefits; the rest you must do for yourselves by this system of local self-government which we have given to you." He hoped he might be able to say to municipalities of the smaller kind—"If you help yourselves we will with pleasure assist you; we will assist those who help themselves." He hoped he should be able to give a very considerably increased grant for the education of the masses, that was to say, for village schools; that he should be able to give a very considerable portion of the cost of such schools to those villages which under the provisions of this Act established schools. We had saved the money by our economies, and he hoped to devote it in this and other ways to promote self-help among the people. That being so, he might say that so far as taxation was concerned, the Road Cess Bill and the Municipal Bill taken together formed a complete scheme of local rating beyond which it was not the intention of the Government to go at present; for himself and the present time he hoped that there might be a sort of finality in the present scheme, and that no more provincial or local taxation would be required. We should devote ourselves to the honest working of these Bills for the good of the country. As regards the general frame-work of municipal self-government, the Council had, His Honor believed, enacted a complete scheme, which might require further amendment in detail, but to the general character of which the Government did not at present propose to make any large additions.

The Council was adjourned *sine die*.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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Inquiry into the cause of the Wrecks at the Sandheads during the recent Cyclone.

In re "Champion."

Proceedings of a Committee of Inquiry into the cause of the wreck of the vessels "Omaha," "Champion," "Rothesay," and "Solway," holden on the 19th July 1872, in pursuance of orders from the Lieutenant-Governor, dated 11th July 1872.

Members.

CHARLES MILLER, Esq., *Magte. of Police, S. Divn., Calcutta.*

CAPTAIN E. J. BUTLER, *First Assistant Master-Attendant.*

Joshua Joudron saith,—I was the Commander of the British barque *Champion* of 486 register. She was a wooden vessel, classed A1, eleven years, since 1861. The crew were fifteen all told including the mates. We were bound to Bourbon *via* Mauritius for orders, and we left Calcutta on the 24th June last. We got out to sea on 27th. Our pilot was Mr. Lindquist, and we had a leadsman on board named Sparling. About fourteen hours after the tug left us, a gale came up from the southward and struck us; the first wind was from the S.S.W. We saw no pilot brig, so Mr. Lindquist kept charge of the ship. We were on the starboard tack heading S.E. The barometer was falling a little at a time; I think that it was 29.40 on the 28th June. On that day the weather was squally and heavy, and there was a heavy sea. We shipped one, which carried away our long boat, a ~~hopper~~ ^{hopper} that was coiled on the deck, and all the movable things about the deck. This was on the 28th instant. Towards the latter end of the day the wind veered gradually to the southward and eastward. About 7 P.M. we sighted the Mutlah light, bearing about N.E. The pilot told me it was the Mutlah light. We were still on the starboard tack; and at about midnight the Mutlah light was bearing E. The pilot and I decided to anchor. The wind was varying between S.E. and S. The pilot thought that we could not weather the Sandheads on the other tack. We had hardly any sail, and very little headway. We were drifting to leeward. We could not make offing enough after getting out before the breeze took us. We anchored with the Mutlah light bearing S.E. three miles

off. We sounded and got eleven fathoms. The starboard chain parted after a couple of hours. The port one held on the remainder of the night and all next day up to about midnight, when it parted. During the day we had decided that we would cut away part of the spars to ease her. We cut away the main top-mast, which took away the mizen top-mast with it. This relieved the vessel very much. It was blowing very hard, and when the port chain parted, we could not set any sail, and we were drifting rapidly to the north. We once got into five fathoms. She shipped a heavy sea over the quarter-deck, and it carried away our wheel chain, broke the tiller, smashed the skylight, and damaged the rudder, and stove in our gig into atoms. I was nearly washed overboard myself. The wind veered from S.E. round to N.E. about that time, and drove us into deep water. We had no steering apparatus. We tried to steer by a spar tiller, but she would not steer at all. The main portion of the rudder was split, and next night the rudder carried away altogether. This was on the night of the 30th June. The wind was then awful. The wind veered right round us from S.E. to S.W.

I have a practical knowledge of the law of storms. We put our ship on the port tack when the gale increased. I considered that we were following the wind. During the gale all our best sails with double gaskets on them were blown away in ribbons from the yards. I think that we were very near the centre of the cyclone. I think that the centre passed slightly to the southward of us. On the night of the 30th June as the gale was blowing its hardest, we found that we had sprung a leak, and we concluded that it was caused by the rudder having torn the gudgeons off the stern posts. The ship took a heavy list to the starboard, and we could not keep her clear by the pumps, which were closely attended to. Before this she had been a light ship. That night she made more water than usual. It went over the rod, which was two feet, and we could not tell how much. We began to throw over cargo to lighten her. We were heaving cargo over and pumping the ship when the light-ship hove in sight. This was on the 1st July. I consulted with the pilot, and considering the helpless and apparently sinking state of the ship, we determined to make a signal of distress. She bore down upon us; we had no boats; there was still a strong breeze and a heavy sea, but a good deal moderated. The light-ship had two good boats, and she sent one. We did not get all into the boat at the first trip. One of the boats was smashed to pieces by the side of the ship, and she lowered her second boat to save the remainder of the crew. In the boat was a crew of eight lascars and the second officer. He would not allow us to save any of our effects. I went in the first boat with part of the crew, leaving the mate, pilot, and two men behind. I saved the ship's papers. I was very sick at the time. The people left behind asked us to ask the Captain of the light-ship to allow our own crew to return in the boat, as they would have more courage to remain alongside to remove our effects; but they did not dare to remain alongside. The pilot and lead-man saved their boxes. We were all saved. When we got on the light-ship, she was steering about N.W. for the land. The next afternoon we made the land to the eastward of Fake Point light-house, where we anchored. This was on the 2nd July. We stayed on board up to Saturday, the 6th instant. On that day the *Oriental* steamer came down on her way to Calcutta, and I went on board her to ask for a passage for myself and crew. The *Oriental* took the light-ship in tow, and brought her to her station on Sunday. We cast off the ship there, and we anchored in the Saugor Roads. On the Monday morning we steamed up to Calcutta. The barque was still afloat when I last saw her, but she was lurching very much. Darkness hid her from us. When we left, the carpenter reported five to six feet of water in her hold, but he had no means of judging correctly. We had a rice cargo, and we had no hopes of saving the ship. On the 27th, at Saugor, I believe we had the wind from the east. I was sick below part of the time. The barometer was at 29.50; the appearance of the weather was squally and stormy. There were ships at anchor there, but I can't say how many. I have never been out of her before. I think the pilot did make a remark that it was unusual to have easterly winds in June. There was nothing unusual in the sea. The Captain of a tug steamer came up, and said that there was a heavy swell outside. I think he said "from the southward." I did not notice anything unusual in the appearance of the sky. The ship was well found in gear when I left her as any ship could be. I was told that I should meet with rough weather, and I took particular precautions. We had two bower anchors and a spare one, and two cables with 120 fathoms on each. We had three boats. They were in order. One of the quarter boats was on the stocks. That was stove in by the sea, and the other one was carried away in pieces. Before we came out our chains were tested, and our rigging was of wire and was new. The crew behaved very well till they became exhausted. For three days we had no cooking. The pilot and lead-man kept up vigorously and helped us. Every one was sober, even up to the time of leaving the vessel. We were properly treated on board the light-ship, and we were most kindly treated on the *Oriental*. My barque drew 17 feet 8 inches in the river. Two ships and a steamer went out from Saugor with us. One of them was the *Rothsay*; I forget the name of the other. The steamer was the *Orchis*. She put back. I did not anticipate a breeze when we came to Saugor.

Francis LeBoutillier saith,—I was chief officer of the barque *Champion*. She hailed from Jersey. I remember leaving Saugor on the 27th June last, outward bound. Mr. Lindquist was our pilot. The weather showed no bad appearance. The barometer was

low. The wind was from E. to E.S.E. It appeared to me that there would be rain, but I did not think that we should have wind. The *Rollesay* and the *Strathblaine* went out with us. Next day the weather appeared to be improving at day-light; but at 8 A.M. it came on to blow pretty strongly from the same quarter. I can't say what course we were steering till we got out past the Eastern Channel Light-house. After we cast off we steered south till 1 A.M. next morning, and then we put the ship on the starboard tack, the wind having veered to the S.W. We kept on that tack till we came to anchor near the Mutlah light. We anchored there as we could not weather the Mutlah on that tack, and if we had gone on another tack we should have drifted to the sands. We were only carrying the fore-top-mast staysails and the lower top-sail. Before we anchored our long-boat and some spars and all things movable about the deck had been washed away. We came to an anchor about 10-30 P.M. on 28th June; and we rode it out till 3 A.M., 29th June, when the starboard cable parted. The spars were cut away about 10 A.M. to enable the ship to hold by her port chain. We cut her back stays adrift, and the main top-mast went over the side carrying the mizen top-mast with it. We held on until just after midnight, and then the port cable parted. The ship was perfectly light then, and remained so till the evening of Sunday the 1st. We had set the mizen staysail to keep the ship to windward. As soon as she parted, and almost immediately that we had done so, the staysail blew to pieces. We went driving under bare poles over the banks to the northward. We kept our lead going. We kept driving along. The wind veered to the eastward, then to the N.E., then to N. and round to N.W., then W. and then to S.W. We were driven back into deep water. When the wind first veered we shipped a heavy sea that carried away the wheel chains and split the rudder in such a manner as to render it useless. One of the men was washed away from the wheel right forward. About 10 P.M. we found that the gudgeons had been torn away from the stern post, and we could see by the motion of the ship that she was making water. All hands were kept at the pumps from that time till we left the ship. The water was gaining on us. When I left the ship the lee rail was under water. About twenty minutes past noon we met the light-ship. We hoisted our ensign with the jack down, and some signal which I forget. The light-ship bore down on us. When she got to windward of us it was considered advisable to abandon our ship. They sent a boat to us. The Captain and all hands went in that boat, except the pilot, leadsmen, and the steward. When they got alongside the light-ship the boat got stove in by a heavy sea. They sent another boat for us, and we left the ship about 5 P.M. and went on board the light-ship. The log and everything, except the ship's papers, were lost. We kept sounding the bell. When the Captain left the ship there I was think five or six feet of water in the hold. I could not take soundings after the Captain left. I tried to do so, but I was washed over board and back again. The pilot was on the poop at that time. He behaved as well as a man could have behaved, so did the leadsmen, who never left the deck after we got into the cyclone. We did not see what became of the barque. Darkness set in soon after we got on the light-ship. I am sure that she could not have remained afloat during the night. The crew behaved very well. Several of them were disabled. Every thing that could be done to save the ship was done. We were kindly treated on board the light-ship. We were brought up to Calcutta in the steamer *Oriental*. All hands went into the Sailors' Home. Some of the men are gone, but some are still in the Home. Everybody on board was sober all through the gale.

Philip Winter Amy saith,—I was 2nd officer on board the *Champion*. I remember anchoring near the light-ship at Mutlah. We had lost all spare spars and the long-boat, and everything movable on the day before by being swept by a sea. Shortly after we anchored the starboard chain parted. We took the fragment of the starboard chain and fastened it on to the port chain and paid it out. We weathered it out all that day. The decks were continually under water. I was so much occupied with my own work about the deck, that I did not see how the wind was. About midnight the port chain parted. We had cut away the main top-mast, which in going carried away the mizen top-mast. I dare say that eased the ship a little time. As it was blowing so hard after the port cable parted, we endeavored to set the main staysail, and I think the fore-top-mast staysail. The sails blew away into shreds. The lead was kept going. I could not say what soundings were given. We met the Eastern Channel light-ship on the 1st July. We made signals of distress. The rudder had gone on the Sunday. The light-ship sent us a boat, and most of us went off to the light-ship; the boat was not fit to be put into the water again, so she was hoisted up and another boat was lowered. I took charge with some of our crew and returned to the *Champion*. I found even more water in her than when I left her. I should say that there were eight feet of water when I left her; but we could get no proper soundings. I have been fourteen years at sea. I hold a second mate's certificate. I think that every thing was done that could have been done to save the ship. Every one was sober on board the whole time.

Horatia Lindquist saith,—I am a licensed master pilot, and I was in pilotage charge of the *Champion* outward bound. We left the port on 24th June last. We anchored at Saugor on the 27th in tow of the steamer *Columbus*. I produce a copy of my report as to the subsequent fate of the ship; the original report is in the Master-Attendant's office. All that I have written in my report is strictly true to the best of my knowledge and belief. When we left Saugor there was no wind; there was only a little light air from the eastward. The barometer

was low; it had remained for some days at about 29.46. There was no unusual sea at Saugor Roads, but there was in the Eastern Channel. I anticipated a cyclone, and told the Captain so. I discharged the steamer *Columbus* which towed us down on the morning of the 26th, as I would not go out on that day. I only took the ship out in obedience to the Captain's request, and not in accordance with my own discretion on the 27th June, and I think that I was bound to do so in obedience to the Government order (copy of order attached). We tacked on the early morning of the 28th June, because the wind had veered from the E. to S.S.W. I tacked from the port tack to the starboard tack. I was heading S.E. I remained on that tack till I brought the ship to an anchor about 3 A.M. on 29th June. I made a good offing from the time I cast the steamer off, until the wind veered round to S.S.W. I was standing down due south for some time, for about four hours, going eight knots per hour; then the wind backed; the Captain said that he was sick, and he asked me for my assistance. I rendered it to the best of my power. I think that the officers and crew worked well. I think that every thing that could have been done to save the ship was done. We hoisted our ensign, union down, when we saw the light-ship. She replied, and we showed "*Want assistance.*" The light-ship hoisted—"*What assistance do you want?*" The Captain of the *Champion* replied—"*I must abandon the vessel,*" and the light-ship sent her boats for us. All our boats had been washed away. The light-ship's boat was manned by lascars; it was then blowing strong and there was a heavy sea.

OPINION.

AFTER carefully considering the evidence, it appears that the barque *Champion*, in pilotage charge of Mr. Licensed Master Pilot H. Lindquist, left Saugor outward bound on the 27th June last, with a low barometer, the wind at E., and a heavy sea running in the Eastern Channel. This, in the opinion of the Committee, was a sufficient warning of an approaching gale, and the Committee consider that it was very imprudent to leave a safe anchorage off Saugor while the weather was unsettled and threatening.

An easterly wind in the month of June with low barometer and heavy sea from S.E. is looked upon as indication of a coming gale.

The Committee are however of opinion that after the vessel went to sea every thing was done that could be accomplished to keep the ship afloat, and had it not been for the Commander of the *Planet* floating light vessel (which vessel bore in sight just in time) the crew of the *Champion* would in all probability have perished. The Commander of the *Planet* floating light vessel on seeing signals of distress flying on board of the barque *Champion*, very promptly, and at considerable risk, lowered his boat, manned by lascars, and in charge of the second officer, succeeded in taking all the crew except the pilot, chief officer, leadsmen, and one seaman, to the *Planet*. This boat it appears was stove in alongside of the *Planet* by the heavy sea running at the time, so much so that she was unfit for service. A second boat was lowered and manned by the rescued crew of the *Champion*, returned to the barque, and succeeded in bringing off the remainder of the men. The Captain it appears was sick and went in the first boat.

The pilot in his evidence states that by the orders of the Master-Attendant conveyed to him in form 15 (blank form annexed) and to every pilot taking pilotage charge of an outward bound vessel, he is compelled to move the vessel when desired to do so by the Commander, and that he did inform the Commander of the *Champion* that a gale was brewing.

The Committee are of opinion that a general order should be given to the officers of the pilot service warning them against proceeding to sea from Saugor anchorage when the weather is threatening and every indication of a coming gale is brewing.

CHARLES MILLER,

Magte. of Police, S. Divn., Calcutta.

E. J. BUTLER,

First Asst. Master-Attendant.

Report made to the Master-Attendant by Licensed Master Pilot Lindquist and J. Landrum, Master of Barque "Champion."

Dated H. M.'s Floating Light Vessel *Planet*, 2nd July 1872.

I REGRET having to report the abandoning of the barque *Champion* of Jersey, about fifty miles S. E. by S. of False Point Light-house, consequent on injuries received during the cyclone of Sunday, June 30th, 1872, the particulars of which are as follows:—

Thursday, the 27th ultimo, at 8 P.M., cast off steamer *Columbus*, E. C. F. L. vessel, bearing E. S. E. about 3 miles; wind east, made all sail on port tack and stood down south.

Friday, the 28th, 1 A.M., wind veered to S. S. W., tacked ship, wind falling light and squally. 6 A.M., wind freshening, took in top gallant sails and main top mast staysail. 9 A.M.,

wind increasing, took in upper topsails, jib, spanker, and mainsail. Noon, shipped a heavy sea, washing away long boat, all spare spars, and moveable things about the decks, also stove in pinnace on the skids, ship labouring heavily, and completely flooded with water fore and aft. 2 P.M., hauled the foresail up, wind still increasing. 7 P.M., sighted *Mutlah* steam vessel bearing N. E. 8 P.M., blowing a gale from southward, ship headreeking under lower topsails, fore, and mizen staysails. Wind hauling more to eastward and heavy sea, driving ship to northward; midnight, *Mutlah* steam vessel bearing E. by S.; on finding vessel driving so fast to northward, considered it advisable to bring ship to an anchor. Took in sail, and brought ship up in 11 fathoms, *Mutlah* steam vessel bearing S. E. about 3 miles, veered to 75 fathoms on both chains, being unable to give her any more owing to decks being flooded with water, and the chain pipes being well aft and low on the deck.

Saturday, the 29th, 3 A.M., parted starboard chain, blowing a hard gale with heavy sea running and hard squalls. 8 A.M., seeing vessel could not hold on much longer, cut away main top mast, taking the mizen top gallant mast with it. Throughout the remainder of the day heavy squalls, mountainous sea, vessel shipping large quantities of water, washing away bulwarks fore and aft.

Sunday, the 30th, 0.30 A.M., port and last chain parted, carrying the windlass away at the time. Set mizen staysail to keep ship to the wind. Blowing too heavily to make sail to work out. Gale increasing to a cyclone, and wind gradually hauling to eastward. 7 A.M., mizen staysail blew away, sent all hands aloft to pass extra gaskets round the sails. 8 A.M., shipped a very heavy sea over the quarter, carrying away wheel chains, splitting the main piece of the rudder, washing the port quarter boat out of the davits, smashing the skylight, and the hatch of the steerage. Called all hands on the poop, and told them to make themselves fast with life lines. Passed a buoy with two baskets on it, appearing to be painted red and black horizontally. All the head sails, foretopsail, and foresail blew away. Wind gradually hauling all round the compass, ship drifting under bare poles, sea continually breaking clean over her and raining in torrents. Observed the iron band of the tiller round the rudder head split. Got spare tiller aft, and shipped it. 2 P.M., both chain covers washed off the chain pipes, and forehead ventilator leading into the hold ripped from its fastening in the deck; large quantities of water going below. Had great difficulty in getting new covers on. On attempting to pump ship several men got severely hurt from the sea; others washed overboard and back again. The crew's house got completely gutted of chests and bunks. 10 P.M., found rudder had completely gone just below the head, having torn the gudgeons clean out of the stern post. Made a tarpaulin fast in weather-mizen rigging to keep ship to the wind. Midnight, cyclone at its height, and heavy seas continually falling aboard and sweeping her fore and aft.

Monday, July 1st, daylight, weather slightly moderating; observed ship to have a quantity of water in her; stationed all hands to the pumps, and heaving cargo overboard from the afterhold. Water gradually gaining on the pumps, and ship settling down to starboard fast, having the lee rail up to the main hatch entirely under water. Noon, observed a sail to windward, made signal of distress, stranger bore up, which turned out to be the *F. L. V. Planet* adrift from her station. Captain and officers mutually agreed it was advisable to abandon the vessel, and all hands were taken out by the boats of the *Planet*. I am happy to state that no lives were lost.

Form No. 15. (Referred to in opinion of committee.)

To

MR.

Pilot.

SIR,

You are hereby ordered to take upon yourself the pilotage charge and direction of the

Captain

and pilot her out to sea whenever he may require you to do so; but you are not to move the vessel unless, in your opinion, she is properly officered, in default of which you will report to this Office.

2nd.—You are not to quit the vessel after you shall have taken charge until she is clear of pilot's water, when you are to do pilot's duty in your station on board whatever pilot vessel you may be received from the

3rd.—Your attention is called to the 53rd and 54th Articles of the Rules for the guidance of running pilots relative to losing an anchor or the vessel's grounding.

4th.—Your attention is directed to the 72nd Article of the Rules above specified relative to the reception on board of Post Office and Government Despatches.

5th.—In respect to the outward certificates of draft of water, your attention is directed to Article 9th of the Rules before mentioned.

6th.—In the event of your assuming pilotage charge of an inward-bound vessel, with returned emigrant laborers or native passengers from any part of the world, you will inform the Commander that he is not to allow the emigrants to land before permission is granted by the Protector of Emigrants, to whom he will report the vessel's arrival off town.

7th.—Your attention is lastly requested to the 61st Article of the Rules relative to attaching the Captain's manifest to the printed form.

8th.—On any preventive officer stating in writing that he has received instructions to detain any ship or vessel, the pilot in charge is strictly forbidden to move the vessel, but to report the circumstance to the Master-Attendant, and await further orders.

I am,
Sir,
Yours obediently,

MASTER-ATTENDANT'S OFFICE, }

The of 187 . }

Master-Attendant.

The vessel lying off
and will leave by

In re "Rothesay."

Proceedings of a Committee of Inquiry into the cause of the wreck of the vessels "Omaha," "Champion," "Rothesay," and "Solway," holden on the 20th July 1872, in pursuance of orders from the Lieutenant-Governor, dated 11th July 1872.

Members.

CHARLES MILLER, Esq., *Magte. of Police, S. Dirn., Calcutta.*

CAPTAIN E. J. BUTLER, *First Assistant Master-Attendant.*

John Roche saith,—I was an A. B. on board of the ship *Rothesay*. She was a wooden ship. She was over 1,400 tons. She was a British vessel belonging to Glasgow. There were 30 of us all told on board. I had come out here from Liverpool. She was well found in gear and ground tackle. We were outward-bound for Bombay with rice, jute, sugar, grain, and gunny. On Saturday, the 29th, we dropped down the river in tow of a steamer. We arrived off Saugor about 5 p.m. the next evening. We went to sea on Saturday. I cannot say how the wind was then. We were then on the starboard tack. It was blowing pretty fresh. We could not see the pilot brigs. We had a pilot on board, his name was Elson. He had a small native boy with him as a servant. We were unable to land the pilot. We lost one of our topsails on Saturday night. On the Sunday it was blowing a cyclone up to midday. We lost all our sails—the mizen top-mast and top-gallant-mast, and the head of the mizen-mast. The Captain gave orders for the fore-top-gallant back stays to be cut to let the top-gallant-mast go. It did not go till night. We cleared away the wreck that was hanging over the ship's side. About midday it cleared a good deal. It was nearly a calm with not much of a sea; but what there was was cross. About 2-30 or 3 p.m. the breeze freshened, and as the Captain called it, a second cyclone came on, and the wind went right round the compass. I think that we were in the centre of the second cyclone. All our bulwarks were carried away. Twenty-seven inches were sounded in her well. We were ordered to the pumps, and were at them all night. There was a donkey engine for the pumps; but as there was so much water it could not be used. The water increased to 30 inches. We kept her at that for some length of time by constantly pumping. At 10 p.m. a house on deck, the donkey engine and the boats were washed away. All the boats went. One of the men a boatswain's mate, who was sick, was sleeping in the house and he was killed. The house fell on the top of him. We kept on pumping until about 2-30 a.m., and then we went below to see if we could see any water there. The house had a ventilator which went down to the lower hold. The upper part of this was washed away; a little water got down that. The after hatch was washed away, and we covered it over with canvass. When it got daylight the Captain came on deck and he called on some of us to make a raft. We made it by about 8 a.m. We found ourselves in four fathoms of water at this time, and the pilot ordered the anchors to be let go. We let go the port anchor but it parted, and we let go the starboard anchor with 60 fathoms of chain. The Captain ordered all hands to launch the raft. Our Captain's name was Robert Mayne. The raft was launched, but in the launching the Captain got his leg broken in two places, and the 2nd mate was washed overboard and he sank. He went by the name of Mr. Bury. The ship was laboring very hard then, and the decks were washing up. We lashed the Captain on the raft. There were 12 of us on the raft, and the pilot jumped from the ship and swam to us. When we got under the ship's quarter another man also swam to us. The Captain asked us and the mate, who was his son, to put him back on the ship, as his leg was broken, and he was going to die. He was put back. The mate

took him back, but did not rejoin us. He remained on the ship. We drifted out to sea. The pilot said that he did not know where we were. We drifted on with the tide in and out. There was a strong current. The wind had abated by this time; it was about 9-30 A.M. on the 1st instant, that we left the ship. We kept her in sight all day. Sometimes the sea used to turn her round, and at about 5 P.M. of the same day she heeled over on her broadside. We were about three or four miles from her then. The pilot stood up on the raft to see if he could see her. That was the last we saw of the ship. All Monday night we were on the raft. On Tuesday we lost one man, whose name I don't know. He got out of his senses and said he was going to lie down on the forecabin. He let go the raft and sank. Another man also shortly after got delirious and he sank. Six altogether got so. Some of the men proposed to make a second raft out of the spars that the drowned men had abandoned, and that was done. These men and the pilot went to make it. Each man had one of the booms, and they lashed them together. One named Fraser said to a man named Butler on the second raft "Good bye, I am going home;" he went away and was drowned. Butler said I cannot stand this any longer, I am going to lie down; he went and was drowned. The pilot went in the same way. He was delirious also. We lost the pilot's boy out of our raft. It was in the same way. We were all dizzy and queer, and on some part of the Tuesday night we got on the Chandpore beach. We lay on the beach that night. In the morning we saw a light-house. We got together by about midday. Some natives came and put us into a house in the cutcherry, and gave us rice to eat. We stayed there for two days, and the police came and the Inspector took us to a Baboo's house. He gave us some fowl, and then we walked sixteen miles to Contai and saw the Magistrate there. The Civil Engineer put us into one of the Government houses there. We waited for four days. We were eventually brought up in Government boats. We left our moorings from the Esplanade on Monday, the 24th June. We anchored at Garden Reach, and weighed anchor on the 25th June. We got to Diamond Harbour on that day and anchored there. We got away from there on the 26th instant, about 8 or 9 A.M. We anchored at Mud Point on that day. Next we anchored somewhere else. It was the 28th June when we anchored at Saugor. We left Saugor next day and went straight on. As we were going out a tug vessel was coming in, and she wrote on a board that there was a heavy sea outside. I did not know that the vessel had been bumping in the four fathoms water. The ship's draft was 21 feet aft. There was much sea on. When we got the four fathoms sounding we were ordered to march off from the pumps to launch the raft. The water was in her hold then. I don't know how much. She was aground then. The pilot was engaged in launching the raft. He was exerting himself. He was sober as far as I could see. All hands were sober. On Sunday night I went into the mate's cabin to ask what the barometer was, and I saw that he had a bottle, and that the mate and the pilot and the boatswain were there. I thought that she was a gone ship when we left her. The Captain thought so too; so did the pilot.

John Zenker saith,—I was an A. B. on board the *Rothsay*. I remember that we got under weigh for the last time on a Friday. We went right out on that night. I can't say how the wind was. The wind was ahead. Whilst we were being towed out we set the fore-top-mast staysail. After we were cast off, we set the topsails and the foresail, and I think we set some kind of mainsail. The main-top-gallant-sail. I don't know how the wind was then. There was a stiff breeze and a good sea on. We had to take the top-gallant-sail in again. We went about when we saw the light-ship. It blew hard that night. Next morning we had to shorten sail. We reefed the top sails. The wind freshened up a little on that day. At 6 to 8 that night we furled the mainsail and the upper top sails and reefed the foresail. It commenced to blow harder after that. At 8 P.M. I went to the wheel. I had a conversation with the man that I had relieved, and the Captain said that he could hold it by himself. I tried it and it threw me over and knocked me in between two stanchions. I hurt my knees and my ribs. I lay there ten minutes, the Captain and the pilot came up I took the wheel. The pilot pulled me out. The Captain said, "we must take in sail as the breeze is coming hard up." The pilot said, "all right." I heard it blowing heavily that night. The vessel shipped seas that night. I was down below from my injuries, and on Sunday morning I was told by a shipmate to come out and save my life. I then saw that the house was washed away; every thing that was movable was washed away. We were at the pumps, but when it was light we were ordered to make a raft. The ship was in a sinking state when I went on deck. I heard that four fathoms soundings were given, but I don't believe it, as she did not bump. The Captain got his leg broken when we were getting the raft on board; and we missed the 2nd mate at the same time. I jumped into the sea and reached the raft; the pilot did the same. There were fifteen of us on the raft. We only saw the ship for about two hours after we left her. When I last saw her she was over on her starboard beam ends. We drifted out to sea in the raft. We lost some men from them. We made two rafts out of the one. The men got light headed and dropped off the rafts; the pilot did so. Each raft lost three persons. We got ashore on the next night. I don't know the name of the place. We got ahead of the second raft. Only one man, named Fraser, was saved upon the second raft. I never felt the vessel bump. All the crew that were not disabled worked as hard as they could. No officer has been saved. Every one was sober as far as I know. We all got a glass of grog before we left the vessel.

Aaron Fraser saith,—I was an A. B. on board the ship *Rothsay*. We left Calcutta on the 25th, in tow of a tug, we got to Diamond Harbour; on the 26th June we got to Saugor, and

on the 27th June we were towed out to the Ridge Light, and the tow boat left us. I was heaving the lead from the time that we left the Inner Light till the tow boat cast off. I think that the wind was about north-east, and we stood away to the south-west, with our three lower topsails, foretopmast staysail, spanker, and foressail. We stood that way for about two hours, and then we went about in order to fetch a light-ship. We ran under the light-ship's stern and the pilot hailed her. The pilot and light-ship's captain had a conversation. After we had cleared the light-ship we steered away to the south-west again; this brought us to midnight, and we could not see any pilot brig. We hove to until day-light; day-light was very thick; a heavy sea was running, and there was a stiff breeze. We hove the deep sea lead and got nine fathoms. The pilot said we ought to be just on the Brigs station. About two hours after the wind hauled round and became fair, and then the Captain and pilot agreed to go to sea. We got all our topsails, a reef foressail, and mainsail out, and stood away down the Bay; that was on the 28th June. We went on all that night; the wind was free. On the morning of Saturday the wind increased, and we reefed the foressail and main upper topsails and stowed the mizen upper topsail. At mid-day we took in the mainsail. In the first day watch we took in the foressail and fore and main upper topsail and we went on pretty easy, until midnight; then we got a squall from the north-west, and it carried away the fore topsail and the fore topmast staysail. About an hour after the main topsail went and then the mizen. Next morning, about 8 o'clock, the Captain told the boatswain to cut away the mizen topmast backstay; he did so, and the mizen topmast went over the side. At 10 A.M. the wind lulled; some men were aloft, gathering in the old canvass, and stowing canvass and clearing up the decks, and the Captain called the carpenter and told him to sound the pumps. The ship had then 37 inches of water in her, and all hands were called to pump ship. We pumped from mid-day till 4 P.M. We got a second cyclone; it blew harder than the first. At 7 P.M. the two boats and the skids were washed away, and three water-tanks that were lashed on deck. At mid-night the deck-house was washed away, and there was a square ventilator in the house. Nothing was placed over the ventilator till next morning, and at every sea several tons of water went down it. We could not get to the ventilator in consequence of the wreck from the house on deck. About 4 A.M. I went down the after-hatch to see if the water was visible. No water could be seen there until day-light. At day-light water was up to her 'tween-decks and she was going down fast. We were still all hands at the pumps. The Captain called four of us from the pumps to lend a hand to make a raft from different booms and yards. We made the raft. The water was gaining, and every time the ship rolled you could see the water within about six feet of the upper deck. When the raft was made the pilot heaved the lead, and we got five fathoms. There was a very heavy sea. We let go the starboard anchor with forty-five fathoms of chain. The chain parted. We let go the port anchor with sixty fathoms, and the ship swung head to the sea. As soon as she swung head to the sea she commenced sinking, and the Captain called all hands to launch the raft. We launched it, and whilst launching it a heavy sea came over and broke the Captain's leg in two places. He asked us to take him up in his stall-room. They took him on the poop and laid him there. Fifteen of us got on the raft, and then we found that the raft would not bear any more, for we were up to our chests then. The mate remained on board the ship and cut the raft adrift. When the Captain broke his leg the second mate was washed away. The mate stood at the stern looking at us. I said to him—"Won't you jump Mr. Mayne?" he said—"I cannot leave my father." The pilot jumped and swam to the raft, and we drifted away for about two miles, when we saw the ship give a heavy roll and heel over on her beam ends. We saw no more of her. We drifted two days and two nights on the raft. On Tuesday night we divided the raft and made a smaller one. Myself, the pilot, John Butler, and a man whose name I don't remember, got on the small raft, and about 9 o'clock that night John Butler and the other man went out of their minds and cast themselves adrift, and one tried to drown me. After about two hours the other man swam away from the raft and gave a shout and went down. Shortly after Butler said to me—"Fraser, good-bye, I must go as that other man has gone, for I want to turn in." I shook hands with him, and he let go the raft and went down. I said to the pilot Mr. Elson, "We can make the raft all serene." He said, "Oh Fraser I cannot hold out any longer." I said "You don't mean to give up already;" he said "Yes, Fraser, I cannot help it." I took the piece of line he had round his waist, and I made him fast to the raft, and whilst I was lashing the raft, he cast himself adrift and rolled off the spar and I caught him by the hair and dragged him back, and I was going to make him fast again when he let go his hold and was going down. I caught him by the hair again, and I missed my hold, and he was taking me down with him, so I was forced to let him go. In about two minutes he came up again. I was just stooping over when he came up right behind me and said "Oh my wife" and went down again. About two hours afterwards I found myself on the beach; I lay down there and slept till next morning. Then I found myself down by a place called Balasore. I walked to a house and met eight more of the other raft. We walked to a place called Contai with two native policemen. Then the Magistrate kept us three or four days and gave us a shirt and a pair of trowsers a piece, plenty to eat, and three boats to take us to Calcutta. The canoes brought us to Calcutta. I never felt the vessel bumping, and we must have felt it if she did bump. I am sure that she was not safe enough for any one to have

stopped by her. Every one did his best to save her. Four of her crew hurt themselves on Sunday morning. The carpenter was injured. Every one was sober. When I was on the raft I passed a barque with her mizen-mast standing. Where we landed we found much of the wreck of our vessel on shore.

OPINION.

It appears from the evidence that the ship *Rothsay* left Saugor on the 27th June 1872 in pilotage charge of Mr. Licensed Master Pilot J. H. Elson, with the same indications of an approaching gale as the barque *Champion* had, viz. a low barometer and the wind E.

The Committee is of opinion that it was imprudent to leave a safe anchorage with the above indication of a coming breeze.

Like the *Champion* too this vessel was near if not in the centre of the hurricane, and after losing her spars, boats, and having her decks swept, and washing away the deck-house thereby exposing a ventilator which led to the lower hold, and down which said ventilator large quantities of water went with every sea shipped, and it was with considerable difficulty attended with danger to life that the said ventilator was at last covered over. At this time however the vessel was a complete wreck, and the Committee are of opinion that the Commander, officers, pilot, and crew, did their utmost and all that could possibly have been done under the circumstances was done to save the ship.

The committee are also of opinion that vessels should not leave Saugor for sea in the months of June and July with threatening weather, low barometer, and every indication of an approaching gale at hand.

CHARLES MILLER,

Magte. of Police, S. Divn., Calcutta.

E. J. BUTLER,

First Asst. Master-Attendant.

Nos. 2705-05½, dated Calcutta, the 1st August 1872.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, General Dept.

To—The Secy. to the Chamber of Commerce and Offg. Master-Attendant.

I AM directed to forward to you a copy of the papers noted on the margin, regarding certain wrecks which occurred during the recent cyclone at the Sandheads.

Proceedings of a Committee of Inquiry into the wrecks of the *Champion* and *Rothsay*, dated 11th July 1872.

2. In the cases of the *Champion* and *Rothsay*, the Committee of Inquiry found that the barometers of both vessels indicated the approach of a storm, and they were of opinion that in the face of this warning it was imprudent to proceed to sea. They recommend that a general order should be given to the officers of the Pilot Service, warning them against proceeding to sea from Saugor anchorage during the months of June or July when the weather is threatening and there is already wind and a low barometer.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to be favored with the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Master-Attendant on this recommendation of the Committee. His Honor himself has doubts as to the expediency of issuing such an order, for we do not know for certain which are the worst cyclone months; while we believe that cyclones may occur in April, May, September, and October, as well as during the months named by the Committee. It would manifestly be inexpedient thus to fetter the discretion of masters of vessels during half the year. At the same time there is very much to be said for the Committee's view; and whatever be the result of their recommendation, it will be an advantage that the attention of masters, owners, and shippers, should be directed to the views of the Committee.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 3rd August 1872.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>		1872.				
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan ...	Aug. 6th*	1.20	Weather cloudy; rain much needed.	Price of grain has risen. Prospects of our crop, bad; of other crops, decidedly unfavorable.	Public health, bad. Fever and dengue prevalent. Few cases of cholera also.
	2 Bancoorah ...	" 3rd	1.49	Cloudy, with a few heavy showers at the sudder station. Much more rain in the north of the district.	The prospects of the rice crop this week, though by no means good, are still less gloomy than they were last week. Some heavy rain has fallen in part of the district, and transplanting is being carried on less successfully. In the higher lands irrigation has become necessary. Rice has fallen in price. Other crops are flourishing.	The general health of the district is good. A few isolated cases of cholera.
	3 Beerbhoom ...	" 3rd	6.73	Rain has been very general in the district during the week.	The state of the crops is still backward for the time of year; but the rain this week will be of great use, and the transplanting of paddy is going on rapidly.	
	4 Midnapore ...	" 3rd	3.81	Cloudy, with occasional showers.	Rain much wanted. Transplanting of rice crop backward owing to dryness of all but the lowest lands. Many irrigation leases have been taken. Rainfall in interior much less than at sudder station.	
	5 Hooghly ...	" 3rd	1.68	Cloudy and rainy ...	Transplanting of amun in south of the district still delayed for want of rain.	
	Howrah ...	" 3rd	1.21	It has rained almost daily throughout the district in slight showers.	Sugarcane, jute, sun hemp, and our paddy, are doing well, but heavier rain is required for the transplanting of the amun dhan. In some parts transplanting and ploughing are going on but slowly.	Dengue fever re-appearing.
<i>Central Districts.</i>						
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs ...	" 6th	2.12	Warm and cloudy, with frequent showers of rain. Mean Temp. ... 83° Direction of the wind generally S and E.	Jute, sugarcane, and our doing well. The late showers have done some good, but more rain is yet wanted for the transplanting of the amun. Prospects rather better than last week.	Dengue has made its appearance all over the district. Some isolated cases of cholera here and there; in other respects the general health is normal.
	7 Nuddea ...	" 3rd	2.63	Cloudy, with heavy rain.	The prospects of the rice, particularly the amun, have much improved, and are now fair. Jute has suffered severely from caterpillars. All other crops are good.	
	8 Jessore ...	" 3rd	6.10	Rainy ...	Very good.	

* Received by telegram.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1872.				
9	Moorshedabad	Aug. 3rd	6.70	Little or no rain throughout the week until Friday, the 2nd instant, when there was a very heavy downpour.	Towards the beginning of the week the prospects of the crops were not so good as they had been, owing to the want of rain; but the late fall of rain has done an immense deal of good, specially to the amun dhan crop, which is being transplanted. The ous dhan and sugarcane crops are promising. The heavy rain has rather injured the mulberry.	Dengue subsiding.
10	Dinagepore	" 3rd	8.77	Rain general throughout the district, except in one or two places; the fall reported sufficient.	The heavy rain of past week has been most opportune. The operations for completing planting out of ropa dhan are being pushed on. Other crops doing well.	
11	Maldah	" 2nd	2.91	Rainy	The growing crops—bhadoi, bhutta, kherry, &c., are in a satisfactory state, and a full crop is expected. Hymanti is being sown.	
12	Rajshahye	" 3rd	4.64	Cloudy and with more or less rain on five days of the week.	The rain that has fallen this week has improved the prospects of the paddy crops slightly, but the ous paddy is not expected to yield a plentiful harvest this year. The amun is still going on well; but for it and for the ous more rain is still required. The rain this week came on at a most unfortunately critical time for the rearers of silk-worms, as many silk-worms, when just ready to spin, have died off in consequence of the change of weather.	
13	Rungpore	" 3rd	10.80	Cool; plenty of rain everywhere. At the sub-divisional headquarters of Bhowanee 16.46 inches of rain fell.	At the sudder station there has been plenty of rain, which has been productive of good to the amun crops. More however is wanted in some parts of the district. Jute and sugarcane are doing well near Bhowanee-gunge.	
14	Rognah	" 3rd	5.66	Occasional heavy showers of rain; alternate cloud and sunshine, the latter preponderating.	The rain has been general in the district, and has been most beneficial.	Fever prevails, but not in an unusual degree.
15	Pubna	" 3rd	3.94	Fine, showery, and favorable.	The rain during the last four days has been most beneficial to the rice crops, which have greatly recovered from the late dearth. Indigo and turmeric doing well.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>						
		1872.				
COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.	16 Darjeeling	Aug. 3rd	7.68	Much warmer and less rain than usual at this season of the year.	In the hills much the same as last week. The burra bhutta suffered from very high wind in some places, but not to any great extent. In the Terai the people complain in places of want of rain, and the low-lying rice cannot be planted out in consequence. Rice is dear in the district.	Cholera is abating. The four native doctors arrived last week, and have had portions of the district allotted to each.
	17 Julpigoree	" 3rd	3.02	No heavy rain, but constant showers. Weather cloudy and comparatively cool.	The rain that has fallen this week has been sufficient to prevent the hymanti dhan being damaged, but a great deal more rain is needed to ensure its being a good crop. Rice and other provisions are rising in price owing to short rainfall.	Cholera still hangs about in parts of district.
	Cooch Behar	" 3rd	6.59	Seasonable. Rain on most days of the week.	Fair, but more rain is wanted.	
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>						
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
	19 Furreedpore	" 3rd	7.11	There have been sufficient rains during the week, intervened by slight sunshine now and then.	The rains have done much good to both our and amun crops. The former has, in many parts of the district, attained the state of being reaped. The gradual rise of the river Ganges is expected to prove favorable to the latter.	
	20 Backorgunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
	21 Mymensing	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto.
	22 Sylhet	July 27th	4.10	Hot	More rain wanted in the district for the amun.	
				Max. temperature of week 90.5° Minimum ditto 76.5° Range ... 14° Mean of all the highest readings ... 88.5° Ditto lowest ditto ... 78° Approximate mean of the week ... 83.2°	Domashious nearly all and chengrious half cut. A little damage done in a few pergunnahs from the overflowing of Khajanchis khal.	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	23 Cachar	" 27th	6.56	Rain almost every night, and a good deal in the day time. Not very hot.	The cultivators are all hard at work; the seedlings for the sail crop are getting on very well, but we must have continuous rain. The season is a late one. Tea doing very well.	
	24 Chittagong	" 27th	4.97	The greater part of the rain fell on the 25th, 26th, and 27th. From appearance of the weather I should say the fall has been general over the district.	Crops generally reported to be doing well.	
	25 Noakhally	" 27th	5.23	Heavy showers during the week, with strong south and south-easterly winds.	In some parts of the district the our crop is being harvested, and in others fit for reaping. Amun crop progressing favorably. More rain wanted.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Con'd.)						
<i>Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1872.				
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	26 Tipperah	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	July 27th	1·81	Not much rain for the first four days of the week; heavy rain and squalls on the 26th. 27th. Weather, cool.	The prospects of both the paddy and the cotton are good; both have begun to flower. The Indian corn is being gathered in, ripe.	
	Hill Tipperah	„ 27th	2·91	Rainy and cloudy almost throughout the week, especially towards the south-east.	Ploughing and sowing going on. More rain wanted	The health of the district is the same as in last week. Fever still prevails.
BEHAR.						
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna	Aug. 6th*	2·57	Good rain during the week.	The bhadoi crops good, and the transplanting of dhan going on satisfactorily.	Much fever and dengue in the town; also cholera, but not epidemic.
	29 Gya	„ 3rd	8·05	Cloudy, misty, thunder, lightning, copious rain.	Bhadoi very promising. Rice fair.	
	30 Shahabad	„ 3rd	2·96	Cloudy and variable wind. Passing showers during the week. More rain wanted towards the south. Thermometer. Maximum ... 86° Minimum ... 70° Barometer. Highest reading 29·560 Lowest. do. 29·400	The bhadoi and indigo crops are in a promising state. The aghani paddy crop has generally improved since the fall of rain during the week. Transplanting has commenced.	
	31 Tirhoot	„ 3rd	5·2	Cloudy and rainy. Rain fell moderately in all the sub-divisions.	Indigo manufacture is progressing; its output is expected to be fair this year. The second indigo crops are doing well. The recent rains are beneficial to rice and other crops. Bhadoi crops promise well.	
	32 Saran	„ 3rd	4·42	East and west winds. Rain general throughout the district.	The bhadoi crops are all thriving well. The manufacture of indigo is going on briskly. The seedlings of „khureef dhan” are being transplanted.	
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.	33 Chumparan	„ 3rd	8·6	Rain throughout the week; heavy on the 30th and 31st. Sultry weather between the storms; gentle easterly winds now and then.	The late heavy rain has done much good to the bhadoi as well as other crops. The transplantation of rice seedlings is going on briskly. The indigo yield generally satisfactory.	Cholera in a few places in Banka sub-division. Dengue still fast increasing among native population.
	34 Monghyr	„ 3rd	4·25	Heavy rain general all over the district for three days. Weather now fair again.	The rain has done great good: the bhadoi promising to be unusually fine, and all crops are improved.	
	35 Bhaugulpore	„ 6th*	1·75	Heavy rain in Soopore sub-division; moderate at other places.	Transplanting of aghani rice going on rapidly. More rain, however, is urgently wanted. Bhadoi crop is still excellent everywhere, except on the Dearah and in neighbourhood of Ganges, where it is being swamped.	
	36 Purneah	„ 3rd	4·49	Seasonable. A fair amount of rain has fallen this week.	The cutting of the bhadoi crops has commenced in the north. The transplanting of the aghani is now well in hand. The rain has done much good everywhere.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)		1872.				
37	Sonthal Pergunnahs—					
	Rajmehal ...	Aug. 3rd	2.51	There has been a succession of showers all over the sub-division, which have done much good, but hardly sufficient in quantity to allow planting out every where.	Indian corn promises well nearly every where. Dhan prospects are slowly improving wherever planting out has been practicable. • Indigo said to be doing well.	
	Deoghur ...	„ 3rd	1.13	Favorable and healthy.	Heavy rain has fallen in the Jamtarah sub-division, viz. 7 inches, and generally throughout the entire Deoghur sub-division. Prospects of the paddy crops for the most part good, but more rain is wanted for transplanting. Bhadoi crops satisfactory.	
	Nya Doomka ...	„ 3rd	6.67	Very favorable indeed for all crops. Rain in north-west corner, and again south of the sub-division, has not been so heavy as at head-quarters, but still it is sufficient.	Genera is better than has been known for years; accounts of it from all parts most cheering. Kodoo, goondlee, murwa, and moog, also good. Dhan will also be very good now. Most of the planting out will be finished within the next ten days.	
	Godda ...	„ 3rd	...	Favorable. Rainfall pretty heavy.	Cultivation in progress, and everything prosperous.	
ORISSA.						
38	Cuttack ...	„ 6th	1.80	Weather, sultry; light rain. Weather generally favorable.	Slight damage reported from rain and flood of previous week. Crops progressing satisfactorily. Much of the low land still unsown.	Cholera decreasing.
	Pooreo ...	July 26th	1.54	Favorable	Ryots are still engaged in tillage for their second sowings. As these will be late, every thing will depend on the duration or cessation of the rainy season about October.	
	Balasore ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	South-West Frontier Agency.					
41	Hazareebaugh ...	Aug. 3rd	4.23	Heavy rain since Sunday all over the district.	Owing to the seasonable fall of rain, there is at present every prospect of a favorable harvest; more rain is still required.	
42	Loharduggah ...	„ 3rd	3.38	Cool and cloudy, with continual light rain.	The reports of all the high land crops are very favorable; and in Chota Nagpore Proper the prospects of the rice crop are very fair also. In Palamow too the prospects have somewhat improved, as heavy rain fell generally about the beginning of the week, and it is hoped that the transplanting will now be able to go on. The rainfall however is still very short—only some 10½ inches up to date.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
CHOTA NAGPORE.—(Contd.)						
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.—(Contd.)</i>	1872.				
43	Singbhoom ...	July 27th	4.39	Seasonable. The rain is reported deficient in some parts and excessive in other parts of the district.	On the whole very favorable.	
44	Maunbhoom ...	Aug. 3rd	3.05	Showery, but deficient in most parts of the district.	The crops are suffering in many parts of the district for want of sufficient rain.	
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goalparah ...	July 27th	0.13	Very hot, though with very slight showers of rain. This weather general in the district.	Reaping of arsoo crops continues. Full harvest expected. Jute partially destroyed by a kind of insect. More rain is wanted for transplanting seedlings for winter crops.	
46	Kamroop ...	Aug. 5th	2.91	Rain fell three days during the week.	Shalco dhan is being transplanted and promises well. Prospects of tea, cotton, and sugarcane, good. Ous crop is being reaped, and full outturn expected.	Public health, good.
47	Durrung ...	July 27th	5.05	Variable	Plenty of rain has fallen, and there are in consequence good accounts of agricultural operations from all parts of the district.	
48	Nowgong ...	" 27th	4.20	Hot and sultry. Rain has fallen, but more is wanted, and is evidently coming from the look of the sky.	Crops doing well. Tea doing well.	
49	Sebsaugor ...	" 27th	1.60	Very hot and close, with occasional scanty showers of rain.	Rain much needed for the planting out of the dhan crop, which is going on. The Deputy Commissioner is afraid that in consequence of the planting out having been much delayed, the crop will not be a full one. It is presumed tea doing fairly.	
50	Luckimpore ...	" 27th	8.56	Up to Friday weather oppressively hot, rain occurring only at night. Heavy rain-fall to-day, which still continues. The weather at North Luckimpore has been similar to that at Debroughur all the week.	The rainfall which was wanted has come, and the planting out will now soon be finished, and no apprehension need be entertained.	
				Thermometer. Max. ... 93° Min. ... 79°		
51	Naga Hills ...	" 20th	2.55	Unseasonable almost everywhere, with very little rain indeed. Hot, close, and muggy, in the plains, but generally very cool at Samoo-goodting.	Fair generally as regards the jhums, but not at all satisfactory as regards the "pathur" crops, for which much more rain is sadly wanted.	
52	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	" 27th	3.5	Weather seasonable—showers and fine.	Favorable. No changes in the prospects of the crops have taken place during the week.	
53	Garo Hills ...	" 27th	3.47	There has been but little rain during the past week. To-day we have had some heavy showers.	In some places the crops are poor; they want rain. In Dánágirri the Deputy Commissioner noticed the rice crop was scanty, but in other Garo villages visited by him there was good promise.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th August 1872.J. WARE EDGAR,
Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	STATIONS.	Rain from 15th to 1st July 1872.	Rain from 22nd to 28th July 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
CUTTACK.	Cuttack { Telegraph Office ...	0.50	4.50	31.70	28th July 1872.	
	Cuttack { Jail ...	0.01	4.38	33.58	ditto.	
	False Point ...	2.10	4.15	57.31	ditto.	
	Jajipore ...	4.90	3.90	30.22	ditto.	
	Kendraparah ...	0.60	4.70	35.15	ditto.	
	Jugutsingpore ...	1.10	3.00	30.40	ditto.	
	Bambulpore ...	Not received	Not received	15.51	30th June 1872.	
	Balsore ...	1.90	0.73	3.75	28th July 1872.	
	Bhudiruck ...	Not received	1.02	35.27	ditto.	Not received 15th to 21st July.
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Poorce ...	1.81	0.71	32.53	ditto.	
	Khoordah ...	Not received	5.69	31.39	ditto.	Ditto ditto.
	Hazareebaugh { Jail ...	0.91	3.14	12.60	ditto.	
	Hazareebaugh { Dispensary ...	2.41	4.23	14.66	ditto.	
	Burhee ...	Not received	Not received	3.53	5th May 1872	Not recorded since 5th May.
	Pachumba ...	0.45	2.24	14.12	28th July 1872.	
	Ranchee ...	1.00	3.91	25.23	ditto.	
	Palamow ...	1.44	2.47	10.61	ditto.	
	Purulia ...	1.03	1.57	25.37	ditto.	
PATNA.	Gobindpore ...	0.08	4.15	23.48	ditto.	
	Chyebassa ...	1.23	3.61	23.20	ditto.	
	Patna (Bankipore) ...	2.70	1.04	16.15	ditto.	
	Diunapore { Jail ...	2.18	0.28	12.23	ditto.	
	Diunapore { Cantonment ...	2.07	1.05	16.52	ditto.	
	Behar ...	2.69	3.2	17.15	ditto.	
	Barh ...	2.61	0.30	11.78	ditto.	
	Gya ...	1.33	3.74	16.77	ditto.	
	Sherghotty ...	2.49	2.41	17.86	ditto.	
BHAGALPORE.	Nowadah ...	1.45	1.19	16.48	ditto.	
	Arungabad ...	2.00	3.18	19.02	ditto.	
	Chunparau ...	0.08	0.25	25.44	ditto.	
	Bettiah ...	0.90	1.30	24.25	ditto.	
	Chuprah ...	0.07	2.31	17.01	ditto.	
	Sewan ...	2.08	1.39	27.12	ditto.	
	Mozufferpore ...	3.40	1.20	18.81	ditto.	Not received 24th June to 7th July.
	Durbhangah ...	0.38	0.75	14.63	ditto.	
	Seetainaree ...	Nil	0.20	31.05	ditto.	
BHAGALPORE.	Tajpore ...	2.00	1.70	22.34	ditto.	
	Mudhubau ...	0.72	0.43	21.08	ditto.	
	Hajipore ...	2.48	0.44	15.03	ditto.	
	Arrah ...	2.05	0.48	19.17	ditto.	
	Buxar ...	3.85	0.45	16.61	ditto.	
	Saseraun ...	1.05	2.25	13.26	ditto.	
	Bihubouah ...	4.20	6.25	21.43	ditto.	
	Benares ...	1.65	Not received	14.80	21st July 1872.	
	Bhugulpore ...	2.03	0.80	15.29	28th July 1872.	
BHAGALPORE.	Mudhey poorah ...	3.35	0.87	23.02	ditto.	
	Bauka ...	0.05	0.13	18.57	ditto.	
	Soopool ...	2.75	0.63	24.23	ditto.	
	Moukhyr ...	2.92	2.79	14.12	ditto.	
	Jamooie ...	1.00	1.53	13.17	ditto.	Not recorded 23th January to 3rd February.
	Begooesrai ...	3.0	1.61	17.88	ditto.	
	Deoghur ...	1.41	1.81	11.29	ditto.	
	Janitara ...	1.40	4.70	23.12	ditto.	
	Rajmehal ...	2.20	Not received	12.22	21st July 1872	
BHAGALPORE.	Pakour ...	0.73	1.61	21.87	28th July 1872.	
	Nya-Doomka ...	1.47	3.26	23.07	ditto.	
	Purneah ...	4.51	1.40	32.38	ditto.	
	Kishengunge ...	1.17	2.30	38.72	ditto.	
	Arrareah ...	1.04	Not received	27.61	21st July 1872	Not recorded 22nd to 28th Jan.
RAJSHAHY.	Ranpore Beaulah ...	1.14	1.58	21.07	28th July 1872.	
	Natore ...	0.39	1.31	2.52	ditto.	
	Bograh ...	3.12	0.62	36.85	ditto.	
	Dinapore ...	4.47	3.72	34.12	ditto.	
	Maldah ...	4.94	1.8	24.18	ditto.	
	Berhampore ...	0.36	0.45	28.11	ditto.	
	Jangipore ...	1.81	1.71	29.03	ditto.	
	Laulbagh ...	0.11	0.52	23.53	ditto.	
	Jamookandi ...	0.94	2.23	18.34	ditto.	
RAJSHAHY.	Puina ...	1.10	1.62	26.89	ditto.	
	Serajungge ...	0.23	3.17	33.90	ditto.	
	Rangpore ...	1.79	0.33	37.05	ditto.	
	Bhowanungge ...	0.40	4.53	38.10	ditto.	
	Titalya ...	3.70	3.03	65.26	ditto.	
BURDWAN.	Hurliwan ...	1.16	2.90	18.86	ditto.	
	Cutwa ...	1.29	1.78	28.42	ditto.	
	Culina ...	0.51	0.89	19.54	ditto.	Not received 8th to 14th July.
	Dood-Bood ...	Not received	Not received	14.19	7th July 1872	
	Raneorah ...	1.75	0.44	16.01	28th July 1872	
	Raneegunge ...	2.16	2.04	22.00	ditto.	
	Sooree ...	0.95	4.04	23.45	ditto.	
	Hooghly ...	5.27	1.43	25.28	ditto.	
	Serampore ...	1.65	3.01	7.09	ditto.	
BURDWAN.	Jehanabad ...	1.07	1.27	30.70	ditto.	
	Howrah ...	0.92	1.3	21.37	ditto.	
	Misnupore ...	0.80	2.29	22.07	ditto.	
	Contt. { Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	2.24	1.07	25.10	ditto.	
	Contt. { Exa. Engr.'s Office ...	1.33	1.60	25.70	ditto.	
	Gurbetta ...	0.03	0.01	18.13	ditto.	
	Tumlook ...	0.70	1.18	21.75	ditto.	

DIVISION.	STATIONS.	Rain from 15th to 31st July 1872.	Rain from 22nd to 28th July 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
PRESIDENCY.	Krisnaghur ...	1.53	0.70	21.42	23th July 1872.	
	Bongong ...	1.27	1.08	18.57	ditto.	
	Banaghat ...	1.52	1.22	27.27	ditto.	
	Meherpore ...	2.27	1.41	28.98	ditto.	
	Choodangah ...	0.70	1.20	21.75	ditto.	
	Kooshitea ...	3.00	1.43	23.85	ditto.	
	Jessore ...	2.01	2.22	38.57	ditto.	
	Khoolneah ...	1.38	3.70	31.16	ditto.	
	Jenidah ...	1.35	Not received	30.91	21st July 1872.	
	Nurail ...	2.42	ditto	31.01	ditto.	
	Magoorah ...	0.39	ditto	21.86	ditto.	
	Bagirhaut ...	0.88	ditto	29.67	ditto.	
	Saugor Island ...	1.90	1.20	29.02	28th July 1872.	
	Calcutta ...	1.13	1.83	21.36	ditto.	
	Alipore { Hospital ...	1.74	2.14	20.69	ditto.	
	Alipore { Jail ...	1.86	2.74	20.74	ditto.	
	Barrackpore ...	2.55	2.53	30.17	ditto.	
	Dum-Dum ...	1.04	3.67	32.00	ditto.	
	Baraset ...	1.50	1.51	22.73	ditto.	
	Satkhurah ...	2.23	3.53	28.26	ditto.	
	Dasseerhaut ...	3.95	4.28	30.21	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour ...	3.55	4.05	28.63	ditto.	
	Barrapore ...	0.77	2.41	20.36	ditto.	
	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	2.65	5.50	42.44	ditto.	
	Dacca { Jail ...	2.10	5.30	38.50	ditto.	
DACCA.	Moonshegunge ...	4.24	6.75	21.23	ditto	From 10th June.
	Manickgunge ...	2.78	3.71	6.47	ditto	From 15th July.
	Burraul ...	4.32	4.33	47.26	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan ...	4.80	6.23	48.41	ditto.	
	Perazepore ...	2.33	6.23	35.97	ditto.	
	Madaripore ...	2.19	4.75	49.17	ditto	
	Patoakhally ...	2.47	11.04	40.12	ditto	From 13th May.
	Furzedpore ...	0.71	4.06	24.46	ditto.	
	Gonlundo ...	0.32	3.63	37.60	ditto.	
	Mymensing ...	1.08	3.52	41.34	ditto.	
	Jamalpore ...	0.90	2.70	37.18	ditto.	
	Atteah ...	1.04	3.23	27.93	ditto.	
	Kishoregunge ...	3.17	3.15	48.35	ditto.	
	Sylhet ...	7.02	5.52	132.02	ditto.	
CHITTAGONG.	Cachur ...	5.23	Not received	67.77	21st July 1872.	
	Hylakandy ...	3.78	ditto	68.67	ditto.	
	Koyah ...	5.33	5.65	78.56	28th July 1872	Not received 10th to 16th June and 8th to 14th July.
	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	4.60	9.10	50.00	ditto.	
	Chittagong { Jail ...	4.25	8.06	48.06	ditto.	
	Cox's Bazar ...	7.16	Not received	63.48	21st July 1872.	
	Rungamates Hill ...	5.38	ditto	47.89	ditto.	
	Noakhully ...	3.53	7.14	55.79	28th July 1872.	
	Tipperah ...	2.70	9.42	44.47	ditto.	
	Brahmanbariah ...	3.41	2.78	33.92	ditto.	
COCH BEHAR.	Akyab ...	5.80	20.70	104.50	ditto.	
	Cooch Behar ...	1.53	0.95	75.85	ditto.	
	Buxa ...	7.01	5.73	108.40	ditto.	
	Goniparah ...	Not received	1.32	38.31	ditto	Not received 10th June to 21st July.
	Dhoooree ...	0.50	3.35	75.19	ditto.	
	Tura (Garro Hills) ...	1.18	3.19	55.69	ditto.	
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ...	Not received	Not received	20.57	15th June 1872.	
	Darjeeling { Hospital ...	3.62	3.84	50.22	28th July 1872	Not received 8th to 14th July.
	Rungbee ...	Not received	Not received	47.13	30th June 1872.	
	Julpigoree ...	4.30	1.75	61.92	28th July 1872.	
	Boda ...	3.35	0.22	13.82	ditto.	
	Tezporo ...	0.90	7.75	30.40	ditto.	
	Nowgong ...	5.30	5.00	80.83	ditto.	
	Mungledye ...	0.63	Not received	30.48	21st July 1872	Ditto ditto.
ARAK.	Burpettah ...	Not received	ditto	60.89	7th July 1872.	
	Gowhatty ...	3.88	1.72	42.11	28th July 1872.	
	Serbanagor ...	2.80	Not received	57.57	21st July 1872.	
	Jorahaut ...	4.25	ditto	44.00	ditto.	
	Golaghat ...	2.28	1.84	35.12	28th July 1872.	
	Nazeraah ...	0.65	Not received	45.51	21st July 1872.	
	Debrooghur ...	3.05	ditto	54.11	ditto	Ditto ditto.
	Suddya ...	2.09	ditto	40.74	ditto	Not received 17th to 23rd June and 1st to 7th July.
	Shillong ...	3.95	ditto	30.20	ditto.	
	Cherrapoonjee ...	2.79	19.85	275.69	28th July 1872.	
	Jaowai ...	1.03	Not received	71.83	21st July 1872.	
	Samsoogoodting ...	Not received	ditto	10.70	14th July 1872.	

W. G. WILLSON,

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd August 1872.

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 28th July to 3rd August 1872.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	* Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	July											
	28th	10	29.556	29.574	83.2	80.6	91	S S W	...	...	...	o
	16	10	29.550	29.518	84.0	81.0	87	S S W	...	...	...	o, scuds
	29th	10	29.607	29.625	84.5	81.2	81	S S W	...	0.03	S	scuds
	16	10	29.515	29.533	87.5	82.2	75	S S W	...	...	K	
	30th	10	29.616	29.631	85.5	80.5	79	W	...	0.30	K	
	16	10	29.45	29.513	88.7	82.0	73	W	...	...	K	
	31st	10	29.585	29.603	85.0	81.0	83	W	...	0.20	K	
	Aug.	16	29.481	29.490	88.0	82.0	76	W S W	...	...	S	
	1st	10	29.580	29.607	82.8	81.5	93	N by E	...	...	...	o
	16	10	29.530	29.554	83.5	81.6	93	E by N	...	0.03	...	o, d
	2nd	10	29.623	29.641	81.7	82.0	87	E by S	...	0.14	...	o
SAYGUR ISLAND.	16	10	29.506	29.524	84.0	81.5	89	E by S	...	0.04	...	o
	3rd	10	29.61	29.619	85.5	81.5	83	S	...	0.19	CK, K, CS	scuds
	16	10	29.480	29.498	87.0	82.3	81	W S W	...	...	S	
	July											
	28th	10	29.579	29.585	83	81	91	S W	19.6	...	N	o, d, scuds
	16	10	29.526	29.532	85	81	83	S W	22.6	...	N	o, u, scuds
	29th	10	29.620	29.635	84	83	80	S W	20.0	0.30	N	b, v, scuds
	16	10	29.550	29.565	87	81	70	S W	23.7	...	N	o, u
	30th	10	29.630	29.645	86	82	81	W S W	25.6	...	N	b
	16	10	29.518	29.524	84	83	80	S W	20.3	...	N	o, u
	31st	10	29.603	29.600	88	81	83	W	3.7	0.21	N	e
CHITTAGONG.	Aug.	16	29.485	29.491	87	82	79	S	5.2	...	N	o, u
	1st	10	29.593	29.599	87	83	83	W N W	6.0	...	N	o
	16	10	29.543	29.548	86	82	83	N W	2.8	...	N	o, u, calm
	2nd	10	29.631	29.637	85	82	87	N	0.7	0.30	N	o, r, calm
	16	10	29.530	29.530	85	81	81	S S E	2.5	...	N	o, u
	3rd	10	29.612	29.618	84	84	83	S W	1.6	1.30	N	b, v, u, l
	16	10	29.497	29.503	87	83	83	S S E	4.5	...	N	u
	July											
	28th	10	29.591	29.684	80	78	91	S	4.0	2.40	N	d, u, g
	16	10	29.555	29.619	77	76	95	S W	12.5	1.20	N	d, u, g
	29th	10	29.638	29.731	81	79	91	S W	0.5	2.10	KS	p, u, g
MADRAS.	16	10	29.550	29.614	83	80	87	S	14.3	0.21	KS	p, u, g
	30th	10	29.604	29.687	74	72	73	W	8.1	0.70	KS	d, p, g
	16	10	29.490	29.592	79	78	95	W S W	9.9	0.30	N	d, u, g
	31st	10	29.557	29.651	77	77	100	S	6.4	0.80	N	r, g
	Aug.	16	29.440	29.542	82	80	91	S	9.5	0.10	KS	b, u
	1st	10	29.574	29.607	78	77	95	E S E	7.6	1.60	N	d, u, a
	16	10	29.499	29.562	82	80	91	S E	8.3	...	KS	p, u, g
	2nd	10	29.580	29.679	79	78	95	E S E	5.1	5.30	KS	p, u, g
	16	10	29.469	29.562	81	79	91	S S W	8.1	...	KS	b
	3rd	10	29.563	29.655	86	82	83	E S E	4.1	...	K, CK	b
	16	10	29.472	29.564	84	80	83	S	11.6	...	KS, K	b
CUTTACK.	July											
	28th	10	29.801	29.831	86	76	61	N E	...	...	...	cloudy
	16	10	29.710	29.740	89	79	62	S E by E	9	...	...	c
	29th	10	29.796	29.826	92	74	61	W N W	7	...	...	c
	16	10	29.700	29.730	89	80	66	E S E	10	...	...	c
	30th	10	29.808	29.830	88	74	67	W by N	13	0.60	...	fine
	16	10	29.655	29.685	92	79	64	E by N	7	...	...	bc
	31st	10	29.804	29.831	80	75	78	S S W	12	0.40	...	cloudy
	Aug.	16	29.629	29.659	93	78	48	N W	5	...	...	c
	1st	10	29.771	29.801	87	76	59	W	14	...	...	c
	16	10	29.638	29.669	90	79	59	E by N	6	...	...	c
	2nd	10	29.760	29.790	82	75	70	W by S	6	0.15	...	cloudy
AYYAB.	16	10	29.645	29.675	90	79	59	W by S	6	...	...	c
	3rd	10	29.752	29.782	88	77	58	S S E	1.9	0.01	...	c
	16	10	29.614	29.644	80	70	62	W by S	6	...	...	c
	July											
	28th	10	29.562	29.645	79	77	90	S W	6.2	0.60	N	o, d
	16	10	29.513	29.590	78	75	86	W S W	6.5	0.80	N	o, d
	29th	10	29.642	29.724	87	78	65	W S W	4.2	...	CK	fair
	16	10	29.525	29.608	82	78	82	S S W	8.4	...	N	g
	30th	10	29.610	29.701	86	79	72	S	4.5	...	C	fine
	16	10	29.502	29.684	89	80	66	S W	8.4	...	N, S	cloudy
	31st	10	29.609	29.651	86	79	72	S W	1.9	0.20	KS	fine
	Aug.	16	29.432	29.614	89	81	69	S S E	5.8	0.30	...	cloudy
	1st	10	29.669	29.651	84	81	70	S W	2.5	0.30	...	fair
AYYAB.	16	10	29.497	29.679	85	81	83	W S W	3.6	0.70	N	o, u
	2nd	10	29.679	29.661	86	81	70	W	2.3	...	N, KS	cloudy
	16	10	29.462	29.634	89	81	69	S W	5.6	...	...	cloudy
	3rd	10	29.550	29.638	87	82	70	W	2.5	...	K	cloudy
	16	10	29.645	29.627	87	82	70	W S W	6.0	...	...	fine
	July											
	28th	10	29.735	29.756	84	81	87	S	4.1	...	...	o, r
	16	10	29.685	29.706	83	80	87	S S W	3.6	2.50	...	o, g
	29th	10	29.730	29.760	86	82	83	S	2.0	...	...	b
	16	10	29.605	29.680	84	81	87	S	3.5	0.30	...	b
	30th	10	29.700	29.730	86	82	83	S W	0.5	...	...	b
	16	10	29.590	29.611	84	81	87	S W	1.3	0.10	...	g
	31st	10	29.643	29.664	86	82	83	S E	0.2	...	...	b
	Aug.	16	29.634	29.655	83	80	87	S W	1.8	...	...	g
	1st	10	29.683	29.705	80	79	95	E	0.3	...	...	r
	16	10	29.603	29.624	81	82	91	W	0.5	3.20	...	g
	2nd	10	29.675	29.696	83	81	91	E	0.1	...	...	g
	16	10	29.585	29.606	84	81	87	S	0.1	0.90	...	b
	3rd	10	29.655	29.676	84	81	87	S	0.4	...	...	b
	16	10	29.640	29.667	83	80	87	S S W	2.6	0.60	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

**Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta,
DURING THE MONTH OF MAY 1872.**

N.B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperatures, and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea-level.	BAROMETER.					THERMOMETER.										HUMIDITY.					RAINFALL.	
		MEAN OF					SOLAR RADIATION.			MEAN OF			HIGHEST MAX.		LOWEST MIN.		MEAN OF						
		Mean.	Max.		Min.	Thurs.	Mean.	Day.	Night.	Thurs.	Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.	Day.	Night.	Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.		22 hours.
			Day.	Night.																			
Feet.																						No. of days.	
Port Blair	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	27	29.702	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	31	29.666	29.632	29.613	29.687	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	21	29.733	29.718	29.675	29.750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
False Point	187	29.671	29.665	29.714	29.613	29.662	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	60	29.599	29.611	29.645	29.633	29.615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugor Island	6	29.671	29.632	29.721	29.613	29.667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	90	29.649	29.638	29.703	29.640	29.679	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	16.11	29.654	29.613	29.703	29.691	29.684	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	20	29.656	29.613	29.703	29.691	29.684	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	35	29.664	29.654	29.723	29.607	29.673	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	88.91	29.648	29.639	29.716	29.635	29.657	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazareebagh	2.014	29.748	29.712	29.754	29.707	29.754	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berhampore	64	29.588	29.555	29.652	29.512	29.575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gya	336	29.561	29.547	29.530	29.512	29.577	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	179	29.449	29.423	29.514	29.380	29.478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	160.4	29.414	29.381	29.542	29.410	29.497	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	6.345	29.319	29.306	29.330	29.390	29.330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goalpara	3.86	29.309	29.303	29.368	29.294	29.321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shillong	4769	25.115	25.700	25.132	25.073	25.137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	292.74	29.372	29.370	29.434	29.338	29.379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koortee	879.7	29.737	29.747	29.846	29.769	29.755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CALCUTTA—May 1872.

Mean Barometric pressures of 16 years ... 29.655 | Mean temperature of 16 years ... 83.0 | Mean humidity of 16 years ... 73 | Mean rainfall of 16 years ... 6.78
 Ditto ditto of 1872 ... 29.651 | Ditto ditto of 1872 ... 87.0 | Ditto ditto of 1872 ... 74 | Actual fall in 1872 ... 1.89
 Defect in 1872 ... 0.01 | Excess in 1872 ... 1.0 | Excess in 1872 ... 1 | Defect in 1872 ... 3.79

CALCUTTA,

The 3rd August 1872.

W. G. WILSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-Level, with Anemometric results and observations of sky serenity.

STATIONS.	Anemometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	WIND.										Percentage and Resultant.	Mean wind daily.	Miles.	M.
			N.	E.	S.	W.	N.E.	S.E.	S.W.	N.W.	h.	mi.				
Port Blair	29°	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82 S 86° W	...	...	3.35
Mudras	29°729	87°6	...	1	22	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	53 S 9° W	280°4	...	...
Vizagapatam	29°697	89°6	3	8	17	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 S 34° W	128°3	6°30	...
Akyab	29°755	83°2	5	12	22	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 S 14° W	...	4°40	...
False Point	29°690	87°4	1	...	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 S 37° W	...	...	...
Cuttack	29°680	90°8	7	8	15	53	30	...	...	...	...	...	07 S 4° W	180°2	7°05	...
Saugor Island	29°679	86°8	3	3	4	65	40	...	...	...	...	...	81 S 15° W	360°4	3°60	...
Chittagong	29°742	82°7	8	4	12	15	34	8	...	...	...	...	31 S 6° W	151°9	5°75	...
Calcutta	29°672	87°0	...	10	11	77	18	...	...	...	...	...	70 S 1° W	202°6	...	...
Jessore	29°677	81°1	2	8	40	35	14	...	...	...	...	...	61 S 18° E	223°6	5°58	...
Dacca	29°700	82°9	5	10	37	46	8	3	...	...	...	...	60 S 28° E	134°4	4°36	...
Cachar	29°739	79°8	17	27	13	10	5	21	...	...	...	...	16 S 68° E	...	0°28	...
Hazareebaugh	29°699	98°2	4	8	0	15	11	11	...	...	...	...	35 N 52° W	173°8	7°00	...
Berhampore	29°654	87°3	8	42	27	17	15	...	...	...	...	...	51 S 62° E	115°8	4°02	...
Gya	29°588	94°3	7	30	5	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	27 N 40° E	83°4	0°08	...
Patna	29°630	90°0	24	22	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	34 N 44° E	175°1	7°19	...
Monghyr	29°645	88°8	20	44	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	42 N 53° E	84°0	0°05	...
Darjeeling	29°767	79°7	...	13	12	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	38 S 79° W	...	3°17	...
Gowalparah	29°701	79°1	14	08	15	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	06 S 77° E	195°3	2°97	...
Shillong	29°677	81°0	...	1	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 S 61° W	101°3	3°02	...
Benares	29°645	92°7	2	8	22	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 S 63° W	97°8	8°21	...
Roorkee	29°626	90°1	10	1	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 N 73° E	03°3	8°31	...

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the corresponding temperatures given in column 17. For stations of above 500 feet elevation, the reduction is made by Dippe's tables as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahr. for every 350 feet.

Wind, Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and the comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The latter is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The mean direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky, a cloudless sky being indicated by 10 and one completely overcast by 0.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd August 1872.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, AUGUST 7, 1872.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 31st July 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			ft.	Miles.	In.		
July	22nd	29.514	80.0	79.5	139.0	82.7	80.2	78.4	0.87	S S E & S	...	60.2	0.40	...	Cirri and cumuli and Thunder at 4 P.M. Light W. at 8 P.M. rain at 1, 3½ & 2½ & 4 P.M.
	23rd	481	88.3	79.4	139.4	82.9	80.6	79.0	.88	S by E & E	...	52.0	0.04	...	Cirrocumuli, c and cumuli, between 2½ & 2½ & 4 P.M.
	24th	515	80.5	79.7	134.0	82.4	80.1	78.5	.89	E & S S E	0.0	120.1	0.25	...	Chiefly strati rain between A.M., at 2, 6½, & 5 P.M.
	25th	573	81.8	78.8	132.8	81.0	79.7	78.8	.93	S S E & S	...	116.5	0.03	...	Chiefly overcast der between 12 Slight rain fro 11½ A.M. to 2½ P.M.
	26th	500	85.3	80.0	136.0	82.9	80.6	79.0	.88	S, S W & S S W	1.0	116.6	0.40	...	Chiefly cumuli. 3 A.M., and 1 & 5 P.M.
	27th	519	88.0	79.5	131.0	83.0	80.7	79.1	.88	S S W & S W	0.8	123.3	0.04	(	Overcast and Light rain at 3
	28th	521	81.0	81.0	...	82.4	80.5	79.2	.90	S S W & S W	...	97.0	0.03	.	Chiefly overcast zled at 1½, and A.M. to 11 P.M.
	29th	566	88.2	79.5	135.4	82.3	79.9	77.9	.86	S W & S S W	...	173.4	03.9	...	Overcast and Slight rain fr 8 P.M.
	30th	559	89.0	80.5	138.0	81.0	80.7	78.4	.84	S W & W S W	1.8	126.3	0.27	...	Cumuloni and Thunder fro P.M. Light & 9 P.M. t at 11½ A.M., 7 to 11 P.M.
	31st	520	88.7	79.5	131.0	83.9	80.8	78.6	.85	W & S	...	105.3	0.02	...	Overcast and Lightning b 8 P.M. Dri midnight to A.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the aneroidometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past ten days	...	5
The max. temperature during the past ten days	...	1
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	
The mean humidity during the past ten days	...	
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	

The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st	...	{ by lower rain gauge	...
		{ by aneroidometer gauge	...
Ditto ditto ditto	...	average of eighteen previous years	...
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 31st July	...		2
Ditto ditto ditto	...	ditto, average of eighteen previous years	3

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observations.

The 2nd August 1872.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, AUGUST 7, 1872.

Date.	Miles.	Benares.			Buxar.			Dinapore.			Monghyr.			Sahibganje.			Ranpore Beaulah.			Goalundo.			Berhampore.			Kishanaghar.		
		Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.		
1st	...	7.0	203.50	8.4	174.32	11.6	151.50	9.4	111.18	10.50	78.50	9.9	51.75	17.83	26.77	12.10½	45.28	3.10½	12.67	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd	...	9.0	205.50	8.10	174.82	11.7	151.58	11.1	112.93	10.84	78.84	10.0	52.00	17.75	26.69	13.1	45.48	4.8½	13.49	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd	...	12.6	209.00	10.1	177.07	11.10	151.84	11.10	113.68	12.00	80.00	11.0	52.29	17.50	26.44	13.4	45.73	4.10	13.62	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th	...	14.2	210.66	13.10	179.84	12.8	152.66	12.4	114.18	12.66	80.66	11.0	53.00	17.16	26.10	13.11	46.82	4.10½	13.67	...	...	...	...	...	...
5th	...	14.11	211.42	15.10	180.84	13.3	153.25	13.7	115.43	13.33	81.33	11.9	53.75	17.0	25.94	14.10	47.21	6.2½	13.99	...	...	...	...	...	...
6th	...	15.2	211.66	16.4	182.33	13.9	153.75	13.10	115.69	14.16	82.16	12.3	54.25	17.25	26.19	15.9	48.15	6.4½	14.33	...	...	...	...	...	...
7th	...	0	214.50	16.7	182.58	14.10	154.84	14.4	116.18	14.75	82.75	13.3	55.04	17.50	26.44	16.3	48.65	6.4½	14.33	...	...	...	...	...	...
8th	...	18.0	214.50	16.10	182.84	15.5½	155.44	15.3	117.10	15.45	83.45	13.9	55.75	17.83	26.77	16.9	49.15	7.3	16.04	...	...	...	...	...	...
9th	...	21.3	217.75	16.9	183.97	17.6	157.50	16.1	117.83	16.08	84.08	14.3	56.25	18.59	27.27	17.4	49.73	8.0	16.79	...	...	...	...	...	...
10th	...	22.0	218.50	22.2	188.66	18.11	158.92	17.9	119.60	17.25	85.25	14.9	56.75	18.59	27.52	18.1½	50.16	9.0½	17.83	...	...	...	...	...	...
11th	...	23.0	219.50	23.0	189.00	19.7½	159.62	19.5	121.25	18.50	86.50	15.8	57.66	18.92	27.86	19.0	51.40	10.1	18.87	...	...	...	...	...	...
12th	...	20.0	216.50	22.10	188.82	19.6	159.50	19.11	121.77	19.50	87.50	16.9	58.75	19.33	28.19	19.10	52.23	11.2	19.95	...	...	...	...	...	...
13th	...	21.0	217.50	22.4	188.00	18.9	158.75	20.0	121.85	20.00	88.00	17.9	59.75	19.33	28.27	20.6	52.90	12.2	20.95	...	...	...	...	...	...
14th	...	0	215.00	21.7	187.57	17.10	157.84	19.3	121.10	19.84	87.84	18.9	60.75	19.25	28.19	20.1½	53.36	13.3½	22.10	...	...	...	...	...	...
15th	...	18.6	215.00	20.8	186.62	17.1	157.07	18.5	120.27	19.12	87.42	18.3	60.25	19.25	28.19	21.0	53.40	14.1½	22.91	...	...	...	...	...	...
16th	...	17.0	213.50	19.4	185.32	16.7	156.58	17.7	119.9	18.91	86.91	18.3½	60.29	19.50	28.44	20.11	53.32	14.9	23.54	...	...	...	...	...	...
17th	...	15.8	212.16	18.5	184.40	15.11	155.32	17.0	118.85	18.24	86.24	17.11	59.92	18.92	27.86	20.8	53.06	15.1	23.87	...	...	...	...	...	...
18th	...	14.11	211.42	17.6	183.48	15.8	155.66	16.4	118.18	17.83	85.23	17.7	59.58	18.75	27.69	20.5½	52.86	15.1	23.87	...	...	...	...	...	...
19th	...	14.3	210.75	16.10	182.82	15.2½	155.20	15.11½	117.81	17.25	85.25	17.1	59.08	18.66	27.60	20.1	52.48	14.1½	23.69	...	...	...	...	...	...
20th	...	13.7	210.49	16.2	182.15	15.3	155.25	15.6	117.35	16.84	84.84	16.8	58.66	18.50	27.44	19.8½	52.10	14.7	23.87	...	...	...	...	...	...
21st	...	0	209.31	15.8	181.05	15.3	155.25	15.6	117.31	16.58	84.58	16.7	58.58	18.50	27.44	19.5	51.82	14.3	23.04	...	...	...	...	...	...
22nd	...	12.10	209.31	15.3	181.23	15.4	155.33	15.6	117.35	16.50	84.50	16.1	58.08	18.50	27.19	19.2½	51.60	14.0	22.79	...	...	...	...	...	...
23rd	...	13.0	209.50	14.10	180.92	15.3½	155.29	15.6	117.35	16.42	84.42	15.11	57.92	18.00	26.94	19.0½	51.42	13.6½	22.35	...	...	...	...	...	...
24th	...	14.2	210.66	16.3	181.35	14.11	154.92	15.5	117.26	16.12	84.25	15.8	57.66	18.00	26.94	18.10	51.24	13.2½	22.05	...	...	...	...	...	...
25th	...	15.4	211.83	16.2	182.16	14.11	154.92	15.3	117.10	16.25	84.25	15.8	57.66	18.00	26.94	18.9½	51.19	13.1	21.87	...	...	...	...	...	...
26th	...	16.4	212.83	17.0	182.99	15.2	155.17	15.1	116.93	16.16	84.16	15.7	57.58	17.70	26.64	18.8½	51.10	12.11	21.71	...	...	...	...	...	...
27th	...	16.6	213.00	17.7	183.57	15.6	155.50	15.3	117.10	16.08	84.08	15.6	57.50	17.50	26.44	18.7½	51.02	12.8	21.45	...	...	...	...	...	...
28th	...	0	213.00	18.3	184.24	15.10	155.84	15.7	117.43	16.25	84.25	15.7	57.58	17.25	26.19	18.7	50.98	12.6½	21.33	...	...	...	...	...	...
29th	...	25.6	222.00	22.9	188.74	18.2	158.17	16.2	118.11	16.58	84.58	15.6½	57.45	17.16	26.10	18.7	50.98	12.6½	21.33	...	...	...	...	...	...
30th	...	28.0	224.50	26.11	192.90	23.11	160.92	18.5	120.26	17.25	85.25	15.9	57.75	17.16	26.10	18.10½	51.27	12.6½	21.33	...	...	...	...	...	...
31st	...	29.0	225.00	28.2	194.16	22.9	162.75	21.5	123.26	19.50	87.50	16.6½	58.54	17.16	26.10	19.7½	52.02	12.10½	21.67	...	...	...	...	...	...

H. LEONARD, C.E.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th July 1872, on 28 miles open.

		COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total receipts.
		Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.				
			Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.		Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week		3,870½	086 3 3	08 12 5	12,701 0	407 6 0	16 14 9	109 7 2		
Or per mile of railway		138	24 8 1	2 9 0	456 0	14 8 9	1 9 1	3 18 1		
For previous three weeks of half-year		12,013½	2,026 8 0	202 17 0	40,443 20	1,219 2 0	121 18 3	824 15 3		
Total for four weeks		15,884	2,714 11 3	271 9 5	53,204 20	1,626 8 0	162 13 0	434 2 5		
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year		4,180	655 2 9	65 10 4	9,048 0	236 10 6	28 13 3	94 3 7		
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		149	23 6 5	2 6 7	323 4	10 3 10	1 0 6	3 7 1		
Total to corresponding date of previous year		14,303½	2,236 15 0	223 13 11	20,166 10	845 11 6	84 11 5	308 5 4		

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th July 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	87,864	1,08,065 14 1	9,906 0 9	471,677 30	2,28,140 4 6	20,913 17 0	30,818 17 11
Or per mile of railway		84 6 10	7 14 10		178 3 9	16 6 9	24 1 7
For previous three weeks of half-year	280,577	325,098 0 8	29,874 18 1	1,842,600 30	6,88,140 14 3	63,080 8 2	92,955 6 3
Total for four weeks	376,931	4,33,973 14 9	39,750 18 10	1,864,287 20	9,16,280 2 9	83,993 5 4	123,774 4 2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	92,009	1,06,746 7 2	9,785 1 10	300,213 20	2,30,679 5 7	21,145 12 1	30,930 13 11
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		83 6 10	7 13 0		180 4 8	16 10 6	24 3 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	377,569	4,51,136 4 7	44,354 3 3	1,809,783 0	10,87,179 5 10	99,658 2 2	141,012 5 5

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th July 1872, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,016	8,456 6 5	775 3 5	29,337 30	7,390 7 6	676 10 10	1,451 14 3
Or per mile of railway	183	37 13 5	3 9 4		33 4 0	3 0 7	6 9 11
For previous three weeks of half-year	13,382	33,206 8 7	3,043 16 10	98,561 30	25,878 4 9	2,372 3 6	5,416 0 4
Total for four weeks	17,398	41,661 15 0	3,819 0 3	126,898 20	33,258 12 3	3,048 14 4	6,867 14 7
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,362	8,475 12 3	776 13 10	24,314 0	6,764 8 5	620 1 8	1,397 0 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		38 0 2	3 9 8		30 5 4	2 15 8	6 5 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	15,345	39,282 4 7	3,600 17 6	121,337 30	32,133 13 2	2,945 12 0	5,546 9 6

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th July 1872, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	28,620	18,020 7 3	1,651 17 6	117,640 0	32,644 10 8	2,994 5 1	2,046 2 7
Or per mile of railway	183	115 2 4	10 11 1	752 0	208 11 6	19 2 8	29 13 9
For previous three weeks of half-year	80,516	44,865 8 0	4,112 13 4	365,137 0	1,01,921 1 6	9,542 15 3	13,455 8 7
Total for four weeks	109,136	62,885 15 3	5,764 10 10	482,777 0	1,34,585 11 9	12,537 0 4	18,101 11 2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	25,725	14,815 11 8	1,358 2 2	158,170 36	55,476 9 8	5,085 7 1	4,443 9 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	164	94 10 8	8 13 7	1,011 0	354 7 0	32 9 10	41 8 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	145,084½	60,893 13 0	5,582 4 1	440,835 14	1,48,393 8 7	13,448 11 7	19,230 15 8

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SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14; 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Municipal Taxation in Calcutta.

No. 24C, dated Fort William, the 30th May 1872.

Endorsed by the Government of India, Home Department, Calcutta.

FORWARDED to the Government of Bengal for report. Return of the original petition is requested.

Dated Calcutta, the 5th May 1872.

From—B. MARSHALLA AND OTHERS, residents of the town of Calcutta.

To—HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE LORD NORTHBROOK, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and also Legislative Council.

WE most respectfully and severally beg leave to state before the Governor-General and the Legislative Council a very *particular case* which deserves the notice of the Government. Since the Viceroy are come with a supreme power over us from Her Majesty, trusting and hope the Governor-General will reign and administer justice to us poor subjects, that you give us some succour in the way of living in consideration on the following subject.

We respectfully beg to acquaint the time when the Company's Government monopolized as a charter party in India; during the time of Lord Clive, he organized a system in India and was then carried on in a different scale. During their time we were then living with feelings of contentment in their reign. We all were in a body praising them for their welfare that they may continue in the same position. Since it has been taken away from their control and has fallen into the hands of Her Majesty's Government, we supposed that we should be better off. The act has been changed in a different light. Now we

are at a loss and subjected by the present rules and the organization; it is a pity the grievances we now complain our sad distresses before the Government and the Council. We trust and hope that the Government and the Council will make some sort of alterations with regard to our embarrassment; we are at present suffering and lingering; trust you will relieve us from our present condition. We respectfully beg that we cannot submit to the present orders that have enforced on us poor subject. Gentlemen are taxing us both right and left, and not allowing us to gain an honest livelihood for to support ourselves and family to carry on any sort of business or trade, that are charging us so much licenses and taxes, such as trade license, income taxes profit, water taxes, gas-light, house-rate, police taxes, wheel taxes, horse taxes, refuse taxes, and different others. One person to pay so many sorts of taxes and licenses! Such extremes is unbearable. The market has become so difficult at the present moment; poor people are all dying for food and suffering from wants only on account of the said license and taxes. Charge us according to our means and circumstances. The small mite has been taken away from us; there is no body to hear our case or cries for mercy; we cannot do any sort of business for our families' support through the dread of such imposition. Our families are starving. How we poor British subjects can maintain ourselves, and how in a proper possession we are at a loss and suffering, cursing day and night for our grievances before our Heavenly Father who protects us, and to love one another. You being our present rulers, make some alterations for our views. "Naked we came out of our mother's womb and naked we shall return." Neither the money nor the richness will follow us in the grave, but the honest and poor, those that God approves (before God there is no difference), the crippled as well as old and the young, rich and poor, high and low, are all equally subjected to Him as He is our ruler and principal king and judge, before whom we are crying our grievances.

Further we beg leave to state the new rules and orders are promulgated not to have aged men, that is to say not above than 30 years old, to hold any employment under Government office; there are some elderly people who are capable to work better than any youngsters; the poor unfortunate aged Christians are subject to for their misfortunes.

In conclusion we respectfully beg to the Viceroy and the Members of the Council to consider and please gravely look into the subject and pass such orders that we poor British subjects can live in a state of happiness and can be free from all this trouble.

No. 3668, dated Calcutta, the 15th June 1872.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Judl. Dept.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I AM directed to submit a brief report upon the enclosed petition, which was forwarded under cover of your letter No. 24C, dated 30th May 1872.

2. The petition appears to be pseudonymous, and it is therefore difficult to make any specific local inquiry into its allegations. Its writers date from Calcutta, and their complaints appear to be—

- (1) That the municipal taxation in Calcutta is too heavy to be borne.
- (2) That there are so many municipal taxes of so many kinds that the poor do not know which way to turn.
- (3) That the municipal taxation presses with extreme severity on the poor.
- (4) That people beyond a certain age are not taken into Government service.

3. On these four complaints I am to submit as follows:—

Complaint I.—It is quite undeniable that the municipal taxation of Calcutta

is high. At page 29 of Mr. Hogg's last municipal report* will be found

details of the municipal income for Calcutta for the year 1871. Items 1-10, 12, 13, and 15, in the list of sources of income, may be taken to be the proceeds of taxation or quasi-taxation; their aggregate is about 25½ lakhs. This total on a population of 447,601 souls comes as nearly as possible to Rs. 5½ per head of

* Copy submitted herewith for facility of reference.

the population per annum. This rate is undoubtedly high; it is more than four times as high as the incidence of municipal taxation in the suburbs of Calcutta, where the rate is barely Rs. $1\frac{1}{4}$ a head; it is more than three times as high as the taxation of Howrah, where the rate is about Rs. $1\frac{3}{4}$ a head; it is six or eight times as high as the municipal taxation of Bengal towns, such as Dacca, Patna, and Moorsshedabad. The municipal taxation of Calcutta stands, in comparison with the taxation of the sister presidency town of Bombay, thus:—

Calcutta	...	...	...	Rs. $5\frac{3}{4}$ per head.
* Bombay	...	...	...	„ $4\frac{1}{2}$ „

4. The municipal taxation of Calcutta is thus high for an Indian* city;

* NOTE.—The Calcutta rate is of course small compared with the incidence of local taxation in the great cities of the west. Thus Mr. Palgrave (page 86 of his Essay on Local Taxation) says that in 1866 the local taxation of New York State came to about 10½ dollars (say Rs. 21) per head of the population. Page 65 of the same Essay makes the local taxation of the English metropolis fall at the rate of about £1-12 (say Rs. 10) on the population. At page 46 it is stated that the whole local taxation of England and Wales in 1868 (excluding money borrowed) amounted to £1-0-3 (or say Rs. 10) per head of the population. But looking to the value of money, the rate in Calcutta is perhaps heavier.

but then it must be remembered that the Calcutta Justices are (or soon will be) paying annually nearly 8½ lakhs of rupees a year as interest and sinking fund on their loans, which have been, or are being expended on a very complete water-supply and on drainage; these

outlays are being borne by the present generation. The townspeople of Calcutta thus get a good deal for their money, and also they are bearing their own burdens, and are not unduly laying burdens on future generations.

5. As to *complaint II*, it must be admitted that there are a good many different taxes and rates; there is—

- The house-rate.
- „ lighting-rate.
- „ police-rate.
- „ water-rate.
- „ license on trades and professions.
- „ license for carriages and horses.
- „ fee for registration of carts.
- „ fees and payments for latrines and latrine service.

The first four rates are on land and house property; they fall at fixed percentages on the assessed annual value of the house and landed property of Calcutta. Last year the Chairman (Mr. Hogg) proposed to the Justices to amalgamate these four rates into one single rate. He did not go so far as the Hon'ble President of the English Poor Law Board did in 1871 when he proposed to amalgamate the local rates; but the local opinion of Calcutta was very strong

† NOTE.—The police-rate and the water-rate have each of them been recently reduced by one-half per cent.

against Mr. Hogg's proposal, which was withdrawn. The total taxation on the rental of house property stands at present† (1872-73) as follows:—

House-rate	...	...	...	9 per cent.
Lighting ditto	...	...	...	2 „
Police ditto	...	...	...	2 „
Water ditto	...	...	...	$4\frac{1}{2}$ „
Total	...	...	...	17

Of these taxes 10½ per cent. is paid by the owner and 7½ per cent. by the occupier. The trade and carriage and cart taxes seem a not unreasonable mode of imposing indirect taxation on the population, in proportion to the means each man may have to expend in carriages and in purchasing articles of all kinds. These taxes do perhaps raise a little the price of food and of all commodities; but if people live in large towns, they must be content to pay somewhat higher for necessities of life than in the country; and on the other hand, they have the advantage of higher wages and a better market for their labour. It would be an advantage to the poor if fees on latrines and fees for the removal of trade refuse could be taken off or lightened;

NOTE.—This reckons the population of Bombay as 640,000, and the income from taxation at 28½ lakhs.

and in the General Municipal Bill now before the Bengal Council it is provided that no fee shall be imposed for the use of public latrines; but in the present state of the Justices' finances and of the Calcutta Municipal Law, the Lieutenant-Governor would be very reluctant to attempt interference with the Justices in matters of this kind. Whatever the Calcutta taxation may be, and whatever may be the funded debt of the Justices, it is undeniable that Calcutta has a great deal to show for its expenditure; that the mortality in Calcutta is now (see statement 4 of the Health Officer's report) barely half what it was six years ago; and that provision has been made and is maintained for paying off municipal loans within a reasonable time.

6. As to *complaint III*, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be able to say that Calcutta municipal taxation, so far as he has been able to judge, does not press upon the poor more heavily than it does upon the rich. Some of the taxes enumerated in the petition under notice are paid by the rich and well-to-do only, and do not fall upon the poor at all. The house-rates, moreover, though they may bear a varying proportion to the means or income of different tax-payers, yet they do bear a tolerably equable proportion to a man's expenditure and mode of life. The poor man does not pay house-rate out of proportion to what his rich neighbour pays. An octroi tax, such as would yield a sufficient income and yet not be a transit duty, would, if it may be apprehended, add more to the poor man's burdens than the present house-rates do.

7. As to *complaint IV*, I am merely to submit that the practice complained of is observed under a rule of the Government of India, that *ordinarily* persons should not be admitted to the uncovenanted service of Government who may be past twenty-five years of age. This rule can be departed from in special cases, and subject to certain restrictions as regards claim to pension. The Lieutenant-Governor would not recommend any re-consideration of this rule, for he believes that ordinarily it is best for Government to draw into its service young men who are entering on life rather than to employ men who have tried and failed in other careers.

8. The petition is herewith returned. .

No. 91, dated Simla, the 29th July 1872.

From—A. O. HUME, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce.

To—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3668, dated the 15th ultimo, communicating the views of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on certain allegations made in a pseudonymous petition regarding the pressure of municipal taxation in Calcutta and the non-admittance of people beyond a certain age into the Government service.

2. In reply I am directed to say that the Governor-General in Council has read the letter with great interest, and thinks that it might with great advantage be published for general information.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Central Districts.— (Contd.)		1872.				
9	Moorshedabad	Aug. 10th	0·85	Though there have been several showers, yet very little rain has fallen during the week; weather cloudy and sultry.	What rain has fallen has been of use to the ous crop, which promises to be a good one; but the prospects of the amun crop are not so good in all parts, and more rain is greatly wanted. The jute crop is looking well.	
10	Dinagepore	" 10th	3·54	Rain more or less throughout the district. Temperature. Highest ... 90° Lowest ... 70°	Bhadoi dhan and jute begun to be cut. An eight-anna crop of the former and ten-anna crop of the latter expected. In some places there are still complaint of the rainfall being barely sufficient for the ropa dhan. This crop is backward owing to the late rains.	
11	Malidah	" 10th	0·93	Cloudy and rather warm. Rain on three days of the week.	The growing crops—bhadoi dhan, Indian corn, &c., are in a satisfactory condition. A little rain is wanted in the jurisdiction of thannah English Bazar and Khurba. About a full crop of each is effected.	
12	Rajshahye	" 10th	·45	Cloudy and sultry, and with breaks of sunshine and very little rain.	Jute and indigo are being cut. Sugarcane and mulberry continue to thrive. The ous rice crops are backward for want of rain. For the amun paddy also more rain is required. The return to dry weather is favorable for silk, and the ryots who deal in cocoons are said to be doing an excellent business.	
13	Rungpore	" 10th	3·25	Extreme heat during the first part of the week, but latterly refreshing showers made it slightly cooler.	The rain of last week was very beneficial, but more is required. The jute crops are looking well.	
14	Bograh	" 10th	0·38	Very generally the sky was clear; occasionally much clouds overhang the atmosphere but did not give rain. Warm and close weather. No unusual sickness.	There has been rain in the district generally during the early part of the week. The cutting of ous rice and jute has begun; the yield is below the average. The transplantation of amun seedlings continues. More rain is needed.	
15	Pubna	" 10th	0·50	Cloudy, with drizzling rain; the wind blew from the east.	The rain has done much good to jute, paddy, and sugarcane, which were beginning to suffer through want of it. The indigo crop is nearly off the ground; the produce has been very good both in quantity and quality.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Central Districts.— (Conld.)		1872.				
COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.	16 Darjeeling	...	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
	17 Julpigoree	...	Aug. 10th	5·84	Sultry, steamy weather, with light showers, except on night of 8th and 9th, when heavy rain fell.	The rain that has fallen is sufficient in most parts to prevent actual loss of crop so far, but more is needed. In pergunnah Madari want of rain has greatly retarded planting out and a poor crop is anticipated. In some parts of pergunnah Bhuttibaree crops are said to be greatly damaged owing to want of rain.
	Cooch Behar	...	" 10th	8·60	Heavy rain in the latter part of the week.	Favorable.
	Eastern Districts.					
Dacca Division.	18 Dacca	...	" 13th*	1·30	First four days of the week dry and hot; last three days cloudy and rainy.	Prospects of crops good, except amun in the west part of the district, which is suffering from want of sufficient rain and water. Rivers nearly stationary.
	19 Furreedpore	...	" 10th	1·01	Drizzling rain five days in the week; strong and continuous sunshine during the remaining days; weather sultry and close.	The water of the Ganges is gradually rising, and is expected to prove favorable to the amun rice. The ons is being reaped, and the sunshine has proved very beneficial to it and the jute crop, by enabling the cultivators to thrash the grain out of the straw, and in drying and stacking the jute fibre, which had been separated from the stalks before making it up into bundles for use.
	20 Backergunge	...	" 10th	1·90	Seasonable	Favorable.
	21 Mymensing	...	" 3rd	5·84	General rain	The rain will give the requisite opportunity for pushing on the planting of the dhan, and the crop will probably be fine. Jute excellent.
	22 Sylhet	...	" 3rd	11·93	Nothing but rain all through the week; not heavy, but still almost incessant. Max. temperature of week 88° Minimum ditto 76·5° Range ... 11·5° Mean of highest readings ... 83·6° Mean of lowest readings ... 77·4° Approximate mean of week 80·5°	Domashi ons crop reaped. Twelve annas of chengri ons' cut. The weather this week has been most favorable for the amun.
	23 Cachar	...	" 3rd	6·11	Rain every day; the river is very high. The Katta khul has flooded part of Hylakandy, breaking the road at the Bakri Howar.	Splendid weather for cultivation. The prospects of the crop are very good. A flood is the only thing to be dreaded; it would do great harm now.
	24 Chittagong	...	" 3rd	14·44	Heavy rain till yesterday, since when it has cleared up, and the weather promises fine. The rain seems to have been general over the district.	Favorable. The rain has stopped opportunely. A continuance of the fall might have damaged the young rice.
CHITTAGONG DIV.						

* Received by telegram.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, AUGUST 14, 1872.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sadler Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Rains
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1872.				
CHITTAGONG DIV.—(Contd.)	25 Noakhally	Aug. 3rd	11·07	Constant rain throughout the week.	Ous crop almost harvested in the district; aman crops progressing favorably.	
	26 Tipperah	" 10th	2·19	Frequent but light showers alternated with bright hot weather.	Very good weather for the crops. There has been enough rain in Brahmanbarya to prevent further loss than that already reported which is not very great. Aman rice is being transplanted. The jute crop is a fair one.	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	" 3rd	13·4	Heavy incessant rain for the first five days of the week; little rain on the 2nd and 3rd August; weather cool.	The paddy and the cotton generally promise well; both have begun to flower. The cotton flowers have suffered a little owing to the heavy continued rain. The ous paddy is being gathered. The Indian corn has been reaped.	
	Hill Tipperah	" 3rd	8·08	Very rainy, except the last day of the week, which was cloudy and not.	Sowing has nearly been finished. Prospects good.	Fever still vails.
BEHAR.						
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna	" 10th	Nil	Hot and sultry, with alternate clouds and sunshine.	The bhadoi crops are first rate. Rain is much wanted for the rice, though the transplanting of it may still be said to be going on satisfactorily.	
	29 Gya	" 10th	1·57	Sufficient rain. Weather seasonable.	Rice is being transplanted freely. Bhadoi continues very promising.	
	30 Shahabad	" 10th	0·22	Cloudy and variable wind. Very little rain fell during the week; more rain wanted. Thermometer. Maximum ... 94° Minimum ... 78° Barometer. Highest rdg. 29·590 Lowest rdg. 29·440	The aghani paddy crop is somewhat backward owing to a want of sufficient rain, more particularly to the south of the district. The bhadoi, sugarcane, and indigo crops promise well.	
	31 Tirhoot	" 10th	·9	Weather fine; occasional showers, and intervals of sunshine.	Transplanting of rice seedlings has commenced. The young rice plants looking healthy. Bhadoi crops are in an excellent state. Second indigo crops hopeful. The rain has done good to all crops.	
	32 Saran	" 10th	·59	East and west winds. Slight rain general throughout the district.	Indigo manufacture is going on steadily; its outturn is expected to be fair this year. Bhadoi crops promise well. The transplantation of rice seedlings is going on rapidly. Owing to a rise in the Dahanuodhi, dhan and the bhadoi crops have, as usual, suffered to some extent in Nowagaon, Nowadah, and Mobaruckpore, in pergunnah Baul. Rain much wanted for the dhan crop in the south-eastern portion of the district.	
	33 Chumparun	" 10th	0·10	Slight rain on Wednesday. Hot weather; gentle east winds.	The bhadoi crops are thriving well, and the transplantation of dhan is nearly completed. The outturn of indigo is expected to be fair this year.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)		1872.				
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.	34 Monghyr	... Aug. 10th	0·08	Showers, but no heavy rain.	The food crops are promising. Last week's rain has told well in their favor.	General health very good. Dengue abating.
	35 Bhagulpore	... „ 13th*	·17	Scarcely any rain in south; only little in north.	Bhadoi crops still reported excellent, except in immediate neighbourhood of Ganges and Coosy, where they are flooded. Transplanting going on slowly now for want of rain. Copious rain urgently wanted. Prices rising.	
	36 Purneah	... „ 10th	0·47	Rain is still wanted in all directions.	The prospects are good notwithstanding the want of rain. There is still a good deal of ag-hani rice to be transplanted. Jute promises very well in the north.	
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs. Rajmehal	... „ 10th	·03	Cloudy, with light occasional showers in parts of the sub-division.	Indian corn will be a good crop; but dhan still very doubtful. Rain insufficient generally throughout the sub-division.	
	Deoghur	... „ 10th	·18	Hot and sultry	Want of rain is much felt in the north; towards the south prospects are better. Jenera and other high land crops are doing well, but the paddy crops are very backward.	
	Nya Doomka	... „ 10th	2·41	Showers every day throughout the week, alternating with bright sunshine.	Genera and other dry crops are very promising. Dhan planting actively going on very favorably at present. Everything promises well.	
	Godda	... „ 10th	Very little rain.	Unusually dry for the season of the year, and a very powerful sun.	The bhadoi is everywhere good, except in pergunnahs Monihary and Patsanda to the north, and there it is very poor, the hilly or damian portions of the pergunnahs excepted. The rain having held off, the prospects of the amun dhan are very gloomy.	
ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack	... „ 13th*	3·45	Seasonable	Crops progressing satisfactorily.	Dengue and other fevers still prevail.
	39 Pooree	... „ 3rd	1·30	Showers of moderate rain almost daily.	Prospects of next harvest are better this week, but grain in hand is still dear.	
	40 Balasore	... „ 10th	4·54	Moderate rain daily	Crops progressing favorably.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	South-West Frontier Agency.					
	41 Hazareebagh	... „ 10th	0·71	Hot and oppressive	Very good as regards the bhadoi crop. Rice crop backward, and transplanting again stopped owing to want of rain.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Suider Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
CHOTA NAGPORE. (Contd.) South-West Frontier Agency.—(Contd.)		872.				
42	Loharduggah ...	Aug. 10th	2.15	Weather seasonable; showers and sunshine.	Prospects in Chota Nagpore proper are very favorable. In Palamow there has been more heavy rain lately, and the prospects are much improved, though owing to want of early rain the harvest will not be a full one.	
43	Singbhoom ...	" 3rd	3.53	Seasonable	Very favorable.	
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
44	Maunbhoom ...	" 10th	0.43	Slight showers in the beginning of the week, since which no rain.	Crops suffering more or less all over the district for want of rain; if some does not fall shortly, the crops will fail. In some places not half the land has yet been planted.	
45	Goalparah ...	" 3rd	5.34	Generally wet, cloudy and cool, with occasional sunshine.	Reaping of assam crops completed in some parts with full harvest. It is reported that seedlings for winter crop, which have been transplanted suffered for want of rain, but are again thriving. More rain is still wanted in the district.	
46	Kamroop ...	" 12th*	0.92	Rain fell on three days.	The assam crop has been gathered in and is full. Shalee dhan is being transplanted and promises well. Prospects of tea, cotton, and sugarcane, favorable.	Public health good.
47	Durrung ...	" 3rd	3.22	Saltry	Good in all points. Planting and ploughing going on apace.	
48	Nowgong ...	" 3rd	4.18	Weather seasonable. Heavy showers general throughout the district, but not steady rain.	Crops doing well. Tea doing well.	
49	Sebsaugor ...	" 3rd	1.84	Mostly cloudy, with frequent drizzlings and a few light showers of rain. Rains very scanty and insufficient for the season.	The ryots are busy planting out their rice, but more rain is much wanted, and unless it comes, the crop will not be a good one. Tea doing well.	
50	Luckimpore ...	" 3rd	7.21	Heavy rain throughout the week, chiefly during the night, followed by bright sunny days, most favorable to all the staple crops of the district. The weather at North Luckimpore cool and pleasant. Thermometer. Maximum ... 92° Minimum ... 79°	Late rain has been a little too heavy again for the planting out; everything however going satisfactorily, and no apprehension need be entertained.	
51	Naga Hills ...	July 27th.	2.80	A good deal of rain in the hills to the south, and light showers elsewhere generally.	Much the same as last week.	
52	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Aug. 3rd	7.83	There has been heavy and constant rain during the period under report.	Crops are progressing well. The dry rice cultivation and the low-land rice fields are looking healthy. The potato, as also the other kinds of cereals, are flourishing.	
53	Garro Hills ...	" 3rd	8.85	There has been considerable rain during the week, which seems to have been general in the district.	There is not much change to report. Rain, which was needed, has fallen.	

* Received by telegram.

D. H. L. for general information.

T. W. R. F. R. G. R.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 22nd to 28th July 1872.	Rain from 28th July to 3rd Aug. 1872.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches	Inches.			
	Burdwan	Burdwan	2.90	1.20	20.08	3rd Aug. 1872.	
		Cutwa	1.78	5.03	31.45	ditto.	
		Culina	0.89	Not received	21.79	28th July 1872.	
		Hood-Hood	0.55	3.71	21.14	3rd Aug. 1872	
		Janesungunge	2.04	1.33	23.33	ditto.	
	Bancoorah	Jehanabad	1.27	Not received	30.70	28th July 1872.	
		Bancoorah	0.48	1.19	18.12	3rd Aug. 1872.	
		Sooree	4.04	4.19	7.61	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	2.29	1.90	23.97	ditto.	
		Tumlook	1.18	0.65	22.40	ditto.	
		Gurbetta	0.91	1.66	19.79	ditto.	
	Hooghly	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office.	1.07	0.64	25.74	ditto.	
		Exe. Engr.'s Office...	1.60	0.40	26.10	ditto.	
		Hooghly	1.03	1.48	26.72	ditto.	
	Howrah	Serampore	3.01	3.00	30.00	ditto.	
Howrah		1.83	1.25	22.62	ditto.		
PRESIDENT.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	1.20	2.10	31.12	ditto.	
		Calcutta	1.82	1.11	22.17	ditto.	
		Alipore { Dispensary	2.14	1.14	21.83	ditto.	
		Jail	2.74	1.06	21.80	ditto.	
		Busseerhaut	4.28	Not received	30.21	28th July 1872.	
		Baraset	1.64	ditto	22.73	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour	4.05	0.85	29.48	3rd Aug. 1872.	
		Barripore	2.44	Not received	20.36	28th July 1872.	
		Satkhheran	3.53	ditto	28.20	ditto.	
		Barrackpore	2.53	4.87	35.04	3rd Aug. 1872	
	Nudda	Dum-Dum	3.57	Not received	32.00	28th July 1872.	
		Krishnaghur	0.70	2.32	24.74	3rd Aug. 1872.	
		Bongong	1.03	5.11	23.68	ditto.	
		Meherpore	1.41	6.82	35.78	ditto.	
		Choodadanga	1.20	3.85	25.00	ditto.	
		Kooshitea	1.42	2.95	26.80	ditto.	
		Ranaghat	1.22	1.65	28.92	ditto.	
		Jessore	2.22	4.71	43.28	ditto.	
		Nurail	2.26	5.05	38.32	ditto.	
		Khoolneah	3.70	2.45	33.61	ditto.	
	Jessore	Jenidah	Not received	Not received	30.01	21st July 1872.	
		Jagirhaut	4.14	1.80	35.61	3rd Aug. 1873	
		Magoorah	2.10	3.94	27.90	ditto.	
		Bernampore	0.85	0.23	31.34	ditto.	
		Jamoonakandi	2.23	Not received	18.34	28th July 1872.	
		City Moorshedabad	0.52	0.56	30.09	3rd Aug. 1872.	
		Jungipore	1.71	Not received	29.03	28th July 1872	
		Azingunge	1.08	4.37	27.58	3rd Aug. 1872.	From 1st Feb.
		Dinagopore	3.72	6.65	40.77	ditto.	
		Maldah	1.09	2.78	31.26	ditto.	
	RAJSHAYE.	Rajshayhe	Benueah	1.58	3.58	24.03	ditto.
Natore			1.34	2.19	25.71	ditto.	
Rungpore			0.83	11.00	48.05	ditto.	
Bhowanigunge			4.53	Not received	38.19	28th July 1872.	
Titilya			3.03	6.50	61.76	3rd Aug. 1872	
Bogra		Bogra	0.62	5.72	42.57	ditto.	
		Pubna	1.92	2.67	20.60	ditto.	
		Serajunge	3.17	2.95	36.45	ditto.	
		Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not received	Not received	57.55	15th July 1872.	
		Hospital	3.84	4.83	55.05	3rd Aug. 1872	Not received 8th to 14th July.
COOCH BEHAR.	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Not received	Not received	47.18	30th June 1872.	
		Hoda	1.75	2.77	67.09	3rd Aug. 1872.	
		Hoda	0.23	1.31	15.13	ditto.	
	Cooch Behar Tribu- tary States	Cooch Behar	0.95	5.69	61.54	ditto.	
		Buxa	5.73	5.68	114.12	ditto.	
	BHUTAN DOORA.	Buxa	0.95	5.69	61.54	ditto.	
		Buxa	5.73	5.68	114.12	ditto.	
		Buxa	0.95	5.69	61.54	ditto.	
		Buxa	5.73	5.68	114.12	ditto.	
		Buxa	0.95	5.69	61.54	ditto.	
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.						
	Dacca	Dacca { Telegraph Office	5.50	5.24	47.68	ditto.	
		Hospital	5.30	3.51	42.00	ditto.	
		Moonshingunge	6.75	7.09	23.32	ditto	From 10th June.
		Manickgunge	3.71	3.09	9.58	ditto	From 15th July.
		Furzedpore	4.66	5.08	29.54	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Goalundo	3.63	4.19	34.70	ditto.	
		Burrisaul	4.33	5.25	52.51	ditto.	
		Perozepore	6.23	4.05	40.03	ditto.	
		Madariopore	4.75	4.35	53.52	ditto.	
		Pateoakhally	11.04	8.38	48.50	ditto	From 13th May.
	Mymensing	Dowlat Khan	0.23	0.44	52.85	ditto.	
		Mymensing	3.52	4.34	45.08	ditto.	
		Jamulpore	2.70	12.70	40.88	ditto.	
		Atteah	3.23	2.62	30.55	ditto.	
		Kishoregunge	3.15	9.11	57.46	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Sylhet	5.52	11.35	143.37	ditto.	
		Cachar	Not received	5.21	72.98	ditto	
		Hylakandy	7.25	Not received	75.92	28th July 1872.	Not received 22nd to 28th July.
		Koyah	5.65	1.66	83.29	3rd Aug. 1872.	Not received 8th to 14th July.
Chittagong { Telegraph Office		9.10	11.00	61.60	ditto.		
CHITTAGONG.	Jail	8.66	Not received	48.06	28th July 1872.		
	Cox's Bazar	11.53	ditto	78.01	ditto.		
	Rungganutee Hill	8.37	9.36	65.62	3rd Aug. 1872.		
	Noakhally	7.14	7.73	63.52	ditto.		
	Comillah	9.42	7.35	51.82	ditto.		
Tipperah	Brahmanbariah	2.78	3.05	36.97	ditto.		

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 22nd to 28th July 1872.	Rain from 29th July to 3rd Aug. 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BEHAR.								
PATNA.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.				
	Patna	Patna	1.04	2.99	19.14	3rd Aug. 1872		
		Behar	3.12	4.26	21.41	ditto.		
		Barh	0.30	5.33	17.11	ditto.		
		Dinapore { Hospital Cantonment	0.28 3.12	2.53 5.97	4.76 22.41	ditto.		
	Gya	Gya	3.74	4.31	21.04	ditto.		
		Nowadah	1.19	4.43	20.91	ditto.		
		Aurangabad	3.18	5.61	24.63	ditto.		
		Bherghotty	2.41	7.74	25.60	ditto.		
	Shahabad	Arrah	0.48	2.18	21.35	ditto.		
		Sasseram	2.25	6.27	19.53	ditto.		
		Buxar	0.85	2.80	18.21	ditto.		
		Bhubonah	5.25	3.2	23.15	ditto.		
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore	1.20	4.30	28.74	ditto.		
		Durbhangah	0.75	5.82	23.45	ditto.		
		Hajipore	0.41	4.59	19.62	ditto.		
		Mudhubani	0.43	5.04	29.12	ditto.		
	Saran	Sestamaree	0.20	3.40	37.35	ditto.		
		Tajpore	1.70	3.00	25.34	ditto.		
		Chuprah	2.31	3.81	20.82	ditto.		
		Sewan	1.39	3.22	30.34	ditto.		
	Chunparan	Moteehari	0.25	7.81	33.25	ditto.		
		Bethah	1.30	1.50	25.75	ditto.		
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr	Monghyr	2.79	3.83	17.75	ditto.		
		Begoeserai	1.61	4.84	22.74	ditto.		
		Jamson	1.53	4.78	17.95	ditto.	Not recorded 29th Jan. to 3rd Feb.	
		Bhugulpore	0.80	1.83	17.12	ditto.		
	Bhaugulpore	Soopool	0.63	Not received	21.23	28th July 1872		
		Mudheypoorah	0.87	2.70	21.27	3rd Aug. 1872		
		Banka	0.43	3.01	26.03	ditto.		
		Purneah	1.40	3.72	30.13	ditto.		
	Purneah	Kishengunge	2.30	1.01	42.03	ditto.		
		Arrareah	Not received	8.31	35.92	ditto.	Not recorded 22nd to 28th Jan., and not re- ceived 22nd to 28th July.	
		Deoguni	1.81	0.89	15.18	ditto.		
		Janstara	4.70	3.90	27.02	ditto.		
	Sonthal Pergunnah	Kaymhal	2.40	1.40	16.02	ditto.		
		Pakour	1.64	1.49	23.36	ditto.		
		Nya-Doomka	3.26	5.43	28.50	ditto.		
		ORISSA.						
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office Hospital	4.50 4.38	1.50 1.07	23.20 35.25	ditto.		
		Jajipore	3.00	1.20	37.42	ditto.		
		Kendraparah	4.70	0.40	35.55	ditto.		
		Jagutsingpore	3.00	0.30	39.80	ditto.		
	Pooree	Faise Point	4.15	Not received	57.31	28th July 1872		
		Pooree	0.71	1.05	33.58	3rd Aug. 1872.		
		Khoordah	5.69	Not received	31.39	28th July 1872.	Not received 15th to 21st July.	
		Balasore	0.73	4.63	36.38	3rd Aug. 1872.	Not received 15th to 21st July.	
	Cuttack Tributary	Mehals	Shuddruck	1.02	4.50	39.83	ditto.	
			Sunabulpore	Not received	Not received	15.51	30th June 1872.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.								
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.								
Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh { Jail Dispensary	3.14 4.23	5.08 5.20	17.77 19.86	3rd Aug. 1872.		
		Pachumba	2.24	5.49	19.61	ditto.		
		Ranchee	3.91	2.02	27.25	ditto.		
		Palanow	2.47	3.43	14.01	ditto.		
	Singbloom	Singbloom	Chyebansa	3.61	3.00	26.80	ditto.	
			Parula	1.57	2.03	27.40	ditto.	
Maunbhoom	Maunbhoom	Gobindpore	4.15	4.15	27.63	ditto.		
		ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
Goalparah	Goalparah	Goalparah	1.32	4.15	64.63	ditto.		
		Dhoobree	3.35	Not received	75.19	28th July 1872.		
		Gowhaty	1.72	3.83	45.04	3rd Aug. 1872.		
		Burpettah	Not received	Not received	60.88	7th July 1872.		
	Durrung	Durrung	Tezpore	ditto	ditto	22.65	21st July 1872.	
			Munglodye	2.59	ditto	49.05	28th July 1872.	
	Nowgong	Nowgong	Nowgong	5.00	ditto	89.83	ditto.	
			Seebasagor	1.76	ditto	59.33	ditto.	
	Seelwagor	Seelwagor	Golaghat	1.84	ditto	36.12	ditto.	
			Joreinut	3.00	ditto	47.00	ditto.	
			Nazeerah	5.42	ditto	50.93	ditto.	
			Debrooghur	7.22	ditto	61.33	ditto.	Not recorded 8th to 14th July.
	Luckimpore	Luckimpore	Suddya	2.98	ditto	48.55	ditto.	Not received 1st to 7th July.
			Sam-oogoodting	4.65	ditto	27.49	ditto.	
	Naga Hills	Naga Hills	Shillong	0.35	ditto	30.55	ditto.	
			Jaowai	2.64	ditto	74.47	ditto.	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Cherrapoonjee	19.85	40.74	316.43	3rd Aug. 1872.	
			Tura	3.19	8.58	64.27	ditto.	
			Bonares	2.75	2.40	20.05	ditto.	
Ayab			20.70	5.10	109.60	ditto.		

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 4th to 10th August 1872.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat = 100	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Aug.											
	4th	10	29.804	29.622	87.4	83	81	SSE	...	...	K & C	
	16	16	29.472	29.490	84	82	91	S by E	...	0.41	S	
	5th	10	29.550	29.508	87.1	83.3	81	SE	...	...	K	
	16	16	29.453	29.471	84	82	91	SSE	...	0.34	K & C	
	6th	10	29.504	29.612	80	79	97	SE	...	...	.....	o
	16	16	29.511	29.529	80	82	83	S	...	0.50	K	
	7th	10	29.634	29.657	81	81	87	S	...	...	K & C	
	16	16	29.511	29.559	82	80	91	S by W	...	0.25	.....	o & d
	8th	10	29.639	29.657	83	81	91	S W	...	0.28	S	scuds
SANDWICH ISLAND.	16	16	29.556	29.574	84.5	81	85	S W	...	0.23	.....	o
	9th	10	29.661	29.681	86	82.5	85	S by E	...	...	K	
	16	16	29.550	29.577	86	82	83	S	...	0.22	K	
	10th	10	29.659	29.677	86.5	82.4	83	S by E	...	...	K	scuds
	16	16	29.579	29.607	82.3	80.5	91	S W	...	0.20	.....	o, t, d
	4th	10	29.804	29.610	88	84	83	SSW	3.0	...	N	b
	16	16	29.481	29.487	88	82	76	SSE	0.7	...	NN	h
	5th	10	29.551	29.557	87	83	83	SE	0.9	...	NN	h, p
	16	16	29.401	29.406	87	83	83	SE	11.8	...	NN	h, p, v
	6th	10	29.595	29.611	83	80	87	SSE	18.5	0.30	NN	o, p, v
CEYLON.	16	16	29.520	29.626	87	83	83	SSE	14.2	0.10	NN	o, p, v
	7th	10	29.649	29.655	85	82	87	S	0.3	...	NN	b, p, v, scuds
	16	16	29.561	29.570	87	83	83	S	13.0	0.10	NN	m, scuds
	8th	10	29.648	29.654	84	83	80	SSW	13.9	0.10	NN	b, v, scuds
	16	16	29.560	29.566	86	82	83	S	13.7	0.10	NN	b, p
	9th	10	29.603	29.609	87	82	79	SSE	0.5	...	NN	h
	16	16	29.582	29.588	88	83	80	SSE	10.0	0.10	NN	h, v
	10th	10	29.651	29.657	88	83	80	S	7.8	0.10	NN	b, v
	16	16	29.582	29.588	87	82	79	SSE	5.4	...	NN	b
	4th	10	29.494	29.586	85	80	79	SSE	3.7	...	.....	b
MADAGASCAR.	16	16	29.444	29.536	85	81	83	SW	7.5	...	K, CK, C	h, v
	5th	10	29.539	29.631	83	79	83	E	5.2	0.80	KS	h, v
	16	16	29.447	29.539	83	81	91	S	9.2	0.10	K, KS	h, v
	6th	10	29.594	29.686	85	75	75	S	6.6	0.10	K	b, v
	16	16	29.512	29.604	86	81	79	SSE	11.9	...	K	b, t
	7th	10	29.613	29.735	85	80	79	SSE	7.3	...	K, KS	b
	16	16	29.552	29.614	84	81	87	SW	13.5	...	K, KS	b
	8th	10	29.643	29.735	85	82	87	SE	5.9	...	K, CK	b
	16	16	29.542	29.634	85	83	91	SW	10.5	...	K, C	h
	9th	10	29.653	29.745	86	81	91	S	5.6	...	K	h
MAURITIUS.	16	16	29.552	29.644	84	82	91	S	14.4	...	K, KS	b
	10th	10	29.611	29.743	87	84	87	S	4.8	...	K	h
	16	16	29.534	29.627	82	80	91	SW	13.1	...	N	d, u
	4th	10	29.746	29.776	80	76	52	WNW	15	...	.....	c
	16	16	29.645	29.675	87	78	65	N E by E	4	...	.....	c
	5th	10	29.723	29.753	84	77	71	W by S	9	0.04	.....	o
	16	16	29.612	29.642	89	74	59	NNW	4	...	.....	c
	6th	10	29.715	29.715	87	70	58	SW by W	12	...	.....	c
	16	16	29.604	29.634	91	77	50	SW by W	11	...	.....	c
	7th	10	29.735	29.765	80	77	64	W by S	11	1.78	.....	c
CUTTACK.	16	16	29.618	29.618	90	79	59	SW by W	9	...	.....	c
	8th	10	29.755	29.785	80	75	78	W	7	2.10	.....	o
	16	16	29.662	29.692	83	77	75	W by S	3	...	.....	o
	9th	10	29.707	29.787	77	74	88	W by S	9	0.17	.....	o
	16	16	29.690	29.720	82	76	74	WSW	8	...	.....	o
	10th	10	29.705	29.795	83	75	67	WSW	10	...	.....	cloudy
	16	16	29.674	29.704	87	79	58	WSW	8	...	.....	cloudy
	4th	10	29.579	29.601	85	81	83	SW	3.0	0.10	.....	fine
	16	16	29.405	29.487	87	82	70	NNW	4.8	0.10	.....	cloudy
	5th	10	29.474	29.556	83	81	91	W	2.6	...	.....	cloudy
AKHAR.	16	16	29.413	29.496	82	80	91	W	4.0	...	CK	cloudy
	6th	10	29.518	29.601	81	79	91	W	1.6	0.30	N	d
	16	16	29.415	29.497	88	80	69	SSW	3.0	...	.....	cloudy
	7th	10	29.556	29.638	88	82	76	SW	2.8	...	.....	cloudy
	16	16	29.477	29.559	85	82	87	SW	4.0	0.10	N, KS	cloudy
	8th	10	29.680	29.698	86	81	79	S	3.7	...	N, KS	cloudy
	16	16	29.455	29.537	88	82	76	SSW	3.2	...	.....	fair
	9th	10	29.579	29.661	88	81	72	S	1.4	...	.....	fair
	16	16	29.625	29.698	82	80	91	SW	3.8	...	C, S	fair
	10th	10	29.568	29.648	87	81	76	SSE	0.9	...	N, KS	fair
AKHAR.	16	16	29.475	29.557	89	82	73	S	5.0	...	N, CK	fair
	4th	10	29.662	29.683	84	81	87	SSW	0.0	...	.....	h
	16	16	29.516	29.537	84	82	91	SW	0.3	0.20	.....	b
	5th	10	29.636	29.658	80	79	95	ENE	0.1	...	.....	o
	16	16	29.549	29.671	82	79	87	S	0.8	0.90	.....	g
	6th	10	29.685	29.706	84	80	83	SE	1.1	...	.....	b
	16	16	29.610	29.631	85	81	83	S	1.6	0.40	.....	b
	7th	10	29.732	29.754	78	78	100	S	0.5	...	N	.....
	16	16	29.635	29.656	84	80	83	SSW	1.0	1.50	.....	b
	8th	10	29.735	29.756	84	80	83	S	0.1	...	.....	h
AKHAR.	16	16	29.633	29.654	85	81	79	SSW	0.6	0.10	.....	h
	9th	10	29.765	29.787	80	78	91	SE	0.1	...	.....	r
	16	16	29.643	29.664	84	80	83	S	2.2	0.10	.....	d
	10th	10	29.780	29.792	81	79	91	S	0.1	...	.....	d
	16	16	29.640	29.661	84	80	83	S	1.5	0.30	.....	g

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th August 1872.W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th August 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb.	Miles.	In.		
August	1st	29.553	85.5	80.0	105.0	82.4	80.9	79.8	99.2	N by E & S by W	...	58.8	0.07	...	Overcast Thunder f 2½ to 5 P.M. Driz at 4, 6, 8 A.M., from 7 and at 10 and 1 P.M.
	2nd	580	85.2	80.0	122.7	82.2	80.6	79.5	99.2	S S W & S by E	...	48.7	0.14	...	Cloudy overcast. Thunder at 2 and 9½ Lightning at 9 Light rain after intervals.
	3rd	552	80.0	79.4	139.5	83.4	80.7	78.8	87	S S W, S & S by E	...	37.8	0.19	...	Overcast, cumuli, toni, and clear. S rain from midnight 2 A.M.
	4th	546	90.8	71.4	140.0	84.2	81.8	80.1	88	S by E & S	1.8	69.4	0.41	○	Clear, cirri, and cumuli Thunder from 1½ to 7 M. Lightning at 8 and 11 P.M. Rain 2 P.M.
	5th	518	92.0	81.5	144.0	83.9	81.6	80.0	88	S by E & S S E	...	127.8	0.34	...	Clouds of different kinds Rain at 3, 5 and 6½
	6th	558	85.9	79.5	130.0	82.4	80.4	79.0	90	S E, E by S & S by E	1.0	156.0	0.50	...	Clouds of different kinds Thunder at 1 P.M. from 8½ to 10 A.M. at 1 P.M.
	7th	592	87.2	80.5	138.5	82.8	80.8	79.4	90	S S E & S	1.8	90.5	0.25	...	Stratoni, overcast, clear. Thunder at 1 A.M. and 2½ P.M. Rain at 12 A.M. from 2 to 4 P.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to 12 M.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	12.6
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	92.4
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	89.2
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0

		Inches	
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th	...	{ by lower rain gauge	1.90
	...	{ by anemometer gauge	1.9
Ditto ditto ditto	...	average of eighteen previous years	3.6
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 7th August	...		24.0
Ditto ditto ditto	...	ditto, average of eighteen previous years	42.2

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 9th August 1872.

Statement showing heights over mean sea level and low water on Rivers Ganges and Bhagirathi during the month of July 1872.

		RIVER GANGES.										RIVER BHAGIRATHI.					
DATE.	Miles.	Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibganje.		Rampore Beaulah.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Kishnaghar.	
		Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.

H. LEONARD, C.E.
Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.,

MINISTRY OF BENGAL.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
Irrigation Branch.

KHURREEF SEASON 1872, COMMENCING ON THE 1ST JUNE 1872.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of June 1872.

CIRCLE.	District.	Canal.	WATER SUPPLIED DURING 1872.		RICE IRRIGATION.				SUGAR CANE AND OTHER PERENNIAL CROP IRRIGATION.				Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 and 12).	Grand total of area leased up to the end of the corresponding period of last year.	RAINFALL.			REMARKS.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased on or before the 1st August.	Area leased subsequent to the 1st August and up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7, and 8).	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 and 11).	Inches up to date.			Average of ten previous years for the same period.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
Orissa	Cuttack	High Level Range I. ...	675	200	(a) 3,285	1771	2074	1603	(a) No reliance can be placed in the figures in this column	
	Ditto	Kendrapara ...	1,262	508-479	201	....	81	282	...	...	....	282	(a) 2,650	1771	2074	1603
	Ditto	Taldanda ...	1,300	300	...	....	19	19	...	10	10	29	(a) 500	1771	2074	1603
	Ditto	Machgong ...	650	787	...	....	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	1771	2074	1603
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	875	181	181	181	(a) 5,963	1049	1536	1285	Head sluices discharging for 8 days only.	
	Howrah	Panchkoora	240	17206	...	....	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	945	1155	N.T. available.
			Total	...	201	281	482	...	10	10	492	(a) 12,378				

* The 1st August is the date on which the penalty rate comes in force.

F. T. HAIG, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Joint-Secy., Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

The 12th August 1872.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd August 1872, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	3,716	697 5 9	69 11 8	14,393 0	437 4 0	43 11 6	113 9 2
Or per mile of railway	133	24 14 6	2 9 9	511 0	15 9 10	1 11 3	4 1 0
For previous four weeks of half-year	15,984	2,714 11 3	271 9 5	53,204 20	1,626 8 0	162 13 0	434 2 5
Total for five weeks	19,690	3,412 1 0	341 4 1	67,597 20	2,063 12 0	206 7 6	547 11 7
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,278½	676 12 6	67 13 6	10,039 20	349 0 6	34 18 0	102 11 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	153	24 2 0	2 5 4	304 30	12 7 5	1 4 11.	3 13 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	18,672	2,913 11 0	291 7 5	37,135 30	1,194 12 0	119 9 5	410 16 10

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd August 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	86,710	1,00,559 11 4	9,767 3 0	408,530 30	2,45,555 3 9	22,597 7 11	32,274 19 11
Or per mile of railway	83	3 3 11	7 12 7	191 13 2	191 13 2	17 11 8	25 4 3
For previous four weeks of half-year	376,931	4,33,973 14 9	39,790 18 10	1,861,287 20	9,16,200 2 9	83,983 5 4	1,23,774 4 2
Total for five weeks	463,641	5,40,524 10 1	49,548 1 10	2,272,818 10	11,61,825 6 0	106,500 13 8	156,048 15 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	91,937	98,710 8 11	9,948 9 4	432,945 10	1,91,703 3 6	17,572 15 11	26,621 5 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	77 2 4	7 1 5	.....	149 13 3	13 14 8	20 16 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	409,506	5,10,840 13 6	50,402 12 7	2,029,628 10	12,78,882 9 4	117,230 18 1	167,633 10 8

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

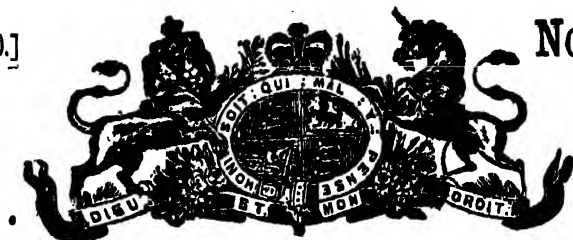
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd August 1872, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,081	8,103 1 8	792 15 8	25,858 10	9,310 4 3	833 8 10	1,506 4 6
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	36 4 1	3 6 0	.....	41 10 0	3 10 4	7 2 10
For previous four weeks of half-year	17,398	41,661 15 0	3,819 0 3	126,900 20	33,238 12 3	3,048 14 4	6,867 14 7
Total for five weeks	21,479	49,765 0 8	4,601 15 11	152,757 30	42,500 0 6	3,902 3 2	8,463 19 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,245	7,176 0 9	657 18 1	22,720 0	6,444 0 2	502 10 8	1,250 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	32 2 11	2 19 0	.....	28 15 9	2 13 2	5 12 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	18,590	46,458 5 4	4,258 13 7	141,637 30	38,597 13 4	3,538 2 8	7,796 16 3

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd August 1872, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	40,267½	18,091 3 6	1,058 13 9	117,156 27	23,503 3 8	2,021 0 11	4,279 13 1
Or per mile of railway	257	116 9 11	10 12 0	749 0	152 11 3	10 13 11	27 6 1
For previous four weeks of half-year	169,136	62,895 15 8	5,764 10 10	482,777 0	1,34,585 11 9	12,337 0 4	18,101 11 1
Total for five weeks	140,843½	80,980 2 9	7,423 3 7	599,933 27	1,61,178 15 5	14,058 1 3	22,381 4 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	35,008	16,405 11 5	1,503 17 2	106,137 1	62,181 0 1	5,000 18 6	7,203 15 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	228	104 13 3	9 12 2	1,253 0	397 5 2	36 8 5	40 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	140,779½	77,302 8 5	7,086 1 8	676,972 15	2,11,074 8 8	19,348 10 1	26,434 11



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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The Burdwan Fever.

No. 422, dated Burdwan, the 14th August 1872.

From—T. B. LANE, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan,

To—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Dept.

IN continuation of this office No. 367, dated the 6th ultimo, I have the honor to forward in original a letter, No. 236P, dated the 27th idem, from the Magistrate of Burdwan, submitting a narrative report on the fever relief operations of that district for the month of June last.

2. This report may be described briefly as more favorable than that of the previous months. Whilst the large number of dispensaries and food depôts established in the district were fully resorted to, the fever was nowhere actually on the increase by the occurrence of new cases, and generally the public health was said to be improving. The average daily number attending for medical relief was nearly 1,750. Food was given to a daily average of 227 people at twelve depôts, showing a decrease compared with May, when 288 were fed daily.

3. The state of health at the beginning of the present month of August has been reported to me as not so good in the town of *Burdwan* itself, though every means of relief are freely offered, and the Magistrate specially mentioned to me that the tincture of cinchona was succeeding where quinine failed. In the rest of *Burdwan* circle there has been no unfavorable change as regards the local fever, but dengue fever has spread.

4. In the Jehanabad circle further improvement is reported, though in the extreme south there is still much sickness, and specially to the south and lower side of the Dalkissore river. *Bood-Bood* and *Munglecote* circles show improvement.

5. The state of the district in regard to measures of relief for the sick has been fully entered into by me at Burdwan during the past week. I find that one tract to the west of the district is entirely free from all fever. From Kalkapore, on the Adjai, to the north, through the police station of Kaksa, down to the southern limit of pergunnah Sonamookhee, a line separates the healthy and unhealthy tracts. As far as I can ascertain at present, this is coincident with a gradual rise in level of the soil from this line westwards up to the level of Rancegunge. The tract thus free from fever is rather less than 500 square miles. The remainder of the district is more or less afflicted with the fever.

6. For relief purposes the district has been now divided into four circles, superintended generally by the Civil Surgeon, Dr. H. Purves.

1st.—*Burdwan Circle*, under the charge of Dr. Robinson, which includes also a part of the tract lately called Roynah circle.

2nd.—*Jehanabad Circle*, under the charge of Dr. Ghose, including the tract lately transferred from Hooghly district, the rest of the Roynah circle, and the late Oochalun circle.

3rd.—*Bood-Bood Circle*, in charge of Dr. Goopto, who has his headquarters at Burdwan, including the old Khondghose circle.

7. These three circles comprise the whole portion of the district south of a line drawn through Burdwan station; and a few dispensaries to the north, which are easily reached from the station, are also supervised from thence. The rest of the district to the north and east is assigned to the—

4th.—*Munglecote Circle*, with head-quarters at a place called Gooshkara, under charge of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Chunder Nath Biswas.

8. The eastern side of this tract is however less distressed with fever now, having unhappily been severely ravaged in 1868, and much depopulated. Its present state has been carefully examined and tested; a dispensary was opened first at Dewangunge to its north, but the attendance fell to 28 persons, and it was closed. Another was subsequently opened at Bamunpara in the centre of this tract, and this again was closed about the beginning of July, as but few made use of it. The Munglecote circle is really higher and drier than the rest of the district, but the type of fever was said to be worse there, and though the means of communication were better, quite as many dispensaries were at one time required as in the Burdwan circle.

9. Over the southern tract in the three other circles the country is very low, and communication in many places very difficult.

10. The number of dispensaries now open in each circle is as follows:—

Burdwan circle	...	...	...	15
Jehanabad circle	...	...	...	16
Bood-Bood circle	...	...	...	15
Munglecote circle	...	...	...	14

11. In addition to the medical men above named, a Sub-Assistant Surgeon or a selected Hospital Assistant is placed in charge of each dispensary, with one or two compounders and a hospital coolie.

12. So far back as December 1871, an attempt was made to organize a body of assistants from the retired compounders, or other men who had at one time received some medical instruction, and who were to be found in almost every village. One of these was to be placed at each dispensary for further instruction, with a view to his being ultimately placed in charge. There was a great want of co-operation, however, on the part of the dispensary officers, and the scheme fell through.

13. I discussed much the practicability of using these retired compounders as distributors of medicine from house to house amongst the poorer class, who are too ill or too proud to go to the dispensaries. I am afraid that

this class is numerous and suffers much for want of medicine and sometimes food. But I was told that it would be useless to entrust medicine to these men, who would either keep it, or endeavour to sell it, but would not properly distribute it. Except on this one point, the relief measures appear to me complete, and most admirably worked under Mr. Metcalfe and Dr. Purves. The town dispensaries which I visited gave evidence of great care and attention to the sick and needy.

14. I need only further mention the existing arrangements for distribution of food and clothing. These are separately supervised by a Deputy Collector. Purchases of stores are made in Calcutta, and sent out to the depôts specially selected in every case by himself after personal inquiry, and placed in charge of the chief village residents. The checks on imposition were fully described by the Magistrate in his long report, submitted to Government with this office No. 367, dated the 6th ultimo.

No. 236P, dated Burdwan, the 27th July 1872.

From—C. T. METCALFE, ESQ., Magistrate of Burdwan,

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit a narrative report on the fever relief operations of this district for the month of June last.

2. There has been some delay in the submission of this report, which is owing to the non-receipt of the dispensary returns, some of which have not been received up to date.

3. The subjoined is the figured statement showing the number of persons relieved at the dispensaries during the month of June.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Number of dispensaries.	Remaining under treatment.	New patients.	Total.	Cured.	Released.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Total.	Average attendance during the month.	REMARKS.
Burdwan ...	16	13,018	15,700	28,808	9,353	4,320	54	13,081	26,808	893.53	
Munglecote ...	15	8,613	3,831	12,444	4,637	981	19	6,807	12,444	414.8	
Oochalun ...	9	10,008	7,467	17,505	4,861	2,942	10	9,752	17,505	535.5	
Khondghose ...	2	21,065	5,408	27,373	7,021	1,026	13	19,313	27,373	912.43	
Roynah ...	5	10,240	7,281	17,527	4,229	3,806	5	9,487	17,527	581.23	
Total ...	53	63,940	37,777	1,01,717	30,101	13,075	101	58,410	1,01,717	3,390.56	

4. Comparative statement of the scale of sickness as shown by register of attendance at dispensaries for the period of May and June 1872.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Period.	Total of patients.	Period.	Total of patients.	Increase.	Decrease.
Burdwan ...	May	25,744	June	26,808	1,064	.....
Munglecote ...	"	15,706	"	12,444	.....	3,262
Khondghose ...	"	29,625	"	17,565	.....	12,063
Oochalun ...	"	20,857	"	27,373	6,516	.....
Roynah ...	"	20,061	"	17,527	.....	2,524
Total ...	...	111,996	...	1,01,717	7,580	17,859

5. The above statement exhibits a decrease of 10,279 in attendance during the month of June.

6. The following is the list of the dispensaries closed and opened during the month :—

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Name of dispensary opened.	Name of dispensary closed.
Burdwan ... ..	.....	Kanchunnuggur, No. 2.
Munglecote	Pattia	Munglecote.
Ditto	Bheddea	Koichur.
Ditto	Denonathpore	Gohogram.
Burdwan	Jamalpore	{ Bheddea. Polosun.
Munglecote	Bamoonarah	Jargram.
Roynah, sub-division Jehanabad.	Nunda	Bumnah.
Ditto ditto	Kendur	{ Tattarpore. Mindah.

7. The Civil Surgeon forwards reports from the inspecting officers of the various circles attached to this district. The reports embrace the period from 1st to the 22nd of the month.

8. *Burdwan Circle*.—Dr. Robinson, inspecting officer of the Burdwan Circle, finishes his report by stating that there is a general and very considerable improvement in the physical condition of the people. The death-rate throughout the district is very low. The poor recipients of food relief at the depôts highly approve of the measures. There is a general subsidence of the fever, though it cannot be said that the fever has left any one village yet.

9. *Munglecote Circle*.—Dr. K. P. Goopta, inspecting officer of the Munglecote Circle, visited almost all the dispensaries of his circle, and observes that there is a gradual decrease in the number of patients attending the following dispensaries,—Ausgram, Bhalkee, Jamtore, Dignuggur, Bagar, Shondah. Dr. K. P. Goopta found there is an increase in the number of patients in the Adra dispensary. This increase is not to be attributed to on account of the increase of fever, but the dispensary is now well known to the people, which was established in May last. Dr. K. P. Goopta recommends that a dispensary may be opened at Bhoorhee, a village about four miles from Shondah. Dr. K. P. Goopta passed through many villages and found the health of the people improving. From the registers examined by the aforesaid officer, he suspects that the registers kept by the Native Doctor of Dignuggur and Bagar are incorrect. I have therefore requested the Civil Surgeon to make inquiries regarding the particular points in which the registers are to be found incorrect, and to report to me the result of his inquiry. I have also requested the Civil Surgeon to institute inquiry regarding the unfavorable mention made by Dr. Goopta in his report against the Native Doctor of Shondah for his asking remuneration from a poor Brahmin of *Backta* when the Native Doctor visited the village on his inspection duty.

10. *Oochalun, Roynah, and Khondghose Circles*.—Dr. F. C. Ghose visited the following dispensaries: Ekloky, Kendoor, Gopalberah, Degulgram, Karore, Joobleah, Roynah, Arore, Meerpore, Poitah, Gotan, Sreekishtopore, Bamneah, Bellshur, Gobindpoor, Kurshundah, Khondghose, Sungshur, and Sondah. The inspecting officer finds that there has been an increase in the attendance of the patients in the Ekloky dispensary. This increase, as has been explained by him, is principally under the head of admissions, owing to those patients who, by the existence of the Tattarpore dispensary, which has been since abolished, formed rather a class of moving patients, taking medicines and advices from either of the dispensaries, according to their whim or caprice. The inspecting officer found here imperfect arrangements existed regarding the removal of the dead bodies, which have been since remedied. Dr. Ghose concludes his report by stating that the general health of the people is gradually improving. The fever is still at abeyance, and the chronic cases are generally doing well in almost all the dispensaries. The rate of mortality is still on the decrease. The opinion of the people as to the relief measures still continue favorable, and only in two instances complaints are received against the Native Doctors. In many villages where the dispensary is in existence the attendance is small from the village itself, the greater portion being from the distant villages, as in the cases of Sreekishtopore, Bellshur, and Ekloky.

11. *Munglecote Circle.*—The inspecting officer of this circle, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Baboo Chunder Nath Biswas, reports that the health of the people in his circle is improving. He found that the Mahomedans of the village Orgram are in the habit of burying dead bodies close to their houses at Hattola. I have requested the Deputy Magistrate of Bood-Bood, in whose jurisdiction the village lies, personally to inspect the village; and if he finds that the practice is still existing, to arrest its continuance under the Criminal Procedure Code. This officer recommends to open a food depôt at Shur. Arrangements have been already made to open a food depôt at that village.

12. In the latter end of June information was received that there was great distress in the village of Denonathpore and Powgram near the Bhadia railway station, and in the villages of Shur, Bhoru, Kolekole, and Khanoo, near the junction railway station. Baboo Bogolanund Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty, and Baboo Protap Narain Singha, Deputy Magistrate of Bood-Bood, visited the places, and on their reports arrangements were made to open food depôts and dispensaries in those villages which have been opened in the beginning of the present month.

13. From the reports submitted by various officers it appears that the health of the people is generally improving, but as the rainy season has not yet completely set in in this district, apprehension is gravely entertained how far the health of the people will continue to improve. The fever cannot be said to have left any one village yet, and although the mortality as gathered from the dispensary returns was 101 during the month of June, still the number of patients received under medical treatment was great—58,440. The old cases require great care, and the slightest neglect will prove serious to their lives. Instances of new fever are also met herewith there, and they are cases sometimes proving at once fatal. I am glad to mention that very great care is exhibited by the various officers in connection with the relief works in superintending the dispensaries and food depôts.

14. I beg to submit herewith a copy from the Civil Surgeon's report, No. 19, dated the 26th June last.

15. In connection with the dispensary report, I beg to subjoin a detailed statement showing the working of the food depôts for the month of June.

Statement of Expenditure in the Mofussil Food Reliefs between 1st June of the week ending 30th June 1872.

Names of places where relief is established.	Number of people relieved.	Expenditure on account of food.	Establishment charges.	Total cost.	Average cost per head.	REMARKS.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Shorytickur	588	28 7 8	6 10 7	35 2 3	0 0 11	
Palaseo	592	25 3 8	6 11 8	32 2 4	0 0 10	
Gopalberah	72	3 8 0	1 10 0	5 2 0	0 1 1	
Koornum	695	40 10 0	8 5 5	48 15 5	0 1 1	
Ekloky	1,940	106 10 3	15 0 0	121 10 3	0 1 0	
Gulshoe	109	5 10 1	1 10 6	7 4 7	0 1 0	
Jowgram	474	30 1 2	6 15 11	37 1 1	0 1 3	
Bhalkee	322	18 13 6	3 12 6	22 12 0	0 1 1	
Maha Chanda	816	39 4 6	10 0 0	49 4 6	0 0 11	
Sreekishtopore	278	16 6 4	3 0 0	19 6 4	0 1 1	
Digulgram	617	31 9 5	6 14 0	38 7 5	0 1 0	
Bood-Bood	293	11 15 5	8 0 0	22 15 5	0 1 3	
Total ..	6,816	361 6 0	78 13 7	440 3 7	0 1 0	
Daily average	227	1 0 9	2 10 0	14 10 9	0 1 0	
Cost per head per month ... ..	.....	1 9 9	6 6 0	1 15 9	.....

16. Twelve food depôts worked during the month, of which two were closed in the beginning of the present month, and six new opened.

17. During the month of June 6,816 indigent sick were fed, the daily average being 227. During the month of May 8,913 indigent sick were fed, the average being 288 per diem. The cost incurred for the month of June was Rs. 261-6, at the rate of Rs. 14-10-9 per day, of which Rs. 12-0-9 for food, and only Rs. 2-10 establishment. The cost incurred for the month of May was Rs. 417-0-10, at the rate of Rs. 16-0-6 per day, of which Rs. 13-7-9 for

food, and only Rs. 2-8-9 for establishment. Daily average cost per head for the month of June was 1 anna, and the monthly expenditure on each person was Rs. 1-15-9, of which the monthly expenditure for feeding Rs. 1-9-9; establishment 6 annas.

18. The increase in the monthly expenditure in the month of June to Rs. 1-15-9 from Rs. 1-12-6 in the month of May is due to the rise in the price of rice and vegetables, and in some food depôts, at the recommendation of the medical officers, food is also given in the evening, and oil is also prescribed for rubbing the bodies of the sick men, which indulgence was not recommended before. On the whole the expense is very moderate, considering that 6,816 persons were relieved, and the cost during the month was Rs. 361-6.

19. If there be no rain during this month, the price of grain is expected to rise still higher.

No. 19, dated Burdwan, the 26th June 1872.

From—DR. H. B. PURVES, Civil Surgeon of Burdwan,

To—The Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Presidency Circle.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following reports from the inspecting officers of endemic dispensaries in this district:

Assistant Surgeon K. P. Goopta, Munglecote circle, one report, from 15th to 23rd June 1872.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Chunder Nath Biswas, ~~Munglecote~~ circle, two reports, from 8th to 21st June 1872.

Assistant Surgeon T. Robinson, Burdwan circle, report, from 8th to 14th June 1872.

Assistant Surgeon F. C. Ghose, Oochalun, Roynah, and Khondghose circles, one report, from 8th to 15th June 1872.

Dr. Goopta reported himself for special duty here on the 13th instant. He received orders to proceed to Munglecote to inspect a number of the dispensaries in that circle. He visited eight, viz., Bheddea, Aorgram, Bhalkee, Jamtara, Dignuggur, Bagar, Shondah, and Adrah.

I noted in my last report that Dr. Ghose had visited Shondah.

Bheddea was established on the 13th instant, and the attendance has not been great. It is now discovered that greater sickness prevails in some neighbouring villages, so I have requested Dr. Goopta to remove this dispensary to the locality where the greatest amount of good can be done. The establishment of a food depôt in connection with the dispensary has also been suggested.

At Aorgram sickness is decreasing. The dispensary was not in good order.

The Bhalkee dispensary was in good order, but the attendance small.

As considerable sickness is reported at a village called Bhooree, lying between Gulshce and Shondah, I have requested Dr. Goopta to remove the Bhalkee dispensary to that place. The Jamtarah dispensary is favorably noticed.

At Dignuggur the general state of the dispensary was found satisfactory, but the inspecting officer doubts the correctness of the returns, especially the new cases admitted.

At Bagar the attendance is considerable. The inspecting officer does not think that 3rd class hospital assistant Hatem Ali visits the neighbouring villages as he ought to do, and doubts the veracity of his returns.

At Shondah the attendance is good. Patients travel long distances to this dispensary. Some people belonging to a village called Baekta, near Shondah, accuse apothecary class Native Doctor Gooroo Nath Roy of exacting fees from them. On the inspecting officer making further inquiries, many of the poor patients spoke highly in the Native Doctor's praise, and stated he never asked them for any remuneration whatever.

At Adrah the attendance is increasing. Dr. Goopta during his inspection tour travelled across country as far as possible, in order to learn the state of the villages lying between the various dispensaries.

As a rule he found the water-supply bad, and the simplest sanitary measures totally unattended to.

Although increased sickness is reported in the vicinity of Bheddea and Shondah, necessitating the establishment of dispensaries, still as a rule the general health was found comparatively good in most of the villages he visited.

Munglecote Circle.—Inspecting officer Sub-Assistant Surgeon Chunder Nath Biswas inspected Kaichur, Munglecote, Chanoke, Shur, Dignuggur, Mahatah, Aorgram, and Arore. Several of these dispensaries were inspected twice.

As noted in my last report, the Kaichur dispensary was removed to Bheddea on the 13th instant.

Several fresh cases of fever are reported at Shur, Mahatah, Aorgram, and Arore.

The Magistrate has been requested to pass orders for the proper disposal of the dead at a village named Kattolah near Aorgram.

As the inspecting officer reported considerable sickness at villages called Pattea and Bamoonarah, orders have been passed to establish dispensaries there.

Second class hospital assistant Shaik Fukeer Mahomed has received instructions to close the Munglecote dispensary and proceed to Pattea.

Vernacular licentiate class Native Doctor Nobin Chunder Sen, lately officiating at the jail hospital and Painroh endemic dispensary, has received orders to proceed to Bamoonarah to establish a dispensary there.

Burdwan Circle.—During the weeks under report Dr. Robinson was on special duty for several days at Assenole investigating a reported outbreak of cholera. A separate communication has been forwarded to you on the subject.

The following dispensaries were visited,—Seraitikkur, Jiccurhaut, Katrapotah, Gulshee, Itchlabazar, Baldangah, Juggutbaer, and Kanchunnuggur.

No complaints are made regarding the general management. The attendance at most of the dispensaries continues much the same.

Oochalun, Roynah, and Khondghose.—Dr. Ghose visited all the dispensaries in the above circles with the exception of Nundah, which was lately established at the suggestion of the Sanitary Commissioner.

Vernacular licentiate class Native Doctor Noshu Ram Ghosal reports that there is very little sickness at Nundah; Dr. Ghose will inspect the place as soon as practicable, and if necessary, order its removal to a locality where greater sickness prevails.

In these three circles the dispensaries are very close together, so that several can be visited in one day. This accounts for the number of dispensaries the inspecting officer has been able to visit in the period under notice.

Jehanabad, which lies to the south of Burdwan, has just been transferred from the Hooghly to the Burdwan district. Dr. Ghose has proceeded to Jehanabad to inspect that new part of the district, and will report on the state of health, and whether or not there is any necessity for the establishment of dispensaries.

The attendance at Ekloky has not materially increased since the Tatarpore dispensary was removed. There is no doubt that many patients attended both dispensaries and thus vitiated the statistics considerably. An extra coolie has been sanctioned, and the Magistrate has passed orders regarding the disposal of the dead.

If the average at Koyur continues as low as it is at present, I think the dispensary should be removed to another part of the circle. Since vernacular licentiate class Native Doctor Modhoo Sudhone Chuckerbutty, late of Kanchunnuggur new dispensary, took over charge at Roynah, there has been a considerable increase in attendance.

When the inspecting officer visited Srikishtopore, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Amirto Lall Mozoomdar was preparing to remove the dispensary to Jamalpore.

Regarding the other dispensaries there is nothing worthy of particular notice.

I am glad to state that most of the dispensaries were inspected during the past fortnight, and some of them were visited twice and thrice. All the dispensaries in the Munglecote circle were visited, and it is so far satisfactory that many of those that had not been inspected for a long time were found in such fair order.

Munglecote is a very extensive circle, and the dispensaries in many instances at great distances apart.

I am endeavouring, in communication with the Magistrate, to re-arrange the dispensaries so as to distribute them as equally as possible among the four inspecting officers. When the rains fairly set in and the country gets flooded, inspection duty will not be easily carried out. If there be much sickness in and around Jehanabad, I fear Dr. Ghose will not be able to manage the work there in addition to his present share. This will necessitate some of the dispensaries south of the Damoodah being thrown into the Munglecote and Burdwan circles.

Many of the Native Doctors are not visiting the villages in the vicinity of their dispensaries as they should do; and several complaints have been received to the effect that the monthly allowance of Rs. 10 is insufficient to meet the expenditure incurred in travelling.

During the rainy season I fear very little travelling will be done by the majority of the medical officers.

The Sub-Assistant Surgeons and some of the Native Doctors have received a supply of the Darjeeling bark and tincture, and in a short time I hope to be able to furnish you with information regarding the efficacy or otherwise of these drugs in fever cases. The decrease of sickness in one part of the district, and an increase in another, necessitates the frequent changing of the dispensaries.

On the whole, however, I think the general health continues much the same as stated in my last report.

Resolution by the Government of Bengal, dated Calcutta, the 20th August 1872.

A letter No. 422, dated 14th August 1872, from the Officiating Commissioner of the Burdwan division, submitting with his remarks a narrative report by Mr. C. T. Motcalfe, Magistrate of Burdwan, on the fever relief operations in the Burdwan district for the month of June last.

1. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice that there was a great improvement in the public health in the month of June last, which continued in most places up to August. The state of things in the town of Burdwan itself is now said to be looking a little worse, but the relief measures are in full operation. Great credit is due to the Commissioner and the other local officers for the complete organization established in the district for affording both medical and food relief to the sufferers.

2. It is a comfort to know that some part of the district which was formerly affected is ceasing to suffer from the fever, and that there is one tract which is entirely free from it. The Commissioner will be good enough to report whether the disease appears to be progressive in other directions at all, or if the limits already attained are stationary. It should be stated whether the tract to the west, now entirely free, ever suffered from the fever; and if so, when.

3. His Honor attributes very great importance to a thorough trial of the tincture of bark, as Government can readily produce it in large quantities from the cinchona plantations.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor has just learned with great pleasure that the Government of India has given a grant of one lakh of rupees towards the fever relief operations.

5. The acknowledgments of Government are due to Mr. T. B. Lane, the Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan, for the clear report now submitted by him.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the report with this resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that a copy be forwarded to the Commissioner of the Burdwan division for information and guidance, and to the Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, for information.

Outbreak of Cattle Disease in the Sibsaur District.

No. 1292T, dated Shillong, the 1st August 1872.

From—COLONEL H. HOPKINSON, Agent, Governor-General, N.-E. F. and Commr., Assam,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

IN reply to your letter No. 2415 of the 7th idem (Judicial [Medical] Department), I have the honor to submit copy of a letter, No. 867 of the 24th July, with annexures, from the Deputy Commissioner of Sibsaur, regarding the outbreak of cattle disease in that district.

2. The measures adopted by the local officers have been successful, and the disease which was confined to a few mouzahs only has now disappeared.

No. 867, dated Sibsaur, the 24th July 1872.

From—MAJOR A. E. CAMPBELL, Deputy Commissioner, Sibsaur, .
To—The Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam.

WITH reference to your memorandum No. 532T, dated 15th ultimo, forwarding copy of Government letter No. 2415 of the 7th idem, I have the honor to submit the following report on the outbreak of cattle disease in this district.

2. The disease appeared in the sub-divisions of Golaghat and Jorehaut in the month of March. In the latter sub-division it was confined entirely to one mouzah in the Majuli, and in Golaghat to a few mouzahs only. At no

time did the disease appear in that virulent form which distinguished it in 1869, and the measures adopted appeared to be able to control the disease from spreading.

3. In April the disease appeared in the sudder sub-district in three mouzahs, where 87 head of cattle died in a very short time, and it then appeared to stop. I inspected some of the cases myself, and although the symptoms seemed to be those of the cattle-plague or rinderpest, they appeared to me to be in a very mild form.

4. As soon as the disease appeared in the district, I issued strict orders to segregate the diseased and infected herds as much as possible, at the same time put a stop to cattle crossing over to or from the Majuli where the disease appeared to be worse. The disease has not at any time assumed a formidable aspect as on its last visitation, I therefore did not establish hospitals or issue medicine.

5. I am quite convinced that the disease was imported from Bengal by the droves of buffaloes which were brought up for sale. In a mouzah near this it appeared simultaneously with a drove of imported cattle.

6. I am happy to be able to say the disease has now stopped, and I beg to append reports, in original, received from the sub-divisional officers on the same subject.

No. 253, dated Jorehaut, the 15th July 1872.

From—P. T. CARNEGIE, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, Jorehaut,
To—The Deputy Commissioner of Sibsangor.

A: there have been no deaths amongst cattle from rinderpest within the present month, and the disease seems to have fairly died out, I have now the honor to submit the report regarding the measures taken to meet the outbreak of cattle-plague in this sub-division, called for in your memorandum No. 723, dated 20th June last, forwarding copies of the correspondence noted in the margin.

2. The outbreak commenced about the central portion of the Majuli. On hearing of it I visited the place, and in my letter No. 110 of the 30th March last informed you of the state of affairs, expressing a hope that the disease might be confined to the area then infected, and such I am glad to say has been the case. The steps taken to ensure this were, as I then stated, to impress upon the villagers beyond the infected area that if they let cattle diseased or not come to their villages from the infected ones, or let their own cattle go near them to graze, then they would to a certainty lose all their cows and buffaloes, and have only themselves to thank for it. The people of the villages where the plague was raging were also warned, that if they took their cattle to other places and spread disease, they would be prosecuted criminally, at the same time steps were taken to effectually close the ferries on the Brahmaputra and Loohit against cattle. One ferry man, who was detected in assisting to cross some buffaloes, was fined Rs. 50, and this had a good effect on the others. Stringent orders were passed about the burying of deceased carcasses, and the mouzahdars and munduls made responsible for having it done.

3. I found when in the Majuli that the ryots had no belief in medicine for their sick cattle, and therefore made no attempt to supply them with any, but contented myself with trying, through the measures above noticed, to confine the disease within limited area of its outbreak, and there let it wear itself out. The people themselves, with the effects of the great plague of 1869-70 before them, were less apathetic than usual, and really tried to keep disease away from their own herds. The situation of Majuli, too, was in favor of isolation, as with the ferries shut cattle could not be taken out of it to the main land, and after the first rise of the Brahmaputra it was even impossible for them to be driven across country from one village to another.

Secretary to the Government of Bengal's
No. 2415 dated 7th June 1872.
Commissioner's Circular No. 43T, dated
20th June 1872.

No. 266, dated Golaghat, the 19th July 1872.

From—CAPTAIN L. BLATHWAYT, Assistant Commissioner of Golaghat,

To—The Deputy Commissioner of Sibsauror.

IN reply to your memorandum No. 837, dated 17th July, I have the honor to report as follows:

2. Early in March last cattle disease appeared in mouzah Kajeerunga, brought there I believe by one of the many droves of buffaloes which were about that time travelling up through the province of Assam; for at the end of the month, while in camp in the Majuli, I learnt from the villagers of Kokeela Chaporree mouzah that a drove of buffaloes had passed up a few days previously, and that several of them had died from what appeared to be the regular cattle disease.

3. The disease subsequently made its appearance in the mouzahs of Namdyang, Nahoroneo, Jailamoneo, Nikkoreo, Dehnigea, Deorgaon, Atgaun, and the Nuggur Mehal, but up to the present time the total number of deaths reported is only 522, and this number includes a good many goats. During the whole month of June only 14 deaths were reported, and I think that the disease may now be considered as having ceased.

4. In this sub-division there cannot be less than a hundred thousand head of cattle, and supposing that the average duration of life among them was ten years (and I don't think it is more), ten thousand head of cattle would perish annually from natural causes. The statistics of the mortality among cattle are furnished by the mouzahdars, and they compile them from the reports of the villagers, and there is consequently a very strong probability that if in one village ten cattle die of rinderpest and ten of old age, accidents, sickness of an ordinary nature, &c., the whole twenty will appear in the mouzahdar's report as having perished by the former scourge.

5. But even supposing that every death reported was what it professed to be, still the cattle disease this year has been a mere flea-bite to what it was on the last occasion when the deaths were twenty times as numerous as now.

6. The precautions taken by me were—1st, I directed all mouzahdars to use their utmost endeavours to prevent cattle being taken from villages where the disease had shown itself to other villages which were free of it; 2nd, I gave positive injunctions to the lessees of the ferries on the Brahmaputra not to take over any droves of buffaloes until they had remained for several days at the ghât in a kind of quarantine without any signs of sickness being apparent; and whenever a drove of buffaloes or other cattle passed up near Golaghat, I used to picket the whole lot out on a piece of waste land far from any village, and keep them there for six or seven days, having them counted and inspected daily, and at the end of this period if no signs of disease were apparent, I allowed the drovers to proceed on their way, and although on six or seven occasions I detained cattle in the above manner, in no instance was any disease shown to be among them.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 17th August 1872.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>		1872.				
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan ...	Aug. 20th*	2.95	Cloudy; rain general over the district in showers.	In Cutwa and up loop line prospects of crops good; no crops about sudder station; in other parts not favorable. Price of grain rising.	Public health bad. Fever and dengue prevalent.
	2 Bancoorah ...	" 17th	0.71	Generally cloudy; slight showers at the sudder station, but heavy showers in the east and south-east; also some rain in the north.	The rice crop is still in a very precarious state. In Bishenpore and parts of Onda transplanting has been tolerably successful, but on the average not more than a quarter of the crop is yet planted out. Other crops are good.	Health generally good. A few cases of cholera.
	3 Beerbhoom ...	" 17th	1.16	Much the same as last week. Often cloudy, but little rain. Complaints especially from the west and north.	In thannah Sacooleepur the whole of the lands are said to have been brought under crops, which is so far favorable. For the greater part of the district anxiety is felt.	
	4 Midnapore ...	" 17th	3.06	Heavy but partial rain has fallen at sudder station and Gurbetta; otherwise cloudy, with occasional but insufficient showers.	Where heavy rain has fallen the prospects have improved, but from other quarters rain is urgently looked for, and blight is announced in many quarters owing to drought. Only an 8-anna crop can be anticipated, taking the district as a whole.	
	5 Hooghly ...	" 17th	.53	Clear and sunny. Wednesday night drizzled for several hours; heavy dark clouds passed but no rain. There was a good shower of rain yesterday at Serampore sub-division.	Jute and sugarcane are an average crop, but there is no water for steeping the former. Some aus in Serampore thannah has been cut; the rest is spoiling for want of rain. Scarcely any amun has been planted out, and it will soon be too late. The seedlings are turning yellow. Prices are rising. Mahajuns are storing up-country grain.	
	Howrah ...	" 17th	4.04	Cloudy; wind varying from east to south-east. Slight rain almost every day at and near Howrah; and in extreme west there has been more rain than elsewhere.	Aus dhan, sugarcane, and jute, doing fairly well. Transplanting of amun dhan progressing slowly in low lands, but the prospects of the amun crop generally are not favorable. It may yet be saved if heavy rain falls soon, otherwise it will be destroyed.	

* Telegram dated 20th received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)		1872.				
Central Districts.						
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs ...	Aug. 20th	4.57	Cloudy and warm, with frequent showers of rain. Mean temp. ... 84° Dirn. of wind S. & E	The recent rains have decidedly improved the prospects of the crops. At Baroepore the insects which had been previously reported to have attacked the rice crop there are disappearing.	Dengue prevails all over the district, and intermittent fever has also made its appearance in many places.
	7 Nuddea ...	" 17th	1.18	Too dry to be seasonable.	Rain is still much wanted. The state of the amun dhan is causing anxiety everywhere but in the north of the district. The cutting of the aus dhan has commenced; there is much local variation in the outturn. The spring indigo on the ground is still in a poor state. Transplanting of red pepper is completed; sugarcane very fair; jute not looking well.	
	8 Jessore ...	" 17th	2.86	Seasonable rain in most parts of the district. Rain still wanted in north-east and south of district.	Good. In some parts of Magoora and Bagirhat rain wanted for amun rice. Aus rice being reaped. Manufacture of indigo going on.	
	9 Moorshedabad ...	" 17th	0.26	The weather throughout the week has been showery, but not much rain has fallen.	The aus, mulberry, and jute crops are looking well, but the amun crop will be below the average; unless more rain falls speedily, as owing to the want of rain the ryots are unable to cultivate the high lands.	
	10 Dinagepore ...	" 17th	3.84	Rain general throughout the district.	All crops looking well; jute and bhadoi dhan being cut.	
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	11 Maldah ...	" 17th	0.66	Cloudy; slight rain on four days of the week.	The bhadoi (early rice) will be shortly reaped; an average crop is expected. The amun (late rice) so far looks well, but more rain is needed.	Dengue decreasing, but many persons in English bazar suffering from the after effects. A few fatal cases of cholera have also occurred.
	12 Rajshahye ...	" 17th	1.14	Clouds always about, but with breaks of clear sky and sunshine; breezes cool and pleasant, and sometimes strong. Local showers of rain heavy, but of short duration.	The indigo is now nearly all reaped, and the crop for this year has proved a particularly good one. The reaping has commenced, in parts, of the aus crop, which is below average owing to the small rainfall up to date. For the same reason the prospects of the amun and ropa crops are not favorable. Silk prospects on the other hand continue very good.	
	13 Rungpore ...	" 17th	7.60	Alternation of cloudy and fair weather.	All the crops getting on well.	
	14 Bograh ...	" 17th	0.78	Occasional drizzling rain; for the most part bright sunny days. Weather close.	The yield of the aus crop is much below the average of late years. Amun rice is suffering for want of rain, which has been scanty throughout the district. Three western thannahs had one day's good rain.	Fever prevails but not in an unusual degree.
	15 Pubna ...	" 17th	1.58	Cloudy, with some rain. The wind was from the east and south.	The rain has been of great benefit to the aus and the amun paddy. Jute is also in a favorable condition.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1872.				
COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.	16 Darjeeling	Aug. 17th	7.75	Warm. For two days heavy rains.	Hills.—Sufficient rain has fallen. All the crops are now promising well. Terai.—Sufficient rain has fallen. The ryots are employed in transplanting heotee dhan. Bhadoi dhan has somewhat suffered. Pât is better this year. Rice still continues to be dear.	Cholera ceased; three or four doubtful cases only heard last week.
	17 Julpigoree	„ 17th	6.49	Good heavy showers and cool.	Crops have been greatly benefited by the rain which has fallen. Rain in the sub-division of Fallacotta has been heavier than at head-quarters, and reports of crops in that part are favorable.	Cholera is less prevalent, but has not entirely abated.
	Cooch Behar	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>						
Dacca DIVISION.	18 Dacca	„ 20th*	1.20	.....	Rivers slightly risen. Prospects of crops good and improving.	
	19 Furrupore	„ 17th	0.86	Drizzling rain three days in the week; accompanied by cloudy weather; strong and continuous sunshine during the remaining days. Weather calm and close, with occasional gusts of wind.	The rice, jute, and sugarcane crops are on the whole progressing favorably.	
	20 Backergunge	„ 17th	1.90	Seasonable. There has been rain nearly every day, and the weather has been cool.	Good. The aus harvest has been commenced.	
	21 Mymensing	„ 17th	2.20	Moderate rain on five days of the week; general throughout the district.	More rain is still wanted for the amun rice, especially in the south of the district. The crops are thus far doing well, and the prospect is good.	
	22 Sylhet	„ 10th	3.19	Dry and close; very little rain this week. Max. temperature of week 89° Minimum ditto 76° Range ... 13° Mean of highest readings ... 87.1° Mean of lowest readings ... 78.1° Approximate mean ... 82.6°	Good. Chengri aus crop all but cut. Ratai jangli, another description of aus, very coarse and inferior, is being cut. Sowings of the sail crop commenced. A little more rain would do good.	
	23 Cachar	„ 10th	6.08	Cool and pleasant mild rain.	The river has overflowed its banks between Sunai Mookh and Silchar; all the beels are very full. There is a flood north of the river, in mouzals Kal-lain, Bikrampur, and the neighbourhood. No damage has as yet been done to the crops. The river began to fall slightly yesterday at noon.	

* Telegram dated 20th received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)</i>						
CHITTAGONE DIVISION.	24 Chittagong	... Aug. 10th	·79	Fine, with drizzling rain at intervals.	Aus crop is being harvested. The present state of weather is very favorable to the amun crop. Sugarcane good.	
	25 Noakhally	... „ 10th	2·93	Cloudy sky; very little rain; strong south and south-easterly wind.	The reaping of the aus crop has been nearly completed.	Much sickness in the town.
	26 Tipperah	.. „ 17th	3·2	Bright weather, with plentiful showers and strong sea breeze from south-east. Weather delightful, but in Brahmunbariah there has been still no copious rain.	In home thannahs (two-thirds of district) all is favorable. Here and there wind and rain may have injured a small quantity of ripe early rice, but very little. In the sub-division jute and aus are both about 12-anna crops. The amun crop is safe, though the sparseness of the rainfall causes some alarm.	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	.. 10th	5·25	A heavy shower on 5th; no rain on 6th and 7th; weather is hot generally.	Crops are promising. The cotton and paddy generally flower. The aus paddy is being gathered. Indian corn is over.	
	Hill Tipperah	... ..	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
BEHAR.						
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna	... „ 20th*	1·70	.....	Bhadoi crops all that could be wished, but more rain wanted for the rice crop.	A great deal of sickness in the town, such as dengue and ordinary fever, also some cases of cholera, but not of an epidemic nature.
	29 Gya	... „ 17th	0·65	Stormy, but with little rain.	Bhadoi crops promising. Rice prospects fair.	
	30 Shahabad	... „ 17th	0·94	Cloudy and variable wind. Passing showers during the week. Thermometer. Maximum ... 93° Minimum ... 80° Barometer. Highest rdng. 29·600 Lowest rdng. 29·400	The prospects of the bhadoi and indigo crops are good. The aghani paddy crop has generally improved, especially in the south of the district, which has hitherto been in a backward condition from want of rain.	
	31 Tirhoot	... „ 17th	·77	Cloudy. Slight rain fell all over the district.	Rice and other crops are doing well. Bhadoi crop promising. Transplantation of rice seedlings is under progress. Indigo crops hopeful. Rain is wanted in several places.	
	32 Sarun	... „ 17th	2·74	East and west winds. Rain general throughout the district.	Bhadoi continues very promising. Transplantation of rice seedlings is going on. Second indigo crops hopeful. The manufacture of "marhun" (first cuttings of indigo) is being pushed on rapidly, and will be completed by the end of the month. The outturn has been very fair.	
	33 Chumparan	... „ 17th	2·70	Heavy rain on Sunday and Wednesday nights, pretty general.	Crops continue promising but more rain is required. Indigo second cuttings in progress. Transplantation of rice seedlings continuing.	

* Telegram dated 20th received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)		1872.				
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.	34 Monghyr ...	Aug. 17th	2.04	Bright weather, interrupted with smart showers.	The crop in almost all places north of the river very fine. The aghani rice in south of district is endangered for want of rain, but if it rains more during the next week, it will still be a good crop.	General health very good. Dengues spreading.
	35 Bhagulpore ...	" 20th*	2.50	Very heavy rain in many places, especially in the north.	More rain wanted for aghani rice, especially in parts of sudder and Banka sub-division. Transplanting of aghani is finished in many places. Bhadoi crops as a rule very superior, though damaged in some places in the neighbourhood of the Ganges, to the north especially, and in parts of the sudder sub-division. Prices falling again in the north.	
	36 Purneah ...	" 17th	3.61	Quite enough rain has been falling this week every where.	Bhadoi is being cut and the transplanting of the aghani nearly finished. Both crops good.	
	37 <i>Sonthu Pergunnahs.</i> Rajmehal ...	" 17th	.61	Very light showers, and lot bright sun.	Indian corn excellent, but about a fourth of the dhan yet to be planted out. Rain very scanty and insufficient.	
	Deoghur ...	" 17th	2.28	Sultry with rains now and then. 3.20 rain at Jamtara sub-division.	Paddy is being transplanted still, but more rain is needed. Jenerah and other high-land crops are good.	
	Nya Doomka ..	" 17th	2.87	Rainfall and state of weather at headquarters very favorable; deficient rain in north and south.	Jenerah very promising everywhere. Dhan also favorable in the centre of the sub-division, but north and south a great deal of dhan has still to be planted out in consequence of deficient rainfall.	
	Godda ...	" 17th	.....	Generally unfavorable. Hardly any rain during the week.	Decidedly gloomy. Crops suffering much from want of rain, particularly in the Moulhary and Patsanda pergunnahs.	
ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack ...	" 20th*	1.60	Seasonable.	Crops growing well, but there are general complaints that the rice is being damaged by insects.	Dengue abating.
	39 Pooree ...	" 10th	2.90	Favorable; a heavy shower came opportunely on Monday.	Crops progressing favorably. Some damage done by a rise in the rivers before the breaches of the embankment had been quite repaired. Rice continues generally to be withheld from exportation. Pulses and coarse rice are dearer by about a third than they were this time last year.	
	40 Balasore ...	" 17th	1.68	Moderate rain nightly.	Crops progressing favorably	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>					
	41 Hazareebaugh ...	" 17th	0.45	Cool and pleasant, particularly the mornings and evenings.	The bhadoi crops are good indeed, but would be better for a little more rain. More than the half of the usual rice crops cannot be hoped for.	

* Telegram dated 20th received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Bulder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
CHOTA NAGPORE. (Contd.) <i>South-West Frontier Agency. - (Contd.)</i>						
42	Loharduggah ...	Aug. 17th	0.66	Cloudy, with very little rain. Unusually dry for this season.	For Chota Nagpore proper the prospects are still very fair though more rain is urgently required. In Palamow the prospects are not so favorable as last week, and transplanting has only been very partially carried out. Rain is anxiously looked for.	
43	Singbhoom ...	" 0th	0.9	Seasonable.	Very favorable generally, but insufficient rain reported from some parts for karān, or second ploughing, so essential to dhan cultivation. The gondoli is being reaped, and teel and gorah dhan are reported most flourishing.	
44	Maumbhoom ..	" 17th	0.97	Slight showers during the last two days of the week.	The crops in the uplands are promising well, and, if more rain falls, will give a good yield. A large quantity of the low rice lands have not been planted out, and the rice crops in those that have, are suffering for want of rain. If rain in sufficient quantities does not soon fall, scarcity may be expected.	
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goalparah ...	" 10th	5.14	Cloudy and cool, showers of rain almost daily throughout the week, and occasional sunshine. This weather was general throughout the district.	The rains have benefited winter crops. Transplanting seedlings continues. Sugarcane and jute progressing well. Prospects on the whole fair.	
46	Kamroop ...	" 19th*	6.15	Rained almost every day during the week; the weather in the intervals was gloomy and hot.	A full aus crop has been gathered in. Prospects of tea, cotton, and sugarcane, favorable. Shalee dhan is being transplanted and promises well.	Public health good.
47	Durrung ...	" 10th	6.37	Changeable	Good reports on all hands. The rain has done good.	
48	Nowgong ...	" 10th	10.69	Weather seasonable. Heavy rain at nights prevalent throughout the district.	Crops doing well. Tea doing well.	
49	Secbsaugor ...	" 10th	5.21	Cloudy, with frequent showers of rain, but the fall has not been so abundant throughout the district.	Rice-planting goes on; and owing to the late fall of rain the prospects of the crops have improved. Tea doing well.	
50	Luckimpore ...	" 10th	2.48	First three days of the week hot and sultry; continuous drizzling rain for the last four days. Thermometer. Maximum ... 93° Minimum ... 78°	The kotia now nearly all planted out; weather very favorable for the crops. Report from North Luckimpore subdivision gives weather cloudy and sultry, with not much rain. Crops not materially affected, and rain promises to fall.	
51	Naga Hills ...	" 3rd	1.67	Very little rain anywhere.	Much the same as last week.	
52	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	" 10th	0.55	There have been showers of rain daily, but on the whole the weather has been fine.	Prospects of the rice crops continue to be favorable, and other cereals are also doing well. The Indian-corn has nearly all been housed.	
53	Garo Hills ...	" 10th	2.13	Showery, with some fine hot weather. Very heavy rain on the 10th, which however soon passed off.	There is nothing particular to remark on the state of the crops since last report.	

* Telegram dated 19th received on the 20th.

Published for general information.

Weekly Rainfall Report compiled at the Meteorological Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 29th July to 3rd Aug. 1872.	Rain from 4th to 10th Aug. 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.			
	Burdwan	Burdwan	1.20	1.03	21.90	10th Aug. 1872.	
		Cutwa	5.08	0.76	32.21	ditto.	
		Culina	Not received	0.55	22.34	ditto.	Not received 29th Jul to 3rd August.
		Blood-Blood	3.71	1.12	22.46	ditto.	
		Baneerunge	1.33	0.62	23.85	ditto.	
	Bancoorah	Jehanabad	Not received	0.82	31.32	ditto.	ditto.
		Bancoorah	1.49	1.55	19.67	ditto.	
		Sooree	4.19	0.96	28.00	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	1.00	0.91	24.88	ditto.	
		Tumlook	0.65	0.48	22.88	ditto.	
		Gurbetta	1.06	0.44	20.23	ditto.	
	Hooghly	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office.	0.04	0.53	26.27	ditto.	
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office...	0.40	0.40	26.50	ditto.	
		Hooghly	1.46	0.74	27.46	ditto.	
	Howrah	Serampore	3.00	0.78	30.87	ditto.	
		Howrah	1.25	1.60	24.22	ditto.	
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
	24-Mergunnahs	Saugor Island	2.10	1.00	32.12	ditto.	
		Calcutta	1.11	2.49	24.96	ditto.	
		Alipore { Dispensary	1.14	2.13	24.20	ditto.	
		Alipore { Jail	1.06	3.29	25.60	ditto.	
		Banaseerhaut	Not received	0.98	31.19	ditto.	ditto.
		Burnaset	ditto	1.20	24.02	ditto.	ditto.
		Diamond Harbour	0.85	1.12	30.60	ditto.	
		Barrapore	Not received	2.61	22.87	ditto.	ditto.
		Setkhenah	ditto	0.76	20.02	ditto.	
		Barrackpore	4.87	0.3	35.87	ditto.	
	Nuddea	Dum-Dum	Not received	Not received	32.00	28th July 1872.	
		Krishnaghar	2.32	0.71	24.45	10th Aug. 1872.	
		Bongong	5.11	1.50	25.18	ditto.	
		Meherpore	0.32	0.37	20.15	ditto.	
		Chooandagah	3.85	0.80	26.47	ditto.	
		Kooshtea	2.05	0.22	27.12	ditto.	
		Banaghat	1.65	0.33	20.25	ditto.	
		Jessore	1.71	1.93	45.21	ditto.	
		Nurai	5.05	0.84	39.16	ditto.	
		Khooleeah	2.15	2.15	35.76	ditto.	
	Jessore	Jemiduh	Not received	1.38	32.20	ditto.	Not received 22nd Ju to 3rd Aug
		Bagirlhaut	1.80	0.32	35.93	ditto.	
		Magoorah	3.14	0.42	28.38	ditto.	
		Berampore	6.23	0.95	35.20	ditto.	
		Jamoorakandi	Not received	0.99	19.33	ditto.	Not received 20th Ju to 3rd Aug.
	Moorshedabad	City Moorshedabad	6.56	0.21	30.33	ditto.	ditto.
		Jungipore	Not received	2.06	31.00	ditto.	From 1st Feb.
		Azingunge	4.37	0.35	7.93	ditto.	
	Dinapore	Dinapore	0.05	3.38	44.15	ditto.	
		Mulnat	2.78	0.87	32.13	ditto.	
		Beaulah	3.85	0.15	25.10	ditto.	
	Rajahayhe	Natore	2.19	0.30	20.01	ditto.	
		Rungpore	11.00	2.40	50.54	ditto.	
		Bhowanigunge	12.79	1.61	52.59	ditto.	
	Bogra	Titalya	6.50	3.10	64.86	ditto.	
		Bogra	5.72	0.30	42.87	ditto.	
		Pubna	2.67	0.60	30.06	ditto.	
	Pubna	Seragunge	2.05	0.48	37.33	ditto.	
		Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not received	Not received	57.55	15th July 1872.	
		Darjeeling { Hospital	4.83	1.78	62.40	10th Aug. 1872.	
	Julpigoree	Rungbee	Not received	Not received	47.13	30th June 1872.	
		Julpigoree	2.77	ditto	67.69	3rd Aug. 1872.	
		Boda	1.31	0.75	21.88	10th Aug. 1872.	
	COOCH BEHAR.						
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	5.69	15.51	97.05	ditto.	
		Buxa	5.66	5.46	119.58	ditto.	
EASTERN DISTRICTS.							
Dacca	Dacca { Telegraph Office	5.24	0.58	48.26	ditto.		
	Dacca { Hospital	3.51	0.20	42.20	ditto.		
	Moonshegunge	7.00	Not received	28.32	3rd Aug. 1872.	From 10th June.	
	Manickgunge	3.00	0.21	9.77	10th Aug. 1872.	From 15th July.	
	Furzedpore	Furzedpore	5.08	1.01	30.55	ditto.	
Furzedpore	Gualundo	4.19	0.43	35.27	ditto.		
	Burrisaul	5.25	2.07	51.58	ditto.		
	Perozepore	4.05	2.05	42.07	ditto.		
	Madarnapore	4.35	1.84	53.40	ditto.		
	Patoonkhally	8.38	1.52	50.02	ditto.		
Backergunge	Dowlat Kinnu	6.14	1.31	54.16	ditto.		
	Mymensing	4.34	0.36	48.04	ditto.		
	Jamalpore	12.70	1.20	51.08	ditto.		
	Atteah	2.62	0.36	80.91	ditto.		
	Kishoregunge	9.11	1.59	59.05	ditto.		
Sylhet	Sylhet	11.35	1.79	145.16	ditto.		
	Cachar	5.21	5.65	78.63	ditto.		
	Hylakandy	3.16	Not received	79.08	3rd Aug. 1872.	Not received 22nd July.	
	Kojah	1.66	ditto	83.29	ditto.	Not received 8th July.	
	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	11.00	1.00	62.80	10th Aug. 1872.		
Chittagong	Chittagong { Jail	Not received	Not received	46.06	28th July 1872.		
	Cox's Bazar	7.08	ditto	85.67	3rd Aug. 1872.		
	Noakhally	7.73	2.92	66.14	10th Aug. 1872.		
	Comillah	7.35	2.01	64.20	ditto.		
	Brahmanbariah	3.05	1.04	38.61	ditto.		
Chittagong Tracts	Hill						
	Rungamutee Hill	0.36	4.85	70.47	ditto.		

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 29th July to 3rd Aug. 1872.	Rain from 4th to 10th Aug. 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BEHAR.								
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	Inches. 2.99	Inches. Nil	10.14	10th Aug. 1872		
		Behar	4.26	1.50	22.91	ditto.		
		Barh	5.33	0.12	17.23	ditto.		
		Dinapore { Jail	2.63	Nil	14.76	ditto.		
		Cantonment	5.97	ditto	22.49	ditto.		
	Gya	Gya	4.31	1.57	22.05	ditto.		
		Nowadah	4.43	Nil	20.91	ditto.		
		Anrungaabad	5.61	0.29	24.92	ditto.		
	Shahabad	Sherghatty	7.74	2.11	27.71	ditto.		
		Arrah	2.18	0.22	21.57	ditto.		
		Sasseram	6.27	1.03	20.56	ditto.		
		Buxar	2.00	0.85	20.06	ditto.		
	Tirhoot	Bluhooah	3.72	1.73	26.88	ditto.		
		Mozufferpore	4.30	0.90	20.64	ditto.		
		Durbhangah	8.82	0.07	23.52	ditto.		
		Hajipore	4.59	Not received	19.62	3rd Aug. 1872		
	Sarun	Mudhuhani	5.04	ditto	29.12	ditto.		
		Seetamarree	3.40	ditto	37.35	ditto.		
Tajpore		3.00	ditto	25.31	ditto.			
Chumparun	Chuprah	3.81	0.48	21.28	10th Aug. 1872.			
	Sewan	3.22	Not received	30.34	3rd Aug. 1872.			
	Motechhari	7.81	3.10	33.35	10th Aug. 1872.			
BHAUGULPORE.	Monghyr	Bettiah	1.50	3.40	29.15	ditto.		
		Monghyr	3.33	0.08	17.83	ditto.		
		Begoesera	4.84	0.06	22.80	ditto.		
	Bhaugulpore	Jamooie	4.78	0.56	15.51	ditto	Not recorded 29th Jany. to 3rd Feb.	
		Bhaugulpore	1.83	0.14	17.26	ditto.		
		Sooool	Not received	Not received	24.23	28th July 1872.		
	Purneah	Mudheypoorah	2.70	ditto	21.27	3rd Aug. 1872.		
		Banka	3.01	ditto	20.03	ditto.		
		Purneah	3.75	0.47	36.60	10th Aug. 1872		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Kishengunge	3.01	7.28	49.01	ditto.		
		Arrarah	8.31	1.10	37.02	ditto	Not recorded 22nd to 28th Jany., and not received 22nd to 28th July.	
		Deoghur	0.89	0.22	15.40	ditto.		
		Jaintara	3.90	0.50	27.52	ditto.		
		Rajmehal	1.40	Nil	16.02	ditto.		
		Pakour	1.49	0.03	23.39	ditto.		
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Nya-Doomka	5.43	2.41	30.91	ditto.		
		Cuttack { Telegraph Office	1.50	0.60	33.80	ditto.		
		Hospital	1.67	3.01	38.28	ditto.		
		Jajipore	1.20	0.80	34.22	ditto.		
		Kendraparah	0.40	1.40	36.95	ditto.		
	Pooree	Jugutungpore	0.30	0.80	40.60	ditto.		
		False Point	0.90	Not received	58.21	3rd Aug. 1872.		
		Pooree	1.05	2.03	36.51	10th Aug. 1872		
	Balasore	Khoordah	1.43	5.65	38.47	ditto	Not received 15th to 21st July.	
		Balasore	4.63	1.56	37.04	ditto.		
	Cuttack Tributary	Bluddruck	4.56	1.81	44.08	ditto.		
HOTA NAGPORE.								
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.	Hazareebaugh	Sumbulpore	Not received	Not received	28.08	21st July 1872.		
		Hazareebaugh { Jail	5.08	0.15	18.22	10th Aug. 1872.		
	Dispensary	5.20	0.61	20.17	ditto.			
	Loharduggah	Puchumba	5.49	0.42	20.03	ditto.		
		Ranchee	2.02	2.03	20.28	ditto.		
	Singbhoom	Palamow	3.43	2.44	16.48	ditto.		
		Chyebassa	3.60	0.67	27.47	ditto.		
	Manbhoom	Purulia	2.03	0.18	27.58	ditto.		
		Gobindpore	4.15	Nil	27.63	ditto.		
	SAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.							
GOALPARAH AND ADJACENT HILLS.	Goalparah	Goalparah	4.15	Not received	64.63	3rd Aug. 1872.		
		Dhoobree	4.10	2.10	81.39	10th Aug. 1872.		
	Kamroop	Gowhatty	3.83	1.20	47.14	ditto.		
		Burpettah	5.20	5.90	77.98	ditto	Not received 8th to 28th July.	
	Durrung	Tezpor	0.62	Not received	28.27	3rd Aug. 1872.	Not received 22nd to 28th July 1872.	
		Mungledye	Not received	ditto	42.05	28th July 1872.		
	Nowgong	Nowgong	5.38	ditto	95.21	3rd Aug. 1872.		
		Seesaugor	1.46	ditto	80.79	ditto.		
	Seesagor	Golaghat	0.24	ditto	35.30	ditto.		
		Jorehaut	0.40	ditto	47.40	ditto.		
	Luckimpore	Nazeerah	1.45	ditto	52.38	ditto.		
		Debrooghur	6.60	ditto	67.03	ditto	Not received 8th to 14th July.	
	NAGA AND ADJACENT HILLS.	Naga Hills	Suddya	Not received	ditto	48.55	28th July 1872	Not received 1st to 7th July.
			Samoooodting	0.94	ditto	29.43	3rd Aug. 1872.	
Khasi and Jynteah Hills.		Shillong	7.86	ditto	44.41	ditto.		
		Jaowai	12.50	ditto	86.07	ditto.		
Garohills		Cherrapunjee	40.74	15.79	332.22	10th Aug. 1872.		
		Tura	8.58	2.13	66.40	ditto.		
GAROHILLS AND ADJACENT HILLS.	Garohills	Benares	2.40	1.35	21.40	ditto.		
		Akyab	5.10	4.50	114.10	ditto.		

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 11th to 17th August 1872.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Aug.											
	11th	10	29.641	29.659	84.8	82.0	87	S by W	...	0.08	CK, S	
	16		29.635	29.653	86.5	82.5	83	S by E	...	...	S	
	12th	10	29.629	29.647	84.0	82.0	91	S by W	...	0.03	S	
	16		29.645	29.663	86.0	83.0	87	S by E	...	...	S	
	13th	10	29.657	29.675	81.5	80.0	83	S	...	0.35	...	o, scuds
	16		29.657	29.675	84.0	80.0	83	S	...	...	K, CK	
	14th	10	29.646	29.664	83.1	79.5	85	S W	...	0.33	C, CK	
	16		29.647	29.665	83.0	80.5	89	S	...	0.26	S, N	
	15th	10	29.693	29.711	83.0	79.8	87	S	...	4.00	C, K	
SAGOR ISLAND.	16		29.493	29.511	84.0	80.5	85	S by E	...	0.03	K	
	16th	10	29.689	29.687	82.5	80.0	89	S	...	0.21	K	
	16		29.487	29.505	81.2	80.7	85	S S W	...	...	K	
	17th	10	29.634	29.653	86.0	81.1	79	S W	...	...	K	
	16		29.650	29.668	87.5	82.0	78	S S W	...	...	C, K	
	11th	10	29.645	29.651	88	83	80	S S W	3.3	...	N	o
	16		29.640	29.655	86	81	79	S S W	5.6	...	N	o, scuds
	12th	10	29.653	29.659	85	81	83	S W	5.4	...	N	o, scuds
	13		29.661	29.667	87	82	79	S S W	2.7	...	N	
	13th	10	29.661	29.667	82	79	87	S W	11.3	0.60	N	o, r, u
CHITTAGONG.	16		29.601	29.607	84	80	83	S	9.5	0.10	N	o, v, scuds
	14th	10	29.659	29.665	83	81	91	W S W	7.3	0.70	N	o, r, u
	16		29.661	29.667	84	80	83	S W	6.8	...	N	o, u
	15th	10	29.607	29.613	80	78	91	S W	6.5	2.40	N	o, r, scuds
	16		29.609	29.615	82	79	87	S W	7.1	1.00	N	d, o, scuds
	16th	10	29.680	29.686	84	80	83	W S W	15.1	0.40	N	o, v, scuds
	16		29.612	29.618	86	80	75	S S W	14.7	...	N	b, scuds
	17th	10	29.604	29.670	88	82	76	W S W	9.9	...	N	b
	16		29.680	29.686	88	81	72	S W	16.1	...	N	b, u
	11th	10	29.631	29.723	85	81	83	S E	4.7	0.10	K, KS	b, v
MADRAS.	16		29.624	29.618	83	80	87	S E	13.3	...	KS	u, g
	12th	10	29.654	29.747	78	77	95	S E	6.3	0.70	KS	v
	16		29.654	29.646	85	80	79	S	8.3	...	K, C	b
	13th	10	29.673	29.766	70	77	90	E S E	7.2	0.30	N	d, u
	16		29.574	29.657	78	77	95	S W	11.0	0.20	KS, K	u
	14th	10	29.671	29.764	80	77	86	S	8.1	0.20	K, KS, CK	v
	16		29.654	29.646	84	79	79	S	15.9	...	CK, K	b
	15th	10	29.698	29.690	84	78	75	S E	9.4	0.20	K, KS	b, u
	16		29.494	29.686	81	79	79	S	11.0	0.20	K, KS	u
	16th	10	29.698	29.691	82	78	82	S	8.3	0.20	K, KS	p
CUTTACK.	16		29.619	29.612	82	78	82	S W	12.4	0.20	KS, K	p
	17th	10	29.644	29.737	81	78	86	E S E	7.7	0.20	KS, K	p, u
	16		29.656	29.649	84	79	79	S E	10.9	...	C, K, CK	b
	11th	10	29.800	29.830	80	75	78	S S W	9	0.20	...	cloudy
	16		29.683	29.713	84	75	61	S W by W	6	...	...	cloudy
	12th	10	29.786	29.819	81	76	78	S W by W	7	0.02	...	o
	16		29.688	29.718	84	76	67	W S W	5	...	...	cloudy
	13th	10	29.800	29.839	85	76	64	S W	10	...	...	bc
	16		29.085	29.715	85	78	71	S S E	14	...	...	bc
	14th	10	29.842	29.872	85	75	60	S W	10	0.01	...	c
AKYAB.	16		29.721	29.751	88	77	68	S W	5	...	...	cloudy
	15th	10	29.819	29.849	83	76	71	S W	9	0.80	...	cloudy
	16		29.875	29.705	91	77	50	S W by W	8	...	...	c
	16th	10	29.767	29.797	86	75	57	W	10	...	...	c
	16		29.650	29.680	91	77	50	W S W	8	...	...	m
	17th	10										
	16											
	11th	10	29.566	29.648	87	81	76	S S W	2.2	...	C, N	fair
	16		29.500	29.582	84	81	87	S	3.2	...	...	cloudy
	12th	10	29.569	29.651	85	82	87	S W	3.2	...	K, N	u, cloudy
CUTTACK.	16		29.497	29.579	85	81	83	E	2.3	...	N	cloudy
	13th	10	29.604	29.687	82	79	87	S W	2.0	...	C, N	cloudy
	16		29.523	29.605	84	80	83	S W	3.7	...	N, KS	cloudy
	14th	10	29.621	29.706	83	79	83	S W	3.6	1.30	...	o
	16		29.512	29.594	83	79	83	S W	4.5	...	N	g
	15th	10	29.587	29.670	80	78	91	N W	3.6	0.10	C, N	d
	16		29.488	29.576	78	75	86	S W	7.0	...	N	cloudy
	16th	10	29.543	29.636	79	77	80	S S W	3.0	0.50	CK, N	o, d
	16		29.468	29.551	82	78	82	S S W	5.7	...	...	cloudy
	17th	10										
AKYAB.	16											
	11th	10	29.725	29.747	80	78	91	S S W	0.1	...	...	d
	16		29.623	29.645	81	78	88	S S W	0.8	0.50	...	b
	12th	10	29.743	29.768	80	77	68	S W	0.2	...	...	d
	16		29.656	29.678	79	77	90	S E	0.5	1.40	...	b
	13th	10	29.790	29.812	77	76	85	S W	0.2	...	...	d
	16		29.695	29.717	79	77	80	S	3.8	3.00	...	g, d
	14th	10	29.792	29.814	81	78	86	S	1.2	...	...	g, d
	16		29.690	29.712	80	78	91	S S W	1.6	1.10	...	g
	15th	10	29.705	29.728	83	80	87	S	1.2	...	...	g
AKYAB.	16		29.625	29.640	83	79	83	S	4.3	1.00	...	g
	16th	10	29.600	29.711	83	80	87	W S W	0.3	...	...	b
	16		29.643	29.663	78	77	95	W S W	1.3	0.50	...	r
	17th	10	29.763	29.785	81	78	86	E	0.4	...	...	g
	16		29.660	29.682	81	78	88	S S W	0.3	...	...	g

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th August 1872.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th August 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
August	8th	Inches. 29.801	° 88.0	° 79.5	° 130.5	° 82.8	° 80.8	° 79.4	0.90	S, S S W & S by W	...	Miles. 153.2	In. 0.51	...	Clear, overcast, and cumuli. Slight rain at 4½, 6, 7½, 9½, 10½ A.M., 2½ and 5½ P.M.
	9th	29.821	89.3	80.8	130.6	83.7	81.3	79.0	.88	S by W & S	1.2	146.5	0.22	...	Clear and cumuli. Slight rain at 10½, 11½ A.M., 2 and 3½ P.M.
	10th	29.818	88.5	80.5	140.8	83.1	80.9	79.4	.80	S & S by W	...	92.7	0.26	...	Cumuli cumuloni and cirri. Thunder between 3 & 4 P.M. Slight rain at 1½, 8½ to 4½ and at 6½ P.M.
	11th	29.591	88.7	80.7	140.5	83.0	81.3	79.7	.85	S by W & S S W	...	62.9	0.03	...	Cirrostrati, cirrocumuli and strati. Thunder and Lightning at 7½ P.M. Light rain at 6½ A.M., 7 and 8 P.M.
	12th	29.587	86.5	81.9	130.0	83.5	81.5	80.1	.90	S by W & S	...	72.2	...	...	Strati and cirri. Drizzled at 11 A.M. and 1 P.M.
	13th	29.596	84.0	78.3	105.0	81.6	79.8	78.5	.91	S	...	115.2	0.35	...	Chiefly overcast Slight rain from 1½ to 8 and at 10½ A.M.
	14th	29.604	87.2	77.0	137.2	81.3	79.4	78.1	.80	S	0.4	107.7	2.42	...	Strati, overcast, and cirrocumuli. Thunder between 2 & 3 P.M. Rain after intervals.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	11.4
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	89.3
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	91.3
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.89
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.89
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th	... { by lower rain gauge	3.79
	by anemometer gauge	3.65
Ditto ditto ditto	average of eighteen previous years	3.15
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 14th August		27.82
Ditto ditto ditto	ditto, average of eighteen previous years	45.44

GOPEENATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 17th August 1872.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.—No. 232.—The 5th August 1872.

Statement showing heights over mean sea level and low water on Rivers Ganges and Bhagirathi during the month of July 1872.

Miles	RIVER GANGES.										RIVER BHAGIRATHI.			
	Benares.	Luxat.	Dinapore	Monghyr.	Saltgraue.	Rampon.	Beantla.	Galand.	Berhampore.	Kishnaghur.				
	90.	177.	87.	257.	110.	383.	84.	471.	90.	531.	120.	70.		
1st	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.	Height over low water.
	203.50	171.32	151.50	9.4	111.8	10.50	75.50	9.9	51.75	17.83	20.77	12.10 ¹	45.28	12.67
2nd	205.50	171.82	151.58	11.1	112.93	10.84	78.84	10.9	52.00	17.75	20.69	13.1	45.48	13.49
3rd	206.00	172.07	151.84	11.10	113.8	12.00	80.00	11.0	52.20	17.50	20.44	13.4	45.73	13.62
4th	206.6	172.84	152.66	12.4	114.18	12.66	80.33	11.0	53.00	17.16	20.10	13.11	46.32	13.67
5th	211.12	179.84	153.25	13.7	115.13	13.33	81.33	11.9	53.75	17.0	20.04	14.10	47.21	13.99
6th	211.65	180.84	153.75	14.0	115.63	13.66	82.16	12.3	54.00	17.25	20.19	15.9	48.15	14.33
7th	211.65	182.34	154.84	14.4	116.18	14.75	83.45	13.3	55.00	17.50	20.44	16.3	48.65	15.16
8th	214.50	182.84	155.44	15.3	117.10	15.15	84.45	14.3	55.75	17.83	20.77	16.9	49.15	16.04
9th	217.75	183.07	157.50	16.1	117.93	16.08	84.08	14.5	56.25	18.33	22.27	17.4	49.73	16.79
10th	218.50	183.66	158.32	17.0	119.50	17.25	85.25	14.9	56.75	18.58	22.52	18.1	50.10	17.83
11th	218.50	184.00	159.02	19.5	121.25	18.50	86.50	15.8	57.00	18.92	22.86	19.0	51.40	18.87
12th	219.50	184.82	159.50	19.11	121.77	19.50	87.50	16.3	58.75	19.25	23.19	19.40	52.23	19.95
13th	217.50	185.00	158.75	20.0	121.83	20.00	88.00	17.9	59.75	19.33	23.27	20.3	52.90	20.35
14th	217.50	185.37	157.84	19.3	121.10	19.84	87.84	18.9	60.75	19.25	23.19	20.11	53.36	22.10
15th	215.00	185.62	157.07	18.5	120.27	19.42	87.12	18.3	60.25	19.25	23.19	21.0	53.40	22.91
16th	213.50	185.32	156.58	17.7	119.4	18.91	86.91	18.3	60.33	19.30	23.44	20.11	53.32	23.54
17th	213.50	184.40	155.12	17.0	118.85	18.21	86.21	17.1	59.92	18.92	22.86	20.8	53.06	23.87
18th	211.12	183.18	153.66	16.4	118.18	17.53	85.53	17.7	59.58	18.75	22.60	20.5	52.86	23.87
19th	210.75	182.82	153.20	15.6	117.81	17.25	85.25	17.1	59.04	18.63	22.60	20.1	52.48	23.87
20th	210.0	182.15	152.25	15.0	117.35	16.84	84.84	16.7	58.63	18.50	22.14	19.8	52.10	23.87
21st	210.0	181.65	152.25	15.3	117.31	16.48	84.38	16.7	58.38	18.30	22.14	19.8	51.82	23.87
22nd	206.31	181.23	151.33	15.6	117.35	16.50	84.50	16.1	58.08	18.25	22.19	19.5	51.40	23.87
23rd	207.50	180.82	150.82	15.0	117.35	16.42	84.42	15.11	57.92	18.00	20.94	19.0	51.42	23.87
24th	206.6	181.25	151.42	15.3	117.26	16.42	84.42	15.8	57.66	18.00	20.94	18.0	51.24	22.03
25th	211.83	182.16	154.92	15.3	117.10	16.25	84.25	15.8	57.66	18.00	20.94	18.0	51.24	22.03
26th	212.83	183.57	155.50	15.3	116.93	16.13	84.16	15.7	57.38	17.70	20.64	18.0	51.19	21.87
27th	213.00	183.57	155.50	15.3	117.10	16.08	84.08	15.6	57.00	17.50	20.64	18.0	51.02	21.87
28th	213.00	184.24	155.84	15.7	117.43	16.25	84.25	15.7	57.38	17.16	20.19	18.7	50.98	21.87
29th	222.00	188.71	158.17	16.2	118.11	16.54	84.58	15.5	57.38	17.16	20.19	18.7	50.98	21.87
30th	221.50	189.92	160.92	18.5	120.26	17.25	85.25	15.9	57.75	17.16	20.19	18.7	50.98	21.87
31st	225.00	191.16	162.75	21.5	123.26	19.50	87.50	16.6	58.54	17.16	20.19	19.7	52.02	21.67

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th August 1872, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,155	810 0 0	81 0 0	3,390 0	280 0 0	28 0 0	109 0 0
Or per mile of railway	42	30 0 0	3 0 0	124 0	10 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0
For previous weeks of half-year .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for weeks.	1,155	810 0 0	81 0 0	3,390 0	280 0 0	28 0 0	109 0 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ... ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th August 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	3,030½	697 15 9	69 15 11	14,990 0	480 4 6	48 0 7	117 16 6
Or per mile of railway	140	24 13 10	2 9 10	535 0	17 2 5	1 14 4	4 4 2
For previous five weeks of half-year	19,000	3,412 1 0	341 4 1	67,597 20	2,063 12 0	206 7 6	547 11 7
Total for six weeks	23,530½	4,110 0 9	411 0 0	82,587 20	2,544 0 6	254 8 1	
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,018½	710 10 6	71 13 4	7,120 0	230 1 0	23 0 1	94 13 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	130	25 9 6	2 11 2	254 11	8 3 6	0 16 5	3 7 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	13,862	2,295 6 9	229 16 11	24,238 10	780 2 0	78 18 3	308 15 7

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th August 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	80,365	1,11,781 10 1	10,246 13 0	317,539 20	1,87,969 7 3	17,230 10 8	27,477 3 8
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	87 5 3	8 0 1	.....	146 13 8	13 0 3	21 0 4
For previous five weeks of half-year	463,641	540,524 10 1	49,548 1 10	2,272,818 10	11,01,825 6 6	106,500 13 3	156,048 15 1
Total for six weeks	550,006½	6,52,306 4 2	59,794 14 10	2,620,357 30	13,49,794 13 9	123,731 3 1	183,525 18 9
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	85,509	89,644 13 10	8,217 8 11	321,394 0	1,65,509 12 4	15,297 9 6	23,424 18 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	70 1 0	6 8 5	.....	129 10 7	11 17 9	18 6 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	553,015	6,39,491 11 4	58,620 1 6	2,351,122 10	14,44,782 5 8	132,438 7 7	191,058 9 1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th August 1872, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,077	7,298 2 11	668 16 4	22,897 20	7,101 0 9	650 19 8	1,310 16 0
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	32 10 5	2 19 10	.....	31 12 5	2 18 3	5 18 1
For previous five weeks of half-year	21,479	49,765 0 8	4,561 15 11	152,757 30	42,509 0 6	3,902 3 2	8,483 19 1
Total for six weeks	25,556	57,061 3 7	5,230 12 3	175,655 10	49,670 10 3	4,553 2 10	9,788 15 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,004	7,167 9 10	657 0 7	29,830 10	8,100 10 2	742 11 3	1,899 11 10
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	32 2 3	2 18 11	.....	36 5 3	3 6 7	6 5 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	21,594	58,625 15 2	4,915 14 2	173,988 0	40,698 7 6	4,280 13 11	9,196 8 1

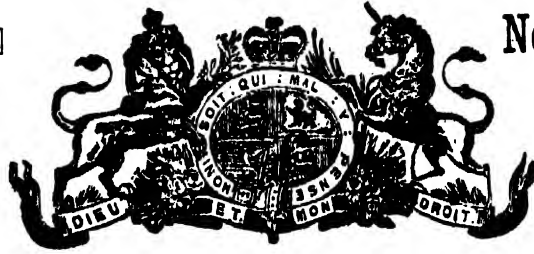
EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th August 1872, on 156½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.				
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.		Mds. Strs.	Rs. As. P.		£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week ...	26,840½	15,540 0 6	1,324 11 1	95,987 8½	28,171 8 3	2,782 7 9	4,006 18 10		
Or per mile of railway ...	172	99 4 10	0 2 1	613 0	180 0 2	16 10 0	25 12 1		
For previous five weeks of half-year.	140,343½	80,980 2 9	7,123 3 7	599,933 27	1,03,178 15 5	11,948 1 3	22,381 4 10		
Total for six weeks ...	178,193	96,520 12 3	8,817 14 8	695,920 35½	1,91,350 7 8	17,540 0 0	26,388 3 8		
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	26,360	13,710 4 2	1,256 15 5	211,781 31	65,243 3 1	3,072 5 10	7,329 1 3		
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	168	87 0 8	8 0 7	1,353 0	423 4 6	38 10 0	46 16 7		
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	167,148	91,012 12 7	8,342 16 8	888,754 6	2,77,317 11 0	26,420 15 11	33,763 12 7		

[REGISTERED No. 50.]

No. 37 of 1872



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 24th August 1872.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
Western Districts.		1872.				
1	Burdwan	... Aug. 27th*	1.60	Cloudy and sultry. More rain wanted.	Prospects of crops better. Grain market dull.	Little change for better or worse in public health. Many cases of cholera in and about the town. Dengue very prevalent. General health good. A few cases of cholera.
2	Bancoorah	... „ 24th	1.92	Heavy rain in the north of the district; less in other parts.	Prospects are much brighter. The rain which fell during the week has allowed a great deal of rice to be planted out. If the season should continue favorable, a half crop is possible. Rice has fallen considerably in price; other crops doing well. Jenera gathered in.	
3	Beerbhoom	... „ 24th	3.14	More or less rain almost all over the district; but still not as much as was wanted. There has been a good deal of distant thunder heard in the sudder station.	Rather more favorable than last week, but not generally flourishing.	
4	Midnapore	... „ 24th	2.63	Heavy rain has again fallen in the north of the district; elsewhere the character of the weather is unchanged.	From the Gurbetta subdivision a much more favorable return has been received. Generally, however, rain is much needed, the fall having varied from 6 inches in the north to 1 inch in the south. Prices show a decided tendency to rise.	
5	Hooghly	... „ 24th	3.36	Rainy, cloudy, and clear. A heavy shower on Tuesday throughout the district.	Planting out of Amun going on. Aus, sugarcane, and jute, are fair crops. More rain wanted at once.	
	Howrah	... „ 24th	1.76	Cloudy; rain almost every day. At Oolooberiah heavy rain for two days. At and near Howrah rain fell on three days only in the week.	Aus, sugarcane, and jute, are moderately good. The rivers have risen, and this has enabled the ryots to prepare the low lands and transplant the seedlings of the amun crop. In the higher lands, where irrigation from the river floods is not possible, the Amun crop will be a failure, unless there is a heavy rain soon.	
Central Districts.						
6	24-Pergunnahs	... „ 27th	2.18	Cloudy and warm, with frequent showers of rain. Mean Temp. 84° Direction of wind, south and east.	The Aus is ready, or nearly ready, for reaping all over the district. Heavy showers of rain have done a great deal of good to the Amun crop; but more rain is still wanted. Jute and sugarcane doing well.	Dengue and intermitter fever prevailing all over the district. Some isolated cases of cholera.

PRESIDENCY DIV.

* Telegram received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sadler Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Central Districts.—(Contd.)		1872.				
PRESY. DIVN.	7 Nuddea ...	Aug. 24th	0·68	Smart, heavy showers and sunshine.	Aus rice being cut; no account yet of the produce. Amun rice as last week. Jute improved by the rain. All other crops good.	
	8 Jessore ...	„ 24th	·66	Seasonable rain throughout the district.	Good.	
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	9 Moorsshedabad ...	„ 24th	1·03	Showery, but no heavy, continuous rain. Morning comparatively cool.	The prospects of the Amun crop are better, especially in the Jungipore subdivision, where the rain has fallen 2·21, and about Rampore Haut, but in other parts more rain is greatly wanted. The hemp and mulberry crops have also been greatly benefited by the rain.	
	10 Dinagepore ..	„ 24th	1·79	Showery throughout the district; more rain said to be wanted in the extreme south.	Bhadai dhan being cut. It is expected there will be 8 to 10-anna outturn. Jute also being cut. The outturn will be variable, in some places a full crop—in others not more than 6 or 8 annas. Planting of rupa dhan being pushed on.	
	11 Maldah ...	„ 24th	2·35	Cloudy, alternating with brisk sun. Rain more or less on five days of the week.	The bhadoi (early rice) is being gathered. An average crop is expected. The Amun (late rice) is in good condition.	
	12 Rajshahye ...	„ 24th	0·85	Cloudy, with occasional bursts of sunshine. Heat very oppressive.	The prospects of the Amun crops are satisfactory, though rain is still required. The Aus crop is being reaped in some parts of the district. Rupa dhan is suffering considerably from want of rain. The sugar-cane is very good. Owing to the small quantity of rain that has fallen this year, the Arahar crop is not a good one. Jute has for the most part been gathered.	
	13 Rungpore ...	„ 24th	1·92	Fairly cool during the first four days of the week, with occasional heavy showers. Since then intense heat and bright sunshine.	Good. The planting out of the rupa dhan has not yet terminated. At the sub-division of Bhowanigunge the Aus dhan and the jute crops are being cut.	
	14 Bograh ...	„ 24th	0·92	Bright sunshine, occasionally obscured by cloud; weather close and muggy.	The rainfall throughout the district has been very scanty, and the crops are looking ill.	Moderately healthy.
	15 Pubna ...	„ 24th	0·95	Cloudy, with some rain. Wind easterly.	The rain has done much good to paddy, jute, turmeric, and other produce of the season.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1872.				
COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.	16 Darjeeling	Aug. 24th	5.75	Plenty of rain.	Hills.—Same as last week. The harvest of small crops is less than that of last year. Terai.—Sufficient rain has fallen. Hymunti dhan three-fourths transplanted. Bhadoi dhan has somewhat suffered. Pat is better this year.	Cholera has apparently left the district.
	17 Julpigoree	" 24th	11.91	All that could be desired as far as crops are concerned. At Fallacotta rainfall still heavier than at sudder station; 11.18 having fallen in first four days of the week only. The 21st is latest date of sub-divisional report.	Prospect of hymunti dhan good. Bhadoi reaped; has been an average 12-anna crop.	Cholera still hanging about. Season decidedly unhealthy.
	Cooch Behar	" 17th	13.99	Heavy rain in the beginning, and showery weather in the latter part of the week.	Favorable.	
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>						
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca	" 27th*	1.70	First four days fair and hot; last three days cloudy and rainy.	Prospects of crops favorable. Rivers rising.	
	19 Furreedpore	" 24th	2.33	Heavy showers of rain three days in the week; continuous and strong sunshine during the remaining days.	The state of the crops in general is promising. The gradual rise of the river is expected to prove favorable.	
	20 Backergunge	...	...	.....	.....	Return not received.
	21 Mymensing	" 24th	5.2	Hot, and for the latter part of the week very little rain.	Growing crops in fine condition. What rice is planted is doing well, but much more has to be planted, and for this more rain is required.	
	22 Sylhet	" 17th	2.83	Pretty cool considering the small amount of rain which has fallen. Max. temperature of week 87° Minimum ditto 76° Range ... 11° Mean of all the highest readings ... 86° Ditto of lowest ditto ... 78.1° Approximate mean of week. 82°	Good. Chengri Aus crop reaped; ratai jangli is being cut.	
	23 Cachar	" 17th	2.02	Cloudy, with slight rain every day.	The flood has gradually subsided, doing no damage but rather good. In some parts of the district the asra is very good; most of the sail is transplanted.	
	24 Chittagong	" 17th	2.88	Windy and showery...	The Aus crop is ripening, and in some places reaping has commenced. Ploughing and transplanting of the later or Amun crop actively progressing. Prospects generally good. Some damage to paddy by worms reported from Nila, one of the Cox's Bazar thannahs.	
CHITTAGONG DIV.	25 Noakhally	" 17th	6.27	Rainy, with high wind.	Reaping of the Aus crop nearly completed. Amun crop progressing favorably.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1872.				
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.—(Contd.)	26 Tipperah	Aug. 24th	·9	Brilliant sunshine and great heat; very little rain, but the fair weather has been good for transplanting. A heavy shower last night, just at the right time, does not appear in this rainfall report.	Generally favorable. Out-turn of Aus dhan scarcely a full one, owing to want of seasonable rain. The Amin rice is nearly all planted out.	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	„ 17th	3·87	Alternate rain and sunshine. Favorable to the crops.	The paddy and cotton both promising. The Indian-corn and the Aus paddy are over.	
	Hill Tipperah	„ 17th	1·82	Light rain; weather cloudy and warm, with breaks of sunshine.	More rain wanted for cultivation and sowing.	No improvement in the state of health of the district since last return.
BEHAR.						
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna	„ 27th*	0·02	Cool, with high east wind. Alternate clouds and sunshine.	Bhadoi crops all that could be wished, but more rain wanted for the rice crop.	Sickness, such as dengue and ordinary fever continues unabated in the town and suburbs.
	29 Gaya	„ 24th	2·88	Rainy, misty, overcast.	Very satisfactory.	
	30 Shahabad	„ 24th	·96	Cloudy and variable wind. Passing showers during the week. Thermometer. Maximum ... 92° Minimum ... 78° Barometer. Highest rdng. 29·560 Lowest rdng. 29·460	The bhadoi crop promises well, and should be reaped within three weeks. The indigo and sugarcane crops are also reported favorably on. The aghani paddy crop in the head-quarters and Bhuboonh sub-divisions is in a healthy condition. Reports from the Sassecram and Buxar sub-divisions have not been received yet.	
	31 Tirhoot	„ 24th	3·8	Cloudy, with rain. Heavy showers fell in the north; in the south rain was moderate.	Second indigo crop coming up strong. All bhadoi crops continue promising. Transplantation of rice seedlings is nearly over. The recent rains have done good to all crops.	
	32 Saran	„ 24th	·43	East and west winds. Slight rain general throughout the district.	Rice and other crops are doing well. Bhadoi promising. "Murwa" and "shama" are being cut. Transplantation of rice seedlings is being pushed on, and will shortly be completed. Second indigo crops hopeful.	
	33 Champaran	„ 24th	3·40	Heavy rain pretty general throughout the week. Weather continues hot.	The rain has greatly benefited the crops. The bhadoi crops are in excellent growth. The rice prospects are fair. The second cutting of indigo is rapidly progressing.	
	34 Monghyr	„ 24th	5·09	Sudder Station.—Showers very heavy indeed, and wind more frequent than last week.	Good for all food-grains. The jenera crop has been most unusually heavy and plentiful. The rice in the south has benefited very much by the rain.	
	35 Bhagulpore	„ 27th*	4·	Heavy rain in many places, especially south of Ganges. More rain wanted. Generally transplanting Aghani rice still going on.	Prospect hopeful	General health very good. Dengue spreading still in town.
	36 Purneah	„ 24th	1·48	Seasonable. Fair amount of rain.	Very good, except that in the south the rise of the Ganges has done a little damage.	

* Telegram received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)						
1872.						
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs. Rajmehal ...	Aug. 24th	1.89	Hot sun, with occasional very slight showers.	The Indian-corn crop still keeps its favorable promise; but the dhan crop is much in want of rain, and a great deal of the higher dhan land is still unplanted in consequence.	
	Deoghur ...	" 24th	4.89	Favorable	Heavy rain has fallen to the north and south, not much about Kurran. Paddy transplanted, except on high lands. More rain is wanted. Bhadoi crop very good and is being cut.	
	Nya Doomka ...	" 24th	1.56	Less rain at headquarters than in places previously badly off. Weather very favorable for all crops, particularly jenera.	Jenera very promising; dhan nearly all planted out; and although late in some places, good expectations are entertained.	
	Godda ...	" 24th	.....	A fair quantity of rain in early part of week, which materially benefited the crops. Much more, however, is required.	In the Monihary pergunnah agricultural operations almost at a stand-still. If heavy and continuous rain does not shortly fall, considerable damage to the dhan crops may be expected. In the other pergunnahs prospects better. There is every probability of the out-turn from jenera crops being an excellent one.	No rain-gauge.
ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack ...	" 27th*	2.72	Seasonable	Rice crop is being much injured by small insects which have attacked it; otherwise growth satisfactory.	
	39 Pooree ...	" 17th	2.30	Favorable, except that a fall of rain (otherwise beneficial) causes a rise in the rivers, and damages those crops that are commanded by breaches in the embankments.	Crops progressing favorably everywhere, except on the inundated tracts. But on the Chilka isthmus there is little prospect of any sufficient crop.	
	40 Balasore ...	" 24th	2.57	Copious rain except in the south, where it has been rather slight.	Both early and late rice crops progressing favorably.	Dengue has nearly disappeared.
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>						
	41 Hazareebaugh ...	" 24th	3.54	Cool and cloudy	Prospects of rice crops much improved by the timely showers of the past week; more rain, however, is required.	
	42 Loharduggah ...	" 24th	1.73	Cloudy and showery. There appears lately to have been general rain throughout the district, and it will do much good.	The prospects are still favorable as regards Chota Nagpore proper. The goondli is being cut, and the gora dhan promises very well. In Palamow the late rice prospects are reported to be very gloomy, as for want of rain transplanting could not go on; there was, however, all appearance of heavy rain at the time of despatching the report.	
	43 Singbhoom ...	" 17th	0.28	Rain insufficient	Inability to karan, or second ploughing, essential to dhan cultivation, very generally reported, and the season for it has all but passed. About 25 per cent. of embanked dhan cultivation has still to be karaned, and a short crop from this extent is almost a certainty. In-	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Suider Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
HOTA NAGPORE.—(Contd.)						
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.—(Contd.)</i>						
44	Maunbhoom	Aug. 24th	4.20	Seasonable	Rain has fallen plentifully in most parts of the district during the last week, but some pergunnahs are still suffering for want of rain, where the outturn of the rice crop will be scanty. The late rain has done great good to the growing crops both on the low and high lands, but still a full crop on the former cannot be expected, as the completion of the transplantations has been too long delayed.	
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goalparah	" 17th	4.04	Cloudy and hot. Rain and sunshine alternately throughout the district.	Transplanting seedlings for winter crops still continues in some parts, where the ryots could not commence earlier for want of rains. Prospects of outturn fair. Reaping of jute commenced. Sugarcane, til, and cotton, thriving.	
46	Kamroop	" 26th*	6.1½	The whole week was hot, and the horizon overcast with clouds. A good deal of thunder and lightning one evening, and rain on four days.	Shalee dhan is being transplanted and promises well. Prospects of tea, cotton, and sugarcane, favorable.	Public health good.
47	Durrung	" 17th	3.37	Thunder-storms and squalls at night; calm and hot days.	Favorable weather; dhan planting progressing; and large quantities of tea being made.	
48	Nowgong	" 17th	2.63	Weather seasonable; showers and sunshine alternately; not much heavy rain during the week, but some heavy rain in the district under the hills.	Crops doing well. Tea ditto	
49	Seebaungor	" 17th	3.58	Mornings generally rainy; evenings fair. The rain very general throughout the district. In the Jorehaut sub-division the rainfall has been 6.84.	The rain which has fallen has done much good. The people are busy planting out rice. With favorable weather we may expect an average crop. Tea doing well.	
50	Luckimpore	" 17th	7.09	Heavy showers throughout the week—generally at night—with warm days. The weather reported from the sub-division seasonable, rainy, with high winds.	The rice is all planted out, or very nearly. Weather is favorable, and crops looking well. Tea and sugarcane flourishing. Report from sub-division favorable.	
Thermometer.						
Maximum ... 89°						
Minimum ... 78°						
51	Naga Hills	" 10th	3.67	A good deal of rain has fallen this week everywhere, and the rivers are all full.	Fair generally; "jhum" crops being cut, and a fair outturn anticipated.	
52	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	" 17th	3.36	The rain has been slight, and the change from the late heavy weather is beneficial.	The rice cultivation is progressing favorably, and other cereals, as also the potato crop, are doing well.	
53	Garo Hills	" 17th	2.79	Rainy weather; showery, with occasional hot sun. Some strong winds from the prevailing direction—i.e. south-east.	The rains have been this season somewhat irregular,—in some places there is a full crop, in others the return will be small.	

* Telegram received on the 27th.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th August 1872.J. WARE EDGAR,
Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Rainfall Report compiled at the Meteorological Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 4th to 10th Aug. 1872.	Rain from 11th to 17th Aug. 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
PRESIDENT.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.			
	Burdwan.	Burdwan	1.03	2.38	24.37	17th Aug. 1872.	
		Cutwa	0.76	1.19	33.40	ditto.	
		Chula	0.55	2.43	26.27	ditto.	
		Bood-Bood	1.12	2.45	21.91	ditto.	
		Raneergunge	0.52	0.88	24.73	ditto.	
	Bancoorah.	Johannabad	0.42	2.97	31.29	ditto.	Not received 20th July to 3rd August.
		Bancoorah	1.55	0.74	20.41	ditto.	
	Beerbhooin	Sooree	0.96	1.16	29.76	ditto.	
		Minnapore	0.91	3.06	27.94	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Tumlook	0.48	1.81	24.60	ditto.	
		Gurbetta	0.44	3.75	23.08	ditto.	
	Hooghly	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office	0.53	1.61	27.88	ditto.	
		Exe. Engr.'s Office	0.10	1.35	27.85	ditto.	
	Howrah	Hooghly	0.74	0.48	27.94	ditto.	
		Serampore	0.78	3.74	31.63	ditto.	
PRESIDENT.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
	24-Pergunnahs.	Saugor Island	1.00	5.20	37.32	ditto.	
		Calcutta	2.49	7.27	30.23	ditto.	
		Alipore { Dispensary	2.43	4.80	29.06	ditto.	
		Jail	3.29	4.5	29.55	ditto.	
		Basseerhaut	0.98	2.54	33.73	ditto.	ditto.
		Baraset	1.29	2.75	26.77	ditto.	ditto.
		Diamond Harbour	1.12	2.35	32.95	ditto.	
		Barrapore	2.61	4.27	27.24	ditto.	ditto.
		Salkherah	0.78	2.40	31.42	ditto.	ditto.
		Barrackpore	0.83	4.17	40.01	ditto.	
	Nuddea	Dum-Dum	Not received	3.82	35.82	ditto.	Not received 20th July to 10th Aug.
		Krishnaghur	0.71	1.18	25.93	ditto.	
		Bongong	1.50	1.15	26.33	ditto.	
		Meherpore	0.37	1.44	27.59	ditto.	
		Choodandagah	0.80	2.55	28.05	ditto.	
Jessore	Koonchea	0.32	0.56	27.08	ditto.		
	Ranughat	0.33	1.90	31.15	ditto.		
	Jessore	1.93	2.70	47.91	ditto.		
	Nurul	0.84	5.51	44.67	ditto.		
	Khoolneah	2.15	2.85	38.61	ditto.		
RAJSHAHY.	Moorsheedabad	Jendah	1.33	2.83	35.12	ditto.	
		Bagirhaut	0.32	2.58	38.51	ditto.	
		Magorah	0.12	1.17	29.55	ditto.	
		Getampore	0.95	0.16	35.15	ditto.	
		Jamoukundi	0.99	0.73	19.72	ditto.	Not received 9th July to 3rd Aug.
	Dinagpore	City Moorsheedabad	0.24	0.38	30.71	ditto.	ditto.
		Jungpore	2.06	0.55	31.61	ditto.	From 1st Feb.
		Azangunge	0.35	0.04	8.87	ditto.	
		Dinagpore	3.38	3.99	48.14	ditto.	
		Maldah	0.87	0.66	32.79	ditto.	
	Rajshahye	Beaulah	0.45	1.14	26.24	ditto.	
		Natore	0.30	1.04	27.00	ditto.	
		Rangpore	2.49	7.61	58.15	ditto.	
		Bhogaungunge	1.61	0.96	53.55	ditto.	
		Titalya	3.10	10.98	75.84	ditto.	
	Bograh	Bograh	0.30	0.78	43.65	ditto.	
Puuna		0.50	1.58	31.64	ditto.		
Serajunge		0.48	0.78	38.11	ditto.		
Darjeeling		Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not received	Not received	57.55	15th July 1872.	
		Hospital	1.78	7.75	70.15	17th Aug. 1872.	
	Ranghee	Not received	Not received	48.15	20th June 1872.		
	Julpigoree	ditto	6.59	74.99	17th Aug. 1872.	Not received 4th to 10th Aug.	
	Boua	6.75	7.08	29.44	ditto.		
COOCH BEHAR.	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	15.51	7.11	104.16	ditto.	
		Buxa	5.48	8.10	127.08	ditto.	
	Eastern Districts.	Dacca { Telegraph Office	0.58	2.06	51.12	ditto.	
		Hospital	0.20	2.89	45.00	ditto.	
		Moonsah gungo	Not received	3.56	31.89	ditto.	From 10th June & not recd. 4th to 10th Aug.
	Furzedpore	Manickgunge	0.21	0.95	10.72	ditto.	From 15th July.
		Furzedpore	1.01	0.89	32.22	ditto.	
		Goulundo	0.48	1.98	37.25	ditto.	
		Burrisaul	2.07	1.72	58.30	ditto.	
		Perozepore	2.05	2.03	44.10	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Madarpore	1.88	1.37	56.77	ditto.	
		Patoakally	1.52	4.11	54.13	ditto.	From 13th May.
		Dowlat Khan	1.31	0.71	54.87	ditto.	
		Mymensing	0.36	3.51	40.55	ditto.	
		Jamulpore	1.20	Not received	51.04	10th Aug. 1872.	
	Mymensing	Artean	0.38	1.45	31.06	17th Aug. 1872.	
Kishoregunge		1.59	1.33	60.38	ditto.		
Sylhet		1.70	4.20	149.30	ditto.		
Cachar		5.05	2.24	40.87	ditto.		
Hylakandy		1.83	Not received	80.71	10th Aug. 1872.	Not received 22nd to 28th July.	
Chittagong	Koynah	6.70	ditto	80.89	ditto.	Not received 8th to 14th July.	
	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	1.00	2.51	65.10	17th Aug. 1872.		
	Jail	Not received	Not received	48.00	28th July 1872.		
	Cox's Bazar	2.49	ditto	88.16	10th Aug. 1872.		
	Nonkhally	2.92	0.29	72.73	17th Aug. 1872.		
CHITTAGONG.	Tipperah	Comillah	2.04	2.56	50.62	ditto.	
		Brishmanbariah	1.04	0.63	30.24	ditto.	
		Hill Tipperah	1.01	Not received	1.01	10th Aug. 1872.	
		Chittagong					
		Tracts					
	Rungamutee Hill	4.85	3.87	70.47	17th Aug. 1872.		

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 4th to 10th Aug. 1872.	Rain from 11th to 17th Aug. 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BEHAR.								
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	Nil	1.51	20.65	17th Aug. 1872		
		Behar	1.50	2.13	25.23	ditto.		
		Barh	0.12	0.95	18.18	ditto.		
		Dinapore { Jail	Nil	0.66	15.42	ditto.		
		Cantonment	ditto	1.10	23.59	ditto.		
	Gya	Gya	1.57	0.65	23.30	ditto.		
		Nowadah	Nil	1.20	22.11	ditto.		
		Aurangabad	0.29	2.03	26.05	ditto.		
		Sherghatty	2.11	0.43	28.12	ditto.		
	Shahabad	Arrah	0.22	0.94	22.51	ditto.		
		Sasseram	1.03	1.64	22.20	ditto.		
		Buxar	0.85	0.65	20.71	ditto.		
		Bhubonah	1.73	3.78	30.66	ditto.		
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore	0.90	Not received	29.64	10th Aug. 1872.		
		Darbhanga	0.07	ditto	23.52	ditto.		
		Hajipore	Not received	ditto	19.62	3rd Aug. 1872		
		Mudhubani	ditto	ditto	29.12	ditto.		
	Saran	Seetamarree	ditto	ditto	37.35	ditto.		
Tajpore		ditto	ditto	25.84	ditto.			
Chuprah		0.46	2.28	23.56	17th Aug. 1872.			
Sewan		Not received	1.77	32.11	ditto	Not received 4th to 10th Aug.		
Chumparun	Motechhari	0.10	Not received	33.35	10th Aug. 1872			
	Bettiah	3.40	Nil	29.15	17th Aug. 1872.			
BHAUGULPORE.	Monghyr	Monghyr	0.08	2.05	19.88	ditto.		
		Bagoosera	0.06	0.64	23.44	ditto.		
		Jamnoor	0.56	2.98	21.49	ditto	Not recorded 29th Jany. to 3rd Feb.	
		Bhaugulpore	0.14	1.05	18.31	ditto.		
	Bhaugulpore	Sopool	Not received	Not received	24.23	28th July 1872.		
		Mudheypoorah	ditto	ditto	21.27	3rd Aug. 1872.		
		Banks	ditto	2.65	28.69	17th Aug. 1872.	Not received 4th to 10th Aug.	
		Purneah	0.47	3.61	40.21	ditto.		
	Purneah	Kishengunge	7.28	5.33	55.21	ditto.		
		Arrareah	1.10	2.03	39.65	ditto	Not recorded 22nd to 28th Jany., and not received 22nd to 28th July.	
		Deoghur	0.22	3.30	18.70	ditto.		
		Jamtara	0.50	3.20	30.72	ditto.		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Rajnchal	Nil	1.40	17.42	ditto.		
		Pakour	0.03	0.61	24.00	ditto.		
		Nya-Doomka	2.41	2.87	33.78	ditto.		
		ORISSA.						
	ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office	0.60	1.90	35.70	ditto.	
			Hospital	3.01	2.15	40.41	ditto.	
Jajipore			0.80	1.80	40.02	ditto.		
Kendraparah			1.40	1.80	38.75	ditto.		
Pooree		Jugutiangpore	0.80	1.40	42.00	ditto.		
		Fulsee Point	0.45	Not received	58.66	10th Aug. 1872.		
		Pooree	2.93	3.30	39.81	17th Aug. 1872.		
		Khondah	5.65	Not received	39.06	10th Aug. 1872.		
Balasore		Balasore	1.56	1.45	39.39	17th Aug. 1872.		
		Bhuddruck	1.81	0.85	44.93	ditto.		
Cuttack Tributary	Mehnis							
Sunbulpore	Not received	Not received	28.08	21st July 1872.				
CHOTA NAGPORE.								
CHOTA NAGPORE.	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.							
	Hazareebaugh	Hazareebaugh { Jail	0.45	1.19	19.41	17th Aug. 1872.		
		Dispensary	0.61	0.81	21.28	ditto.		
		Puchumba	0.42	1.61	21.67	ditto.		
	Johardaggah	Rancee	2.03	0.66	29.94	ditto.		
		Palanow	2.44	0.60	17.08	ditto.		
	Singbhoom	Chyehassa	0.67	0.49	27.96	ditto.		
	Maunbhoom	Puruba	0.18	0.93	28.56	ditto.		
		Gobindpore	Nil	3.55	31.18	ditto.		
	ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.							
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.	Goalparah	Goalparah	5.14	Not received	69.77	10th Aug. 1872		
		Dhoolbree	2.10	ditto	81.79	ditto.		
		Gowhatty	1.20	ditto	47.14	ditto.		
	Kamroop	Burpettah	5.90	ditto	77.98	ditto	Not received 8th to 28th July.	
							Not received 22nd to 28th July 1872.	
	Durrung	Tezpur	6.25	ditto	29.52	ditto		
		Mungledy	Not received	ditto	42.05	28th July 1872.		
	Nowgong	Nowgong	8.28	ditto	103.49	10th Aug. 1872		
		Seebaugor	5.28	ditto	60.05	ditto.		
	Seebaugor	Golaghat	4.36	ditto	39.72	ditto.		
		Jorehaut	4.88	ditto	52.28	ditto.		
	Luckimpore	Naseeran	Not received	ditto	52.38	3rd Aug. 1872.		
		Debrooghur	ditto	ditto	67.93	ditto	Not received 8th to 14th July.	
	Naga Hills	Suddya	3.72	ditto	66.69	10th Aug. 1872.		
		Sani-woodang	Not received	ditto	28.43	3rd Aug. 1872.		
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Shillong	0.45	ditto	44.86	10th Aug. 1872.		
		Jaowai	Not received	ditto	60.97	3rd Aug. 1872.		
	Garohills	Cherrapunjee	15.79	ditto	332.22	10th Aug. 1872.		
Tura		2.13	ditto	66.40	ditto.			
	Banores	1.35	3.80	24.20	17th Aug. 1872.			
	Ayab	4.50	9.60	123.70	ditto.			

CALCUTTA,
The 24th August 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 18th to 24th August 1872.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	* Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Aug.											
	18th	10	29.561	29.609	86.7	80.0	73	W S W	...	...	CK, S	
	18th	16	29.535	29.553	87.4	81.6	76	S W	...	...	...	o
	19th	10	29.602	29.620	83.4	80.2	87	N W	...	...	K, C	
	19th	16	29.488	29.506	88.5	82.7	70	W S W	...	0.17	C	
	20th	10	29.561	29.590	83.5	81.7	91	S S W	...	...	K	
	20th	16	29.438	29.558	88.5	84.0	82	W S W	...	0.33	K	
	21st	10	29.540	29.584	83.5	81.5	91	W	...	0.48	...	o, d
	21st	16	29.451	29.569	83.5	82.0	93	S	...	...	K	
	22nd	10	29.558	29.576	86.0	82.5	85	S S E	...	...	K, C	
	22nd	16	29.482	29.600	84.3	82.0	89	S by E	...	0.23	...	
	23rd	10	29.580	29.598	86.4	81.9	81	E by N	...	...	K	
SAVOR ISLAND.	23rd	16	29.448	29.486	89.7	82.7	73	E by S	...	...	K, N	
	24th	10	29.502	29.550	86.8	81.8	79	E	...	0.09	C, K	scuds
	24th	16	29.405	29.483	89.3	81.5	89	S S E	...	...	C, K	
	18th	10	29.600	29.666	87	83	83	W S W	19.1	...	N	b
	18th	16	29.577	29.583	87	81	78	S W	14.4	...	N	o, u
	19th	10	29.618	29.624	85	80	79	W	7.6	0.10	N	o, v, u
	19th	16	29.523	29.529	85	81	83	W	6.1	...	N	o, u
	20th	10	29.598	29.594	82	80	81	N W	11.9	0.80	N	o, v
	20th	16	29.481	29.470	88	84	83	W I. W	10.3	...	N	b, u
	21st	10	29.559	29.565	86	81	79	N N W	8.7	0.20	N	b, u, scuds
	21st	16	29.454	29.480	88	83	80	W	8.5	...	N	b, scuds
	22nd	10	29.557	29.563	87	82	79	S E	5.0	0.00	N	b, v, u, scuds
CHITTAGONG.	22nd	16	29.475	29.481	89	83	78	E S E	11.0	...	N	b, u, scuds
	23rd	10	29.540	29.516	86	80	75	E	16.3	...	N	o, p
	23rd	16	29.461	29.467	87	80	72	E S E	17.1	...	N	b, scuds
	24th	10	29.529	29.535	87	81	76	E S E	9.3	0.10	N	b, v scuds
	24th	16	29.486	29.492	84	80	83	S E	15.0	0.10	N	o, u, scuds
	18th	10	29.631	29.724	80	78	91	E S E	7.6	1.20	K, KS	u
	18th	16	29.516	29.607	82	79	87	S	12.9	...	K, KS	u, g
	19th	10	29.576	29.668	84	80	83	S E	5.8	0.20	K, KS, CK	b, v
	19th	16	29.461	29.553	85	80	79	S W	14.5	...	K, KS	
	20th	10	29.544	29.636	84	79	70	S E	6.9	...	K, KS	b
	20th	16	29.432	29.524	88	80	75	S E	12.2	...	K, C	b
MADRAS.	21st	10	29.531	29.623	86	79	72	E S E	7.4	...	K	b
	21st	16	29.439	29.531	85	80	79	S	12.0	...	K, KS	b
	22nd	10	29.521	29.613	87	80	79	N E	5.1	...	KS, CK	b
	22nd	16	29.449	29.541	87	81	76	S W	5.3	...	C, CK	b
	23rd	10	29.521	29.613	86	79	72	S W	3.9	0.10	K, KS	b, v
	23rd	16	29.430	29.528	87	82	79	S W	4.0	...	K, KS	
	24th	10	29.573	29.665	84	79	79	E	4.0	...	K, KS,	b
	24th	16	29.497	29.590	81	78	86	S	11.7	0.60	N	d, u
	17th	10	29.829	29.859	86	78	68	S W	9	...	...	o
	17th	16	29.706	29.736	93	78	48	S W	8	...	...	c
	18th	10	29.844	29.874	87	78	65	S W by W	10	...	...	bo
	18th	16	29.701	29.731	87	79	68	S	10	...	...	o
CUTTACK.	19th	10	29.814	29.844	84	76	67	S W	11	0.87	...	cloudy
	19th	16	29.600	29.720	84	77	71	S	7	...	...	cloudy
	20th	10	29.805	29.835	85	70	64	S W by W	8	0.01	...	cloudy
	20th	16	29.680	29.716	92	78	51	W	5	...	...	c
	21st	10	29.781	29.811	87	75	65	W	12	...	...	bc
	21st	16	29.655	29.685	95	77	41	W by S	9	...	...	c
	22nd	10	29.739	29.769	85	75	60	W	10	...	...	cloudy
	22nd	16	29.641	29.671	89	80	66	N W by W	1	...	...	c
	23rd	10	29.703	29.730	86	75	67	W	11	0.02	...	c
	23rd	16	29.602	29.632	89	70	62	S S W	13	...	...	bo
	17th	10	29.617	29.700	81	78	86	S W	3.0	...	...	fine
	17th	16	29.555	29.638	80	77	86	S	6.7	...	C, N	cloudy
ARAB.	18th	10	29.829	29.711	87	80	72	S W	1.6	...	C, K	fine
	18th	16	29.659	29.641	84	77	71	S W	7.5	...	C, CK	cloudy
	19th	10	29.590	29.681	87	80	72	S W	3.5	...	C, K	fine
	19th	16	29.506	29.588	89	81	69	W S W	5.1	...	KS, N	cloudy
	20th	10	29.574	29.675	81	78	86	W	2.2	1.00	N	o, d
	20th	16	29.680	29.551	85	80	79	N W	5.1	...	C, S	fine
	21st	10	29.552	29.634	83	78	78	W N W	2.7	...	N, KS	d
	21st	16	29.440	29.542	81	80	83	W S W	3.3	...	CK, N	cloudy
	22nd	10	29.502	29.584	86	80	75	N W	2.8	...	C, S	fair
	22nd	16	29.407	29.489	85	81	83	N N E	3.0	...	K, N	cloudy
	23rd	10	29.473	29.555	87	82	79	N	2.2	...	CK	fine
	23rd	16	29.380	29.472	83	80	87	E	1.9	...	C, K	fine
ARAB.	18th	10	29.740	29.762	82	79	87	E	0.2	...	...	o
	18th	16	29.638	29.660	80	77	86	S W	0.8	2.20	...	o
	19th	10	29.680	29.702	81	78	86	S S W	...	...	...	o
	19th	16	29.598	29.615	81	78	86	S	0.6	2.00	...	b, g
	20th	10	29.725	29.744	84	82	91	S	0.5	...	...	g
	20th	16	29.583	29.554	84	81	87	S S W	1.1	1.60	...	g
	21st	10	29.618	29.639	83	80	87	S E	0.4	...	...	d
	21st	16	29.526	29.547	83	79	83	S E	2.0	0.50	...	b
	22nd	10	29.603	29.624	86	81	79	S	0.3	...	...	b
	22nd	16	29.523	29.544	88	80	87	S	4.6	0.80	...	g
	23rd	10	29.600	29.622	82	80	91	S E	0.6	...	...	g
	23rd	16	29.524	29.545	84	80	93	S	1.3	0.20	...	b, g
	24th	10	29.686	29.708	78	76	90	S S W	1.6	...	...	r
	24th	16	29.626	29.648	78	77	95	S W	2.5	4.80	...	r

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th August 1872.HENRY F. BLANEORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 15th to 21st August 1872.**

THERMOMETER.				WIND.											GENERAL REMARKS.	
Month.	Mean red	Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12
	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
August	15th	29.553	85.0	77.5	142.3	80.6	78.9	77.7	0.91	S & S by E	E	0.3	65.3	2.20		Overcast and cumuloni Rain after intervals.
	16th	.538	86.0	78.5	143.2	81.8	29.5	77.9		S & S S W	...	...	65.5	0.21		Cumuli, overcast and cirri. Slight rain at 6, 9 A.M., and 2½ P.M.
	17th	.598	90.0	79.7	144.0	84.0	80.7	78.4	.84	S S W & S	...	...	99.9	...		Clear, cumuli, and cirro- cumuli.
	18th	.598	89.6	81.0	143.8	84.0	80.8	78.1	.81	S W & S S W	...	...	141.6	...		Cirro-cumuli and cumuli. Drizzled at 11½ P.M.
	19th	.504	88.7	80.7	143.4	84.0	80.6	78.2	.83	S S W & W S W	...	...	67.0	0.10	○	Cirro-cumuli and cumuli. Lightning from 7 to 9 P.M. Thunder at 9 P.M. Slight rain at 4½, 8½ A.M. 10 and 11 P.M.
	20th	.524	88.6	79.6	145.0	82.8	80.8	79.4	.90	W S W & W	...	...	28.8	0.30		Overcast and cumuli and cumuloni. Thunder at 4½ P.M. Slight rain after intervals.
	21st	.509	87.0	81.2	146.0	83.4	81.7	80.5	.91	W by S & S S W	...	...	25.3	0.58		Stratoni and cumuloni. Lightning from 8 to 10 P.M. Slight rain after intervals.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	12.5
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	90.0
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	88.2
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.87
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.89
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st	{ by lower rain gauge	3.39
	{ by anemometer gauge	3.28
Ditto ditto ditto	average of eighteen previous years	3.60
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st August		31.21
Ditto ditto ditto	ditto, average of eighteen previous years	49.04

GOPEENATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 24th August 1872.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the High Level Canal during the month of June 1872.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 37 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.				STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							ABSTRACT.										
Number of boats.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	
	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mauuda.	Tons.					Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mauuda.	Tons.									
1 Lime	75	8 0	232	8½	50	1 2 0	1	Straw and Bam-	200	20	260	9	303½	3 12 0	52	Private Mer-	1,534	1,168	130½	25,756½	36 7 5
1 Manure	20	0 8	36	14	8	0 2 4	1	boos.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	chandise.	4,804	431	300½	35,300½	87 14 2
1 Salt	200	700 0	252	9	306	7 0 8	1	In number.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Stores, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
9 Passengers 430 in number.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	Empty	...	...	1,484	53	6,519	11 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Rice and paddy	70	120 0	118½	4	220	0 12 7	1	Excavators	...	...	7½	4	84½	0 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Cyls	10	0 8	22	4	4	0 12 3	1	Scooties	10½	50	208	7½	44½	1 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Furnitures	121	85 0	175	6½	287½	1 9 6	1	Firewood	1,600	123	2,562	91½	3,019½	12 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Straw	718	48 0	922½	33	1,417	4 4 0	6	Cill Stones	2,900	232	3,900	139	28,414½	58 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Provisions	120	180 0	170	6	413	2 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Ropes	100	15 0	126	4½	153	1 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Firewood	104	11 0	144	5	72	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Empty	...	...	1,459½	53	25,927	11 9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	1,534	1,168 0	3,130½	130½	45,757	36 7 5	18	...	4,804	431	6,411½	300	38,300½	87 14 2	70	...	6,338	1,569	431½	64,066½	124 5 7
REMARKS.																					

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Talundah Canal for the month of June 1872.
 LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 25 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.						ABSTRACT.				
No. of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE.	Ton mile- age.	Tollage.	Num- ber of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE Weight of cargo, of cargo, cargo.	TONNAGE.		Ton mile- age.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mile- age.	Tollage.
		Weight of cargo, of cargo, cargo.	Value of cargo, of cargo, cargo.							Maunds.	Tons.									
4	Straw	...	54	913½	238½	2 5 10	4	Rubble ...	...	22	2,330	83½	1,831½	11 10 8	19	Local traffic	...	Rs. As. P. 315 0 0	1,059½	Rs. As. P. 13 5 0
2	Wood	...	30	453	195	2 0 11	1	Lime ...	...	66	630	22½	472½	3 2 5	19	Irr. traffic	...	193 0 0	6,524½	40 4 8
2	Paddy	...	180	457½	138	1 3 6	2	Laterite	...	35	1,863½	86½	931	4 10 6						
1	Cocconut	...	53	216	170½	1 1 4	1	Sand cut stone	...	70	937	33½	603	4 11 0						
1	Timber	...	12	"	...	2 12 0	11	Empty ...	...	...	4,180	140½	2,686½	16 2 1						
1	Bamboo	...	6	...	...	0 4 0														
10	Empty	...	...	863	319½	2 5 5														
	Demurrage of two boats for five days	...	...	...	...	1 4 0														
19		...	315	2,963	1,038½	13 5 0	19		...	183	9,940½	355	6,524½	40 4 8	38		508 0 0	460½	7,583½	53 9 8

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal (Cosye Division) for the month of June 1872.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 24 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.					
Num- ber of boats	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE.		TOTAL EXCLU- SIVE OF TON- NAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton miles- age.	Tollage.	Num- ber of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TOTAL EXCLU- SIVE OF TON- NAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton miles- age.	Tollage.	Num- ber of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo. of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Total ex- clusive of Tonnage of empty boats.	Ton miles- age.	Tollage.	
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mannds	Tons.					Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mannds.	Tons.												
68	Coal	32,720	14,102	63,050	...	...	Rs. As. P.	3	Empty boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,894	Local	...	...	...	Rs. As. P.	...	...	...
19	Cotton	1,935	44,450	5,500	...	...	25 11 6	1	Bricks	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	Iron works	...	...	...	73,275	1,645	79	73,275
12	Firewood	1,245	...	2,400	...	...	9 0 0	1	Boats of timbers,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Grain	4,844	24,144	9,950	...	...	29 7 6	1	3 logs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Hides and horns	2,070	62,650	4,700	...	...	29 4 8	1	Iron	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Jaggery and su- gar	4,795	24,870	11,325	...	...	46 9 6	1	Rubble coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Metal	2,955	99,650	7,700	...	...	31 15 8	...	Stone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
182	Miscellaneous	11,517	1,9513	29,725	...	...	14 9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Oil and oilseeds	10,125	38,464	20,325	...	...	80 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Paddy and rice	2,862	4,981	0,250	...	...	25 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Piece goods	2,463	75,830	10,575	...	...	47 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	Garden produce	6,466	12,005	16,950	...	...	71 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Pottery	704	234	2,050	...	...	12 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
93	Salt	20,100	81,040	43,475	...	...	20 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Silk and indigo	581	75,290	2,975	...	...	14 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Straw	1,258	6,150	3,675	...	...	15 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Tobacco	275	31,100	11,325	...	...	58 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Tiles	3,300	164	5,650	...	...	5 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Sand	175	17	250	...	...	21 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Brick of Timbers, 4 in Logs.	...	152	...	...	...	1 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
380	Empty boats	...	...	...	...	...	455 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
853	Passengers, 8,675 in number.	...	...	...	...	...	79 14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Miscellaneous re- venue.	...	...	...	...	...	12 15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Police boat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,998		115,253	6,90,972	250,475	8,905	73,275	1,645	79	8	385	340	750	28	359	9	7	6	2,004	115,647	691,318	8,971	73,634	1,654	15	3

Statement showing heights over mean sea level and low water on Rivers Ganges and Bhagiratty during the month of July 1872.

DATE.	Miles	RIVER GANGES.										RIVER BHAGIRATTY.			
		Benares.	Buxar.	Dinapore.	Monghyr.		Sahibganje.	Ranpore Beaulah.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Kishnaghur.	
					297.	110.		381.	94.	471.	80.	501.	130.		70.
	Distance.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.
1st	...	7.0	171.32	11.6	151.50	9.4	111.18	10.50	78.50	9.9	51.75	17.53	26.77	12.10	3.10
2nd	...	9.0	174.82	11.7	151.58	11.1	112.93	10.84	78.84	10.0	52.00	17.75	26.69	13.1	4.8
3rd	...	12.0	177.07	11.0	151.84	12.4	114.18	12.00	80.00	10.3	52.20	17.00	26.14	13.4	4.10
4th	...	14.2	179.84	12.8	152.06	12.4	114.18	12.56	80.66	11.0	53.00	17.16	26.10	13.11	4.10
5th	...	14.11	180.84	13.3	153.25	13.7	115.43	13.33	81.33	11.9	53.75	17.00	25.94	14.10	5.2
6th	...	15.2	182.33	13.9	153.75	13.10	115.69	14.16	82.16	12.3	54.25	17.25	26.19	15.9	5.6
7th	...	16.7	182.55	14.10	154.81	14.4	116.18	14.75	82.75	13.3	55.4	17.50	26.44	16.3	6.4
8th	...	18.0	182.81	15.5	155.41	15.3	117.10	15.45	83.45	13.9	55.75	17.83	26.77	16.9	7.3
9th	...	21.3	183.97	17.6	157.50	16.1	117.93	16.08	84.08	14.3	56.25	18.33	27.27	17.4	8.0
10th	...	22.0	184.66	18.11	158.92	17.9	119.00	17.25	85.25	14.9	56.75	18.58	27.52	18.4	9.0
11th	...	23.0	184.60	19.71	159.32	19.3	121.25	18.50	86.50	15.8	57.00	18.92	27.86	19.0	10.1
12th	...	20.0	184.82	19.6	159.50	19.11	121.77	19.50	87.50	16.9	58.75	19.25	28.19	19.10	11.2
13th	...	21.0	184.00	18.9	158.75	20.0	121.85	20.00	87.00	17.9	59.75	19.33	28.27	20.3	12.2
14th	...	0	187.57	17.30	157.84	19.3	121.10	19.84	87.84	18.9	60.75	19.25	28.19	21.0	13.3
15th	...	18.6	187.52	17.1	157.07	18.5	120.27	19.42	87.42	18.3	60.25	19.25	28.19	21.0	14.1
16th	...	17.0	185.32	16.7	156.58	17.7	119.4	18.91	86.91	18.3	60.25	19.50	28.41	20.11	14.9
17th	...	15.8	181.40	15.11	155.72	17.0	118.85	18.21	86.21	17.11	59.92	18.92	27.86	20.8	15.1
18th	...	14.11	181.48	15.8	155.66	16.4	118.18	17.83	85.23	17.7	59.88	18.75	27.69	20.53	15.1
19th	...	13.7	182.82	15.3	155.20	15.11	117.81	17.25	84.25	17.1	59.00	18.69	27.60	20.1	14.11
20th	...	13.7	182.15	15.3	155.25	15.6	117.35	16.38	83.58	16.7	58.54	18.50	27.41	19.5	14.7
21st	...	0	181.65	15.3	155.25	15.51	117.31	16.38	84.50	16.7	58.54	18.50	27.41	19.5	14.3
22nd	...	12.10	181.23	15.4	155.33	15.6	117.35	16.50	84.50	16.1	58.08	18.25	27.19	19.2	14.0
23rd	...	13.0	180.52	15.3	155.29	15.6	117.35	16.42	84.42	15.11	57.92	18.00	26.94	18.0	13.6
24th	...	14.2	180.65	15.3	155.21	15.6	117.26	16.42	84.42	15.8	57.66	18.00	26.94	18.0	13.2
25th	...	15.4	181.06	15.3	155.19	15.3	117.10	16.25	84.25	15.8	57.6	18.00	26.94	18.0	13.1
26th	...	16.4	182.48	15.2	155.17	15.1	116.93	16.16	84.16	15.7	57.58	17.70	26.64	18.4	12.11
27th	...	16.6	183.57	15.6	155.50	15.3	117.10	16.08	84.08	15.6	57.50	17.50	26.41	18.7	12.8
28th	...	0	184.24	15.7	155.84	15.7	117.43	16.25	84.25	15.6	57.38	17.25	26.19	18.7	12.6
29th	...	25.6	188.74	18.2	158.17	16.2	118.11	16.58	84.58	15.6	57.40	17.16	26.10	18.7	12.6
30th	...	28.9	192.90	20.1	160.92	18.5	120.26	17.25	85.25	15.9	57.75	17.16	26.10	18.7	12.6
31st	...	29.0	194.16	22.9	162.75	21.5	123.26	19.50	87.50	16.4	58.54	17.16	26.10	19.7	12.10

H. LEONARD, C.E.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th August 1872, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,124	920 0 0	92 0 0	2,533 0	215 0 0	21 10 0	113 10 0
Or per mile of railway	40	33 0 0	3 6 0	90 0	8 0 0	0 10 0	4 2 0
For previous one week of half-year	1,155	810 0 0	81 0 0	3,390 0	280 0 0	28 0 0	109 0 0
Total for two weeks	2,270	1,730 0 0	173 0 0	5,923 0	495 0 0	49 10 0	222 10 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ... ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total to corresponding date of previous year - ... ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th August 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	3,736½	656 5 3	65 12 8	11,560 0	357 6 0	35 14 9	101 7 5
Or per mile of railway	134	23 7 0	2 6 11	413 0	12 12 3	1 5 6	3 12 5
For previous six weeks of half-year	23,394	4,110 0 9	411 0 0	82,587 20	2,514 0 6	254 8 1	665 8 1
Total for seven weeks... ..	27,267	4,766 6 0	476 12 8	94,147 20	2,901 6 6	290 2 10	766 16 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,539	719 15 6	71 19 11	10,456 20	326 10 0	32 13 4	104 13 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	162	25 11 9	2 11 3	373 18	11 10 8	1 3 4	3 14 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	20,834	4,350 6 0	435 0 8	54,712 10	1,751 7 0	175 2 10	610 3 6

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th August 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	89,418	1,09,852 12 10	10,969 16 9	359,814 10	1,83,765 0 0	16,845 2 6	26,914 19 3
Or per mile of railway ... ..	....	85 13 2	7 17 4	....	144 9 1	13 3 3	21 0 7
For previous six weeks of half-year	550,906	6,52,306 4 2	65,791 14 10	2,629,357 30	13,19,794 13 9	1,13,741 3 11	183,325 18 0
Total for seven weeks	639,424	7,62,159 1 0	69,861 11 7	2,971,172 0	15,33,559 13 9	119,576 6 5	210,440 18 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	84,005	91,510 10 1	8,331 4 6	334,018 30	1,62,408 0 8	14,892 18 1	23,284 2 7
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	....	71 8 8	6 11 2	....	126 15 8	11 12 9	18 3 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	639,110	7,31,032 5 5	67,011 6 0	2,685,041 0	16,07,259 6 4	147,371 5 8	214,342 11 8

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th August 1872, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,112	8,047 7 2	737 13 8	25,825 30	8,122 6 3	744 10 4	1,482 4 0
Or per mile of railway ... ..	....	36 0 1	" 0 0	....	36 0 0	2 6 8	6 12 8
For previous six weeks of half-year	25,3 3	67,031 3 7	5,230 12 3	175,655 10	49,079 10 3	4,553 2 10	9,783 15 1
Total for seven weeks	29,703	65,108 10 9	5,968 5 11	201,481 0	57,792 10 6	5,297 13 2	11,265 19 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,332	8,815 12 8	808 2 4	27,725 10	7,073 7 9	748 8 0	1,456 10 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	....	39 8 6	3 12 6	....	31 11 6	2 18 2	6 10 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	24,926	63,441 11 10	5,728 16 6	201,713 10	58,771 15 3	4,929 1 11	10,652 18 5

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th August 1872, on 156½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	24,653½	14,564 15 6	1,335 2 5	141,222 30½	43,704 14 5	4,006 5 7	5,341 8 0
Or per mile of railway ...	158	93 1 1	8 10 7	902 0	279 4 3	25 12 0	34 2 7
For previous six weeks of half-year.	176,193	96,520 12 3	8,847 14 8	665,920 35½	1,91,350 7 8	17,540 9 0	26,388 3 8
Total for seven weeks ...	200,846½	111,085 11 9	10,182 17 1	837,143 20½	2,35,055 6 1	21,540 14 7	31,729 11 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	23,795	12,461 15 2	1,142 6 11	208,155 6	70,233 11 1	6,438 1 9	7,580 8 8
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	152	79 10 1	7 6 0	1,330 0	448 12 5	41 2 9	48 8 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	190,943	103,474 11 9	9,485 3 7	1,096,909 12	3,47,551 6 10	31,858 17 8	41,344 1 3

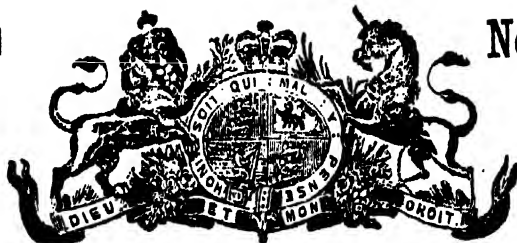
NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 21st August 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,363	983 0 0	98 6 0	3,628 0	293 0 0	29 6 0	127 12 0
Or per mile of railway ...	49	35 0 0	3 10 0	130 0	11 0 0	1 2 0	4 12 0
For previous 2 weeks of half-year...	2,270	1,730 0 0	173 0 0	5,928 0	495 0 0	49 10 0	222 10 0
Total for 3 weeks ...	3,642	2,713 0 0	271 6 0	9,551 0	788 0 0	78 16 0	350 2 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

[REGISTERED No. 50.]

No. 38 of 1872



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 31st August 1872.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>		1872.				
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan	... Sep. 3rd*	0.85	Sky overcast. Rain still wanted.	Prospects of crops not favorable in Culna, Burdwan, or Bood-Bood subdivision. No apprehension for Cutwa crops. Price of grain is falling.	Dengue and fever increasing, especially in Bood-Bood and Cutwa subdivisions. Sporadic cholera and small-pox prevalent throughout the district.
	2 Bancoorah	... Aug. 31st	2.42	Heavy showers at the sudder station on the 25th and 27th. Some rain also fell in the west of the district.	It is now possible to estimate the extent of the amun crop for this year. About half crop has been planted out. The ous crop, such as it is, is beginning to ripen. Jenera has been a capital crop, and sugarcane promises well.	
	3 Beerbhoom	... " 31st	3.03	Rain has been pretty general during the week, but not in sufficient quantities in the north-west.	The prospects are now fair in the greater part of the district. In some places they are still poor.	
	4 Midnapore	... " 31st	3.73	Some 3 inches of rain have fallen all over the district generally in one or two heavy showers.	More hopeful accounts received from all quarters, but there is no chance of a full crop.	
	5 Hooghly	... " 31st	1.90	Clear and rainy. Heavy rain on Monday at Hooghly and Serampore. Dark heavy clouds constantly passing.	Planting out of amun going on rapidly, but not yet half complete. Sugarcane and jute are fair crops; ous a defective crop. Amun will not be a half crop.	
	Howrah	... " 31st	1.28	Cloudy. Generally it rained on three or four days during the week, but at Shunkrail only on one day.	The fall of rain has not been sufficient to enable the ryots to transplant the whole of the amun crop. The ous dhan is ripe. Sugarcane, jute, &c., doing well.	
<i>Central Districts.</i>						
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs	... Sep. 3rd	1.57	Warm and cloudy, with occasional showers of rain. Mean temperature 83°. Direction of wind, south-east.	Reaping of the ous crop and jute commenced in separate parts of the district; sugarcane doing well. More rain still wanted for the amun paddy.	Dengue and intermittent fever generally prevailing in the district; the former however seems to be disappearing from the sudder station. Cholera has appeared in some places.
	7 Nuddea	... Aug. 31st	1.13	Unusually dry for the time of year. Lightning in east and west.	The ous is being harvested, and is much better than was expected. The general crop is quite an average one. The amun is very late, but looks well. Jute has much improved. All other crops very good. Slight floods from the Ganges reported from Kooshteah.	
	8 Jessore	... " 31st	1.35	Seasonable	... Good.	

* Telegram of the 3rd received on the same day.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 4, 1872.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1872.				
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.	9 Moorshedabad ..	Aug. 31st	2.51	Heavy rain in the Sudder and Lalbaug sub-divisions on the 25th, and in the other sub-divisions on the 28th and 29th. Weather cloudy and showery. On the whole during the week a fair quantity of rain has fallen.	The rain that has fallen has greatly benefited the amun crop, but more rain is still wanted. The bhadoi harvest is going on, and the outturn will be fair, though below the average. The indigo, sugarcane, and jute crops are doing well. It is reported from Bhogowangolah that the Pudma river is rising, and threatens to inundate the adjacent lands.	
	10 Dinagepore ..	" 31st	3.21	Showers in some parts of the district; rainfall partial. Temp. highest 92° lowest 72°	Crops every where reported to be doing well. Bhadoi rice and jute being cut. Planting out of ropa dhan still going on.	
	11 Maldah ...	" 31st	1.57	Rain on four days of the week. Cloudy, brisk sun, and sultriness at times. Wind easterly.	Bhadoi (early rice) is being gathered. Amun (late rice) is in a satisfactory condition.	
	12 Rajshahye ...	" 31st	1.10	The prevalent winds from south-east and south. Lightning and mutterings of thunder among the clouds have at times promised storms, which have, however, passed off. Three days without rain; on the other four days slight rain has fallen in showers.	The prospects of amun are improving owing to the irrigation from the rivers which have risen. The ous harvest promises to be a moderate one. Sugarcane and jute are doing well.	
	13 Rungpore ...	" 31st	1.40	During the first three days of the week boisterous winds prevailed, and the weather has been cool the whole week.	The steeping of the jute has commenced near the sudder station. The rice crops look as if doing well.	
	14 Bograh ...	" 31st	2.96	First half of week occasional drizzling rain; latter half heavy, but short showers. Weather generally was close and hot.	Rain has been pretty general throughout the district, and has benefited the amun rice, which is the main crop. More rain is needed.	Moderately healthy.
	15 Pubna ...	" 31st	4.78	Hot and rainy. Easterly winds chiefly prevailed.	The rain and the rise of the rivers have been of great benefit to jute, paddy, sugarcane, and other crops of the season. The jute crop is splendid this year; could hardly be finer. The rice crop—amun—also looks very well. The ous has been out, and is a good average crop.	
COCH BEHAR DIVISION.	16 Darjeeling ...	...	...	.....	.....	Return not received.
	17 Julpigoree ..	...	...	.....	.....	Return not received.
	Cooch Behar ...	" 24th	1.43	Fine, with a few showers. Temperature high.	Favorable. The transplanting of dhan is still going on.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sadler Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>		1872.				
Dacca Division.	18 Dacca	... Sep. 3rd*	3.40	First two days fair and sultry; last five days cloudy, rainy, and cool.	Prospects of crops favorable. Rivers steady.	
	19 Furreedpore	.. Aug. 31st	1.41	Drizzling rain three days in the week; strong and continuous sunshine during the remaining days.	The state of crops in general is favorable.	
	20 Backergunge	... „ 31st	2.41	There has been much rain all over the district.	Good.	
	21 Mymensing	.. .....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
	22 Sylhet	.. „ 24th	3.78	Hot. Rains not sufficient. Max. temperature of week 92° Minimum ditto 78° Range ... 14° Mean of high readings ... 85° Lowest ditto ... 79° Approximate ... 82°	Ratai jangli rice is still being cut. The sail crop, which is reaped in December, is being transplanted. The state of the annam crop is good.	
	23 Cachar	... „ 24th	2.53	Slight rain every day.	The sail crop promises well. In some places the people have begun to reap the asra dhan. There will be a four-anna crop, but this is an inconsiderable area in Cachar. More rain is wanted. Tea is doing very well; there is a little blight however.	
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	24 Chittagong	.. „ 24th	1.58	Showers, with fine intervals.	The reports are generally favorable, and cultivation is progressing everywhere. From Nila some damage is reported by worms. Particulars have been called for.	
	25 Noakhally	... „ 24th	1.68	The first part of the week was rainy, and the latter half clear, hot, and sultry.	Reaping of our crop is not yet completed. Annam crop progressing favorably.	
	26 Tipperah	... „ 31st	5.28	Excessively hot and oppressive, varied by thunder-storms and heavy rain. The fall of rain in the sub-division is again under 2 inches.	There is nothing to complain of. Even in Bra-manberiah, where the rainfall is so scanty, it is the jute and not the annam crop that is so much depended on. The cultivation of the former has increased this year, so the want of rain will not do so much injury as might be supposed.	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	.. „ 24th	1.12	A week of excessive heat.	The paddy and cotton are both promising. The our paddy is collected in, and now used for food.	
	Hill Tipperah	... „ 24th	.5	Excessively hot	Rain very much wanted. Prospects not very good.	Never still prevails.

* Telegram of the 3rd received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.		1872.				
28	Patna	Sept. 3rd*	1.36	Showery	Bhadoi crops good and rice fair, but more rain still wanted for the latter. River very high and still rising, but no excessive floods as yet.	Dengue still prevailing, but cases of cholera, which occurred in different parts of the district, lessening in number.
29	Gya	Aug. 31st	1.93	Cloudy, misty, rainy, and stormy.	Prosperous.	
30	Shahabad	„ 31st	1.33	Cloudy and variable wind. Occasional showers. Thermometer. Maximum ... 94° Minimum ... 76° Barometer. Highest rdng. 29.820 Lowest rdng. 29.440	Bhadoi crop very good, and harvest has commenced. The aghani paddy is doing well towards the south. More rain is still required for it. Indigo crop is reported rather indifferent. Bhabooah return not received.	
31	Tirhoot	„ 31st	4.30	Cloudy, with showers of rain.	Second indigo crop doing well. Bhadoi crops are first-rate. Young blades are looking fresh and healthy.	
32	Sarun	„ 31st	1.24	East and west winds. Rain general throughout the district.	“Bhadoi” continues promising, except in the jurisdiction of Bhoirey outpost, where only a four-anna crop is expected, as the crops there have been inundated owing to excessive rain. Marwa and “shama” are being cut and stacked. Indian corn has begun to ripen. Sugarcane doing well. Indigo hopeful. Transplantation of rice seedlings is being pushed on briskly in the sudder sub-division, and is finished in the Sewan sub-division. In some of the western pergunnahs paddy in the lower elur is reported to have been irretrievably lost, owing to the fields being overflooded, but those in the high lands are in a healthy condition. More rain wanted in the jurisdiction of Gurkha and Goldengunge outposts in the Sudder sub-division, and towards south-west in the Sewan sub-division.	
33	Chumparun	„ 31st	0.15	Slight rain on Sunday, Monday, and Wednesday. Variable winds. Hot weather.	The prospects of bhadoi crops are most favorable, but rain is wanted for the rice crop. The manufacture of indigo is going on satisfactorily.	
34	Monghyr	„ 31st	1.67	Sudder station.—Bright weather, with showers interspersed. The showers less heavy and less frequent than last week.	It is feared that the rice crop will be a poor one. It was planted out late, and there has not been enough rain for it in the south of the district, where alone it is grown in any quantity. If heavy showers do not fall for the remainder of the season the crop will be poor—perhaps not more than 8 annas. All other crops are unusually fine and abundant everywhere.	

* Telegram of the 3rd received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)		1872.				
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.—(Contd.)	35 Bhaugulpore	... Sep. 3rd*	·46	Scarcely any rain except in extreme north; not near enough in the south.	Rain much wanted for the aghani rice. All other crops promise well. Bhadoi is being reaped in many places.	General health very good. Dengue still very prevalent.
	36 Purneah	... Aug. 31st	2·20	Not dull and cloudy, with occasional storms.	The bhadoi dhan is being cut; crop very good. The want of rain has much retarded the transplanting of the aghani. Sugarcane and Indian corn good.	
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs.					
	Rajmehal	.. „ 31st	2·87	The rain has been heavier towards the south and general throughout the sub-division.	Much improved. The rain has enabled much of the land unplanted to be planted now. Indian corn crop excellent.	
	Deoghur	... „ 31st	1·39	Rainy and cool.	Paddy crops have been all transplanted. Heavy rain is needed as the crop is very backward. Jenera, murwa, gandolee, and other bhadoi crops, are being gathered.	
	Nya Doomka	... „ 31st	1·35	Very favorable for all crops.	Jenera coming on rapidly and well. Dhan very promising, and nearly all planted out.	
ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack	... Sep. 3rd*	·52	Seasonable	Rice crop, especially beali, much injured by insects, which still infest it. Rivers flooded, and low land under water. Damages, if any, not yet known.	No rain-gau
	39 Pooree	... Aug. 24th	2·30	Seasonable showers, but more sunshine is wanted.	Crops are thriving well, except that there is a good deal of blight (apparently owing to the want of sunshine) in the northern half of the district.	
	40 Balasore	.. „ 31st	1·42	Moderate rain.	Crops progressing favorably. More rain said to be wanted in one pergunnah in the south, but this is doubtful.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
South-West Frontier Agency.						
41	Hazareebaugh	.. „ 31st	3·43	Cloudy, with much rain, which has been general all over the district.	Indian corn and goondli being gathered in the east. Rice crops greatly benefited by the rain. Transplanting still continuing. Prospects much improved.	
42	Loharduggah	... „ 31st	3·18	Seasonable.	The reports of the crops from all parts of Chota Nagpore proper are generally very favorable. In Palamow the bhadoi and khureef crops to the south and south-west are good, but elsewhere poor, and the prospects of the late rice crops are still very gloomy for want of more rain.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
CHOTA NAGPORE.—(Contd.)						
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.—(Contd.)</i> 1872.						
43	Singbhoom	Aug. 24th	3.10	Seasonable	Favorable.	
44	Maunbhoom	„ 31st	1.93	Favorable	The whole of the crops in the high lands are very good, and the outturn of early broadcast rice, kudo, pulses, and Indian corn, will be a full one. More rain is required for the transplanted rice, and in some of the south-eastern pergunnahs the whole of the land has not been planted out for want of more rain.	
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goalparah	„ 24th	1.38	Sunny and cloudy alternately. Scanty showers of rain throughout the district.	Reaping of our crops completed, with good return. More rain is still wanted for winter crops. A fair outturn of jute, cotton, and sugar, is expected.	
46	Kamroop	Sep. 2nd*	2.35	Occasional rain and sun, and the weather cool during the week.	Prospects of tea, cotton, and sugarcane, favorable. Shalee dhan is being transplanted and promises well.	Public good. health
47	Durrung	Aug. 24th	2.8	Very hot days. Cloudy at times, with rain. Nights sultry.	Sugarcane crop looking well, and dhan cultivation progressing favorably.	
48	Nowgong	„ 24th	6.08	Weather seasonable. Heavy rain at nights; general in the district.	Crops doing well. Tea ditto.	
49	Seebaugor	„ 24th	6.38	There has been a good deal of rain, but principally in heavy showers of short duration. Temperature high.	The weather during the week has been very favorable for planting out the rice, and should it continue the prospects of the dhan crop will be good. Tea doing well.	
50	Luckimpore	„ 24th	4.53	Heavy showers in the morning, with sunshiny days. Weather exceedingly favorable for the staple crop of the district.	Planting out rice continues, and will be completed by the end of next week. Rainfall generally at night or early in the morning, with dry, hot days. Weather consequently very favorable for all kinds of crops, especially tea. Sub-divisional report favorable, and to the same effect as above.	
				Thermometer. Maximum ... 91° Minimum ... 78°		
51	Naga Hills	„ 17th	0.80	Very little rain anywhere. Close and oppressive in the plains, but pleasant in the hills.	Fair generally. 'Jhum' crops being cut, and a fair outturn expected.	
52	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	„ 24th	2.54	Weather fair, with occasional showers. Rains were heavier during the week in the lower hills overlooking the plains of Sylhet.	State and prospects of the crops continue unchanged since last report.	
53	Garohills	„ 24th	3.42	Showery, with some rather hot days. There was some very heavy rain on the 24th, accompanied with thunder and lightning.	There is not much change in the state of the crops. In places the dhan crop is not good, but in others it is fair. The rain of the season has fallen unequally too much, at one time, with long intervals of dry weather.	

* Telegram of the 2nd received on the 3rd.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd September 1872.J. WARE EDGAR,
Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Rainfall Report compiled at the Meteorological Office.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 11th to 17th Aug. 1872.	Rain from 18th to 24th Aug. 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.	
			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Up to date.		
ENGAL.								
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.				
	Burdwan	Burdwan	2.83	2.02	26.39	24th Aug. 1871.		
		Cutwa	1.19	3.21	36.61	ditto.		
		Culina	2.43	1.00	27.27	ditto.		
		Hood-Hood	2.45	3.05	28.86	ditto.		
	Bancoorah	Rancegunge	0.88	5.26	29.99	ditto.		
		Jehanabad	2.97	2.92	37.21	ditto.		
		Bancoorah	0.74	1.02	22.33	ditto.		
		Soorea	1.16	2.83	32.59	ditto.		
	Midnapore	Midnapore	3.08	3.78	31.72	ditto.		
		Tumlook	1.81	0.90	25.59	ditto.		
		Gurbetta	3.75	3.39	27.37	ditto.		
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office Exe. Engr.'s Office	1.61 1.35	1.51 1.50	29.39 29.35	ditto.		
	Hooghly	Hooghly	0.48	3.63	31.57	ditto.		
Serampore		3.78	3.25	37.88	ditto.			
Howrah	Howrah	3.69	1.76	29.67	ditto.			
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.							
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	5.20	1.90	39.22	ditto.		
		Calcutta	5.27	1.30	31.53	ditto.		
		Alipore { Dispensary Jail	4.80 4.45	1.29 1.27	30.35 30.82	ditto.		
		Russeerhaut	2.54	3.63	39.63	ditto.		
		Baraset	2.75	2.85	31.42	ditto.		
		Diamond Harbour	2.35	1.74	31.69	ditto.		
		Barripore	4.27	2.78	39.02	ditto.		
		Satkherah	2.40	3.27	34.69	ditto.		
		Barrackpore	4.17	3.33	43.37	ditto.		
		Dum-Dum	3.82	1.73	41.18	ditto.		
		Krishnaghur	1.18	0.68	26.31	ditto.		
		Bongong	1.15	3.26	29.59	ditto.		
	Nudda	Meherpore	1.44	0.54	28.13	ditto.		
		Choodangah	2.55	2.15	31.10	ditto.		
		Kooshtea	0.56	0.13	27.81	ditto.		
		Ranaghat	1.90	2.68	33.83	ditto.		
		Jessore	2.70	0.84	48.55	ditto.		
		Nurail	5.51	0.50	45.17	ditto.		
		Khoolneah	2.85	0.73	39.74	ditto.		
		Jenidah	2.83	5.85	40.07	ditto.		
		Bagirhaut	2.53	0.87	39.48	ditto.		
		Magoorah	1.17	2.38	31.03	ditto.		
		Bernampore	0.16	1.13	30.58	ditto.		
		Moorshedabad	Jamoonkandi	0.39	1.00	29.91	ditto.	
	City Moorshedabad		0.38	0.51	31.22	ditto.		
	Jungpore		0.55	2.10	33.74	ditto.		
	Azingunge		0.94	0.85	9.72	ditto.		
	Dinagopore		3.99	2.54	50.68	ditto.		
	Maldah		0.66	2.35	35.14	ditto.		
	Rajshahye		1.14	0.85	27.90	ditto.		
	Natore		1.63	1.24	28.03	ditto.		
	Rungpore		7.61	1.40	55.55	ditto.		
	Bhowamungunge		0.96	1.40	54.85	ditto.		
	Titalya		10.98	17.60	93.44	ditto.		
	Bogra		Bogra	0.78	0.92	44.57	ditto.	
		Pubna	1.58	0.95	32.59	ditto.		
		Seragunge	0.78	0.85	38.76	ditto.		
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office Hospital	Not received 7.75	Not received 5.75	67.55 75.90	15th July 1872. 24th Aug. 1872.	
			Runghee	Not received	Not received	43.13	30th June 1872.	
			Jalpigoree	6.59	11.91	86.19	24th Aug. 1872.	
			Jalpigoree	Fallacotta	5.90	Not received	5.90	17th Aug. 1872.
Boua		7.06		2.64	31.58	24th Aug. 1872.		
Cooch Behar Tributary States		Cooch Behar	7.11	1.40	105.56	ditto.		
		Rhutan Doonra	Buxa	8.40	12.14	140.13	ditto.	
HAJSHANTEE.		EASTERN DISTRICTS.						
		Dacca	Dacca { Telegraph Office Hospital	2.96 2.80	0.13 0.20	51.35 45.20	ditto.	
	Moonshegunge		3.56	Not received	32.73	17th Aug. 1872.		
	Manickgunge		0.95	1.07	11.79	24th Aug. 1872.		
	Furreedpore		0.89	2.41	34.63	ditto.		
	Furreedpore	Gonlundo	1.98	1.61	38.89	ditto.		
		Burrisaul	1.72	0.69	59.99	ditto.		
		Perozepore	2.03	0.15	44.55	ditto.		
		Madaripore	1.37	0.33	57.10	ditto.		
	Backergunge	Patookhally	4.11	1.80	55.93	ditto.		
		Dowlat Khan	0.71	1.50	58.37	ditto.		
		Mymensing	2.68	5.40	54.12	ditto.		
		Jamulpore	Not received	0.93	52.01	ditto.		
	Mymensing	Atteah	1.05	Not received	31.96	17th Aug. 1872.		
		Kishoregunge	1.33	1.47	61.85	24th Aug. 1872.		
		Sylhet	3.52	3.42	152.10	ditto.		
		Cachar	2.24	2.53	90.70	ditto.		
	Cachar	Hylakandy	4.75	Not received	85.48	17th Aug. 1872.		
		Koyah	3.04	0.96	99.99	24th Aug. 1872.		
		Chittagong { Telegraph Office Jail	2.50 2.88	2.10 2.25	67.20 53.19	ditto.		
		Cox's Bazar	9.48	Not received	97.64	17th Aug. 1872.		
	Chittagong	Noakhally	6.29	2.03	74.76	24th Aug. 1872.		
Tipperah		2.36	2.74	59.38	ditto.			
Comillah		0.63	2.25	41.49	ditto.			
Brahmanbariah			1.12	75.48	ditto.			
CHITTAGONG.	Hill Tipperah	Rungamtee Hill	3.87					
		Hill Tipperah	1.82	0.50	3.93	ditto.		
Not received 29th July to 3rd August.								
ditto.								
ditto.								
From 1st Feb.								
ditto.								
From 12th Aug.								
From 10th June.								
From 16th July.								
From 18th May.								
Not received 11th to 17th Aug								
Not received 8th to 14th July.								
Not received 29th July to 10th Aug.								
From 4th Aug.								

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 11th to 17th Aug. 1872.	Rain from 18th to 24th Aug. 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BEHAR.								
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	1.51	0.89	21.54	24th Aug. 1872		
		Behar	2.13	3.50	28.72	ditto.		
		Barh	0.05	1.90	20.08	ditto.		
		Dinapore { Hospital	0.66	0.40	15.82	ditto.		
			Cantonment	1.10	0.60	21.10	ditto.	
	Gya	Gya	0.65	3.37	26.07	ditto.		
		Nowadah	1.20	2.18	24.29	ditto.		
		Aurangabad	2.03	4.56	31.51	ditto.		
	Shahabad	Sherghotty	0.43	2.76	30.00	ditto.		
		Arrah	0.04	1.16	23.87	ditto.		
		Sasseram	1.64	2.01	24.21	ditto.		
	Tirhoot	Buxar	0.05	0.75	21.46	ditto.		
		Bhuboah	3.78	1.75	32.11	ditto.		
		Mozufferpore	2.23	2.00	34.77	ditto.		
	Saran	Durbhangah	2.30	1.06	26.88	ditto.		
		Hajipore	2.06	1.21	23.49	ditto.	Not received 4th to 10th Aug.	
		Mudhubani	Not received	Not received	29.12	3rd Aug. 1872	Not received 4th to 17th Aug.	
	Champanun	Sectanaree	ditto	5.20	42.55	24th Aug. 1872		
		Tajpore	ditto	Not received	25.34	3rd Aug. 1872		
		Chuprah	2.23	0.43	23.09	24th Aug. 1872	Not received 4th to 10th Aug.	
BHAUGULPORE.	Monghyr	Sewan	1.77	Not received	32.11	17th Aug. 1872		
		Moteehari	1.00	2.80	37.15	24th Aug. 1872		
		Bettiah	Nil	7.60	36.75	ditto.		
	Bhaugulpore	Monghyr	2.05	5.21	25.09	ditto.		
		Begoonerai	0.61	3.44	26.88	ditto.		
		Jamoor	2.08	1.76	23.25	ditto.	Not recorded 29th Jany to 3rd Feb.	
	Furneah	Bhaugulpore	1.05	3.16	21.47	ditto.	Not received 29th Jany to 3rd Aug.	
		Soopool	2.53	1.64	20.50	ditto.		
		Mudheypoorah	5.40	0.80	27.56	ditto.		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Banka	2.65	2.30	31.91	ditto.		
		Purneah	3.61	1.18	41.69	ditto.		
		Kishengunge	5.33	2.06	58.20	ditto.		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Arrareah	2.53	6.15	46.03	ditto.		
		Dooghur	3.30	4.05	22.75	ditto.	Not recorded 22nd to 23th Jany.	
		Jamtara	3.20	3.40	31.12	ditto.		
		Rajmehal	1.40	0.12	17.54	ditto.		
		Pakour	0.61	1.89	25.89	ditto.		
	ORISSA.	Cuttack	Nya-Doomka	2.87	1.56	35.34	ditto.	
			Cuttack { Telegraph Office	1.80	1.80	37.50	ditto.	
			Hospital	2.15	2.70	43.11	ditto.	
Jajipore			1.80	1.20	41.22	ditto.		
Kendraparah			1.80	0.60	30.35	ditto.		
Pooree		Jugatsungpore	1.40	2.20	44.20	ditto.		
		Pake Point	2.65	2.65	63.96	ditto.		
		Pooree	3.30	2.00	41.81	ditto.		
Balsore		Khooalah	4.92	2.23	46.21	ditto.		
		Balsore	1.15	3.08	42.47	ditto.		
Cuttack Tributary	Bhuddruck	0.85	1.15	46.08	ditto.			
	Mehals	Sumbulpore	Not received	Not received	28.08	31st July 1872.		
CHOTA NAGPORE.								
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.	Hazareebaugh	Cuttack	1.80	1.80	37.50	ditto.		
		Hazareebaugh { Jail	1.19	2.53	21.94	24th Aug. 1872		
		Hospital	0.81	3.26	21.54	ditto.		
	Loharduggal	Puchumba	1.61	1.86	23.53	ditto.		
		Ranches	0.60	1.70	31.73	ditto.		
		Palanow	1.00	0.40	17.91	ditto.		
	Singbhoom	Chyabasa	0.49	2.92	30.88	ditto.		
		Parula	0.98	4.87	33.43	ditto.		
Maunbhoom	Gobindpore	3.55	6.20	37.38	ditto.			
	ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.							
GOALPARAH.	Goalparah	Goalparah	4.01	Not received	73.81	17th Aug. 1872.		
		Dhoolree	2.00	ditto	83.39	ditto.		
	Kamroop	Gowhatty	1.23	4.50	53.77	24th Aug. 1872.		
		Burpettah	7.80	Not received	85.78	17th Aug. 1872	Not received 8th to 28th July.	
	Durrung	Tezporo	3.80	ditto	41.07	ditto.		
		Mungledya	1.86	ditto	40.65	ditto.		
	Nowgong	Nowgong	5.20	ditto	106.69	ditto.	Not received 8th to 14th July.	
		Sebsaugor	4.26	ditto	70.31	ditto.		
	Sebsaugor	Golaghat	3.49	ditto	42.81	ditto.		
		Jorahaut	4.08	ditto	56.36	ditto.		
Nazeerah		Not received	ditto	52.38	3rd Aug. 1872.			
Debrooghur		7.09	ditto	76.64	17th Aug. 1872.			
LUCKIMPORE.	Luckimpore	Suddya	Not received	ditto	66.60	10th Aug 1872.		
		Samoooodting	0.55	ditto	82.60	17th Aug. 1872.		
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Shillong	0.36	ditto	45.22	17th Aug. 1872.		
		Jaowai	Not received	ditto	91.84	10th Aug. 1872.		
	Garohills	Cherrapoonjee	ditto	ditto	332.22	ditto		
		Tura	2.79	3.42	72.61	24th Aug. 1872.		
		Benares	2.80	2.10	26.30	24th Aug. 1872.		
		Akyab	0.60	11.00	135.61	ditto		

CALCUTTA,
The 31st August 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
ing cal Reporter to the Gov.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 25th to 31st August 1872.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Aug.											
	25th	10	29.508	29.588	81.5	81.5	85	S E	...	0.06	C, S	
	16	29.490	29.568	81.5	79.8	83	S E	...	0.05	...	...	o, d
	26th	10	29.034	29.652	80.6	79.6	95	S	...	0.19	...	o, d
	16	29.548	29.596	82.4	81.2	93	S S E	...	0.75	...	...	o
	27th	10	29.682	29.700	85.5	81.8	85	S S E	...	...	K	
	16	29.501	29.5.9	88.6	81.7	73	S	...	...	...	C, K	
	28th	10	29.077	29.095	87.5	82.9	81	S by E	...	...	K	
	16	29.562	29.580	91.0	83.8	60	E	...	...	...	K	
	29th	10	29.740	29.778	87.3	81.0	75	S by F	...	...	K	
SAGOR ISLAND.	16	29.672	29.690	85.2	82.0	87	E by S	...	...	...	...	o, d
	30th	10	29.834	29.856	85.7	81.2	81	S S E	...	...	C, K	
	16	29.725	29.743	85.2	80.8	81	S by E	...	...	...	S, K	
	31st	10	29.866	29.884	83.0	81.1	87	S S E	...	0.04	S, K	
	16	29.779	29.797	79.6	78.5	95	S E	...	...	...	...	o, r
	25th	10	29.502	29.508	82	79	87	E	7.5	0.10	N	d, o
	16	29.490	29.496	82	79	87	S S W	11.0	0.50	N	N	o, u, scuds
	26th	10	29.043	29.049	85	81	83	S S W	18.3	0.20	N	d, o, scuds
	16	29.550	29.565	85	81	83	S	19.7	...	N	N	o, scuds
	27th	10	29.641	29.687	84	79	79	E	12.3	0.10	N	b, scuds
CHITTAGONG.	16	29.569	29.575	87	82	79	S S E	14.1	...	N	N	b, scuds
	28th	10	29.074	29.040	87	81	76	S	3.3	...	K	b
	16	29.582	29.588	88	82	76	S S E	10.5	...	N	N	b, scuds
	29th	10	29.752	29.758	88	81	72	S S E	4.1	...	N	3
	16	29.677	29.683	88	82	76	S S E	11.2	...	N	N	b, scuds
	30th	10	29.824	29.830	88	82	76	S E	7.7	...	N	l. u. scuds
	16	29.715	29.751	87	81	76	S S E	15.4	...	N	N	b, p scuds
	31st	10	29.807	29.873	87	80	95	S S E	9.0	0.10	N	b, c, u, scuds
	16	29.795	29.801	83	79	83	S	15.8	...	K, S	N	b, scuds
MADRAS.	25th	10	29.610	29.708	83	78	78	S E	7.0	0.80	K, KS, C	b
	16	29.563	29.650	82	78	82	S E	12.4	...	K, KS	N	
	26th	10	29.670	29.773	77	76	95	S S W	6.1	1.80	N	d, u
	16	29.576	29.668	83	79	83	S W	6.9	...	K, KS, C	N	b
	27th	10	29.663	29.715	85	80	79	E	4.3	...	C, K, K	b
	16	29.518	29.600	88	81	72	S W	5.3	...	K	N	b, v
	28th	10	29.631	29.723	85	81	63	N E	5.8	0.40	K, C	b
	16	29.406	29.547	88	82	76	S W	5.5	...	K, C	N	b
	29th	10	29.047	29.779	87	81	76	N E	2.5	...	K, C	b
	16	29.643	29.730	79	77	90	S E	3.3	...	N	N	d, u, b
CUTTACK.	30th	10	29.814	29.906	81	79	79	S W	2.8	0.10	N	d, u
	16	29.690	29.783	80	78	91	E	4.6	...	N	N	v
	31st	10	29.810	29.933	80	78	91	E	2.8	0.30	K, KS	
	16	29.743	29.836	82	78	82	S	9.2	...	K, KS	N	
	24th	10	29.731	29.764	88	76	55	W by N	15	0.04	...	bc
	16	29.607	29.637	95	77	41	S W by W	6	...	...	...	c
	25th	10	29.771	29.801	86	75	57	W S W	11	0.09	...	c
	16	29.624	29.654	92	78	51	S W	4	...	...	...	bc
	26th	10	29.783	29.813	87	79	63	W	14	...	...	bc
	16	29.641	29.671	95	76	38	W by N	7	...	...	...	b
AKYAB.	27th	10	29.751	29.781	87	71	51	W by N	13	...	...	c
	16	29.621	29.651	96	78	42	W by S	8	...	...	...	bc
	28th	10	29.742	29.772	89	71	46	W N W	8	...	...	bc
	16	29.619	29.649	87	75	55	E S E	10	...	...	...	bc
	29th	10	29.767	29.797	88	76	55	N W by W	5	...	...	cloudy
	16	29.668	29.698	86	76	61	S S E	6	...	...	...	cloudy
	30th	10	29.735	29.825	81	75	78	W by N	6	0.27	...	o
	16	29.688	29.718	83	76	71	S W by W	3	...	...	...	cloudy
	31st	10										
	16											
AKYAB.	24th	10	29.463	29.514	82	80	91	N N E	4.8	0.30	K, N	d
	16	29.383	29.426	82	79	87	W S W	3.4	...	CK	N	cloudy
	25th	10	29.404	29.577	82	79	87	S W	2.3	0.10	N, S, K	cloudy
	16	29.413	29.495	81	80	83	S S E	8.2	...	...	K, N	cloudy
	26th	10	29.542	29.624	86	81	79	S W	4.1	...	KS	fair
	16	29.427	29.509	85	80	79	S	8.4	...	...	C, KS	fine
	27th	10	29.622	29.704	84	81	87	S W	2.9	0.20	K, N	cloudy
	16	29.527	29.609	86	82	83	E S E	2.6	...	KS, N	N	cloudy
	28th	10	29.616	29.698	88	81	72	E S E	0.8	...	CK	fine
	16	29.537	29.619	81	79	70	S S W	2.0	...	CK, N	N	cloudy
AKYAB.	29th	10	29.673	29.7553	87	81	76	N E	1.3	...	S, K	fine
	16	29.591	29.673	87	80	72	S E	5.8	...	...	CK	fine
	30th	10	29.733	29.815	83	80	69	E	2.5	...	CK	fine
	16	29.603	29.745	83	81	83	E N E	7.1	...	...	K, N	cloudy
	31st	10										
	16											
	25th	10	29.753	29.775	79	75	82	S S E	1.1	...	...	d
	16	29.673	29.695	80	78	91	S	1.5	2.60	...	...	d
	26th	10	29.742	29.763	86	82	83	S E	0.2	...	...	b
	16	29.658	29.680	78	77	95	S W	0.8	0.30	...	...	d
AKYAB.	27th	10	29.735	29.759	79	77	90	S	0.1	...	...	g
	16	29.580	29.601	86	81	79	W	1.5	0.40	...	...	b
	28th	10	29.659	29.680	85	82	87	S W	0.2	...	...	b
	16	29.587	29.608	85	81	83	S W	0.5	...	...	...	b
	29th	10	29.788	29.809	86	92	81	S S E	0.3	...	...	b
	16	29.712	29.733	84	80	83	S	4.6	0.90	...	...	g
	30th	10	29.800	29.887	85	81	83	E	0.6	...	...	b
	16	29.784	29.805	83	77	75	S	5.3	0.20	...	...	g
	31st	10	29.932	29.954	81	77	82	S	1.1	...	...	g, r
	16	29.816		81	79	81	S E	0.8	1.70	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 22nd to 31st August 1872.**

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
August	22nd	Inches. 29.628	80.5	81.0	142.8	83.0	81.6	80.2	0.90	S E, S S E & S by E	0.2	45.0	0.23		Cirrostrati and cirri, cumuli and cirri. Thunder at 1½, 2, 3, and 5 P.M. Lightning at 2½ P.M. Slight rain at 3½ A.M., 2 and 5 P.M.
	23rd	627	80.5	80.2	143.2	84.6	81.3	79.0	81	E S E, E by N & S E	0.2	82.4	...	...	Clear, cirri, cumuli, and cumulon. Lightning at 8 and 11 P.M. Light rain at 3½ P.M.
	24th	527	80.5	80.5	137.2	84.2	80.8	78.4	83	E by N & S S E	...	160.8	0.09	...	Cirri, cumuli, and clear. Slight rain at 11½ A.M. and 9½ P.M.
	25th	630	85.7	80.2	122.0	82.1	80.3	79.0	91	S E	0.7	150.0	0.10	...	Overcast, cirri, and stratoni. Light rain at 3, 4 A.M. from 12½ to 5 and at 11 P.M.
	26th	663	84.1	79.5	...	81.0	80.0	79.3	95	S E & S S E	0.5	100.8	0.04	(	Overcast and stratoni. Thunder at 10½ and 11 A.M. Lightning at 4, 5 A.M. and 8 P.M. Rain at midnight, 1, 5½, and from 9½ A.M. to 3 P.M.
	27th	620	80.8	79.6	144.0	83.8	80.6	78.4	84	S S E, S E & S by W	0.3	98.5	...	...	Cirri and cumuli. Drizzled at 2½ A.M.
	28th	638	92.0	80.5	145.0	85.0	81.3	78.7	82	S	...	68.7	...	...	Cirri, cirrostrati, and cumuli. Thunder at 5 P.M. Lightning at 7, 8, and 10½ P.M.
	29th	713	80.5	81.2	145.0	84.6	81.0	78.5	83	S & S E	...	28.8	...	...	Cirri and cumuli. Drizzled at 4 P.M.
	30th	783	87.7	79.2	145.0	82.9	80.1	78.1	86	S	0.4	91.5	0.04	...	Chiefly stratoni. Light rain between 5 and 6 P.M.
	31st	800	84.5	79.0	124.8	81.3	79.7	78.6	92	S	0.6	93.1	0.08		Stratoni, cirrocumuli, and overcast. Rain from 12½ to 4 P.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past ten days	...	12.8
The max. temperature during the past ten days	...	92.0
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	91.0
The mean humidity during the past ten days	...	0.87
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.85
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st	... { by lower rain gauge	2.38
	... { by anemometer gauge	2.17
Ditto ditto ditto	average of eighteen previous years	3.64
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 31st August		33.59
Ditto ditto ditto	ditto, average of eighteen previous years	52.68

GOPEENAUTH SEN,

In charge of the Observatory.

The 2nd September 1872.

**Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the
Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of July 1872.**

LATITUDE 22° 33' 1" north. **Longitude** 88° 20' 34' east. **Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea-level, 18·11 feet.**

MONTHLY RESULTS.			Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month	...	...	29·569
Max. height of the barometer occurred at 9 and 10 A.M. on the 16th	...	...	29·754
Min. height of the barometer occurred at 4 A.M. on the 1st	...	...	29·279
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	...	...	0·475
Mean of the daily max. pressures	...	...	29·625
Ditto ditto min. ditto	...	...	29·509
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	...	...	0·116
			°
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	...	...	83·1
Max. temperature occurred at 5 P.M. on the 14th	...	...	92·6
Min. temperature occurred at 1 P.M. on the 2nd	...	...	78·0
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	...	...	14·6
Mean of the daily max. temperature	...	...	88·0
Ditto ditto min. ditto	...	...	79·9
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	...	...	8·1
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	...	...	80·3
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	...	...	2·8
Computed mean dew-point for the month	...	...	78·3
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	...	...	4·8
			Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	...	...	0·949
			Troy grain.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	...	...	10·18
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	...	...	1·68
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity	...	...	0·86
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	...	...	137·1
			Inches.
Rained twenty-seven days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	...	...	0·64
Total amount of rain during the month	...	...	5·55
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	...	...	4·69
Prevailing direction of the wind	...	S. S. W., S. W. & S.	

* Height 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 28th August 1872.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th August 1872, on 28 miles open.

				COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total Receipts.							
				Number of passengers.		Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.		Receipts.								
				Rs.	As.	P.	£	s.	d.	Mds.	Srs.	Rs.	As.	P.	£	s.	d.	
Total traffic for the week				5,771	646	0 0	64	12	0	9,699	0	308	0 0	30	16	0	95	8 0
Or per mile of railway				134	23	0 0	2	6	0	346	0	11	0 0	1	2	0	3	8 0
Or previous seven weeks of half-year				27,287	4,766	0 0	476	12	0	94,147	0	2,901	0 0	290	2	0	706	14 0
Total for eight weeks				31,058	5,412	0 0				103,846	0	3,209	0 0				862	2
COMPARISON.																		
Total for corresponding week of previous year				4,116	661	4 9	66	2	7	8,248	0	263	11 9	26	7	6	92	10 1
Or mile of railway corresponding week of previous year				147	23	7 7	2	7	0	294	23	9	6 8	0	18	10	3	5 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year				30,975½	5,011	9 9	501	3	3	62,960	10	2,015	2 9	201	10	4	702	13 7

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th August 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	96,615	1,09,436 7 8	10,931 13 7	354,090 20	1,69,369 4 9	15,525 10 4	25,557 3 11
per mile of railway	.....	85 8 0	7 16 9	.....	132 5 1	12 2 7	19 19 4
or previous seven weeks of half-year	639,424	7,62,159 1 0	69,864 11 7	2,871,172 0	15,33,559 13 9	140,576 6 5	210,440 18 0
Total for eight weeks	736,030	8,71,595 8 8	79,896 5 2	3,325,262 20	17,02,929 2 6	156,101 16 9	235,098 1 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	84,963	93,034 14 7	8,523 4 0	361,964 20	2,04,619 1 6	18,756 15 1	27,284 19 1
per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	72 10 11	6 13 3	.....	159 13 9	14 13 1	21 6 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	724,073	8,24,067 4 0	75,553 10 0	3,047,005 20	18,11,809 7 10	166,088 0 9	241,627 10 9

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th August 1872, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,672	8,161 13 8	748 3 5	22,410 20	7,013 8 9	642 18 2	1,391 1 7
per mile of railway	.....	36 8 4	3 7 0	.....	31 6 1	2 17 6	6 4 6
or previous seven weeks of half-year	29,703	65,108 10 9	5,968 5 11	201,481 0	57,792 10 0	5,297 13 2	11,265 19 1
Total for eight weeks	34,275	73,270 8 5	6,716 9 4	223,891 20	64,806 5 3	5,946 11 4	12,657 0 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,439	7,953 8 19	729 1 6	31,664 10	8,933 1 10	818 17 4	1,547 18 10
per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	35 10 8	3 5 5	.....	40 0 11	3 13 5	6 18 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	28,365	70,395 4 8	6,452 18 0	233,577 20	62,705 1 11	5,747 19 3	12,200 17 3

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th August 1872, on 166½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	24,7994	14,093 1 0	1,291 17 3	159,017 13	43,759 6 6	4,011 5 6	5,303 2 9
per mile of railway	138	90 0 10	8 5 1	1,016	279 9 10	25 12 7	33 7 8
or previous seven weeks of half-year	200,8461	1,11,985 11 9	10,182 17 1	837,143 26½	2,35,055 6 1	21,540 14 7	31,729 11 8
Total for eight weeks	225,886	1,25,178 12 9	11,474 14 4	996,160 39½	2,78,814 12 7	25,558 0 1	37,032 14 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,988	11,995 15 4	1,099 12 7	169,927 33	56,515 14 11	5,180 12 6	6,280 5 1
per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	147	76 10 5	7 0 6	1,086 0	361 2 0	33 2 1	40 2 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	213,931	1,15,470 11 1	10,584 16 2	1,260,837 5	4,04,007 5 9	37,039 10 2	47,624 6 4

Statement showing heights over mean sea level and low water on Rivers Ganges and Bhagiratty during the month of July 1872.

DATE.		RIVER GANGES.										RIVER BHAGIRATTY.							
		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibganje.		Rampore Beaulah.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Kishanpore.	
Miles.	Distance.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.
1st	...	7 0	203 50	8 4	174 32	11 6	151 50	9 4	111 18	10 50	78 50	9 9	51 75	17 83	26 77	12 10 1/2	45 28	3 10 1/2	12 67
2nd	...	9 0	205 50	8 10	174 82	11 7	151 58	11 1	112 93	10 84	78 84	10 0	52 00	17 75	26 69	13 1	45 48	4 8 1/2	13 49
3rd	...	12 6	209 00	10 1	177 07	11 10	151 84	11 10	113 08	12 00	80 00	10 3 1/2	52 29	17 50	26 44	13 4	45 73	4 10	13 62
4th	...	14 2	210 68	13 10	179 84	12 8	152 66	12 4	114 18	12 66	80 66	11 0	53 00	17 16	26 10	13 11	46 32	4 10 1/2	13 67
5th	...	11 1	211 42	16 10	180 84	13 3	153 25	13 7	115 43	13 33	81 33	11 9	53 75	17 0	25 94	14 10	47 21	5 2 1/2	13 99
6th	...	15 2	211 66	16 4	182 33	13 9	153 75	13 10	115 69	14 16	82 16	12 3	54 25	17 25	26 19	15 9	48 15	6 4 1/2	14 33
7th	...	0	214 50	16 7	182 58	14 10	154 84	14 4	116 18	14 75	82 75	13 1	55 14	17 50	26 44	16 3	48 65	6 4 1/2	16 16
8th	...	18 0	214 50	16 10	182 84	15 5 1/2	155 44	15 3	117 10	15 45	83 45	13 3	55 75	17 50	26 77	16 9	49 15	7 3	16 04
9th	...	21 3	217 75	16 9	183 07	15 5 1/2	157 50	16 1	117 93	16 08	84 08	14 3	56 25	18 33	27 27	17 4	49 73	8 0	16 79
10th	...	22 0	218 50	22 2	184 66	16 11	158 92	17 9	119 60	17 25	85 25	15 8	56 75	18 58	27 52	18 1 1/2	50 16	9 0 1/2	17 83
11th	...	23 0	219 50	23 0	189 00	19 7 1/2	159 62	19 5	121 25	18 50	86 50	15 8	57 66	19 52	28 19	19 0	51 40	10 1	18 87
12th	...	20 0	216 50	22 10	188 82	19 6	159 50	19 11	121 77	18 50	87 50	16 9	58 75	19 25	28 19	19 10	52 23	11 2	19 95
13th	...	21 0	217 50	22 4	188 00	18 9	158 75	20 0	121 85	20 00	88 00	17 9	59 75	19 33	28 27	20 6	52 60	12 2	20 95
14th	...	0	215 00	21 7	187 57	17 10	157 07	18 5	120 27	19 42	87 42	18 9	60 75	19 25	28 19	20 11 1/2	53 36	13 3 1/2	22 10
15th	...	18 6	213 50	20 8	186 62	17 1	156 58	17 5	119 4	18 91	86 91	18 3 1/2	60 29	19 50	28 19	20 1	53 40	14 1 1/2	22 91
16th	...	17 0	213 50	19 4	185 32	16 7	155 82	17 0	118 45	18 24	86 24	17 11	59 92	18 32	27 46	20 8	53 32	14 9	23 54
17th	...	15 8	212 16	18 5	184 40	15 11	155 92	17 0	118 45	18 24	86 24	17 11	59 92	18 32	27 46	20 8	53 32	14 9	23 54
18th	...	14 11	211 42	17 6	183 48	15 8	155 66	16 3	117 35	17 35	85 25	17 1	59 08	18 32	27 46	20 5 1/2	52 86	15 1	23 87
19th	...	14 3	210 75	16 10	182 82	15 2 1/2	155 20	16 11 1/2	117 81	17 25	85 25	17 1	59 08	18 32	27 46	20 1	52 48	15 1	23 69
20th	...	13 7	210 00	16 2	182 15	15 3	155 25	15 6	117 35	16 84	84 84	16 6	58 66	18 32	27 46	20 1	52 48	15 1	23 69
21st	...	0	209 34	15 8	181 65	15 3	155 25	15 5 1/2	117 31	16 58	84 58	16 7	58 58	18 32	27 46	20 8	53 06	15 1	23 87
22nd	...	12 10	209 34	15 3	181 23	15 4	155 33	15 6	117 35	16 38	84 58	16 7	58 58	18 32	27 46	20 8	53 06	15 1	23 87
23rd	...	13 0	209 50	14 10	180 82	15 3 1/2	155 29	15 6	117 35	16 38	84 58	16 7	58 58	18 32	27 46	20 8	53 06	15 1	23 87
24th	...	14 2	210 56	15 3	181 25	14 11	154 92	15 5	117 35	16 42	84 42	15 11	57 92	18 00	26 94	19 0 1/2	51 42	13 6 1/2	22 35
25th	...	15 4	211 83	16 2	182 16	14 11	154 92	15 3	117 10	16 25	84 25	15 8	57 66	18 00	26 94	18 9 1/2	51 24	13 2 1/2	22 05
26th	...	16 4	212 83	17 0	182 93	15 2	155 17	15 1	116 03	16 16	84 16	15 7	57 58	18 00	26 94	18 8 1/2	51 19	13 1	21 87
27th	...	16 6	213 00	17 7	183 37	15 6	155 50	15 3	117 10	16 08	84 08	15 6	57 58	17 50	26 84	18 7 1/2	51 02	12 11	21 71
28th	...	0	212 00	17 3	184 24	15 10	155 84	15 7	117 10	16 08	84 08	15 6	57 58	17 50	26 84	18 7 1/2	51 02	12 8	21 45
29th	...	25 6	212 00	18 3	185 74	15 10	155 84	15 7	117 10	16 08	84 08	15 6	57 58	17 50	26 84	18 7 1/2	51 02	12 8	21 45
30th	...	28 0	214 50	26 11	192 90	20 11	160 92	18 5	120 26	17 25	85 25	15 9	57 75	17 16	26 10	18 10 1/2	50 98	12 6 1/2	21 33
31st	...	29 0	225 50	28 2	194 16	22 9	162 75	21 5	123 26	19 50	87 50	16 3 1/2	58 54	17 16	26 10	19 7 1/2	52 02	12 10 1/2	21 67

H. LEONARD, C.E.,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.



of 1872

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1872.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India,
assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the
provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67.

The Council met at Simla, on Thursday, the 29th August 1872.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I.,
presiding.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.

Major-General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman, C.B.

The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C.

The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton.

INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT (1872) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. HOBHOUSE also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. He said that in considering the Bill the Committee had proceeded on the principle that under the circumstances it was no part of their duty to alter any part of the Act on the score of principle, but only to effect such alterations as they believed the draftsman would have made if his attention had been called to them.

The principal reason for passing the present Bill into law before the 1st September, was this:—Act I of 1872 repealed *in toto* a prior Act, XV of 1852; and one of the sections of that Act was as follows:

“XII.—All Her Majesty's Courts within the British territories under the Government of the East Indian Company, and every Judge and Justice of such Courts, and every officer, Commissioner, Arbitrator or other person now or hereafter having, by law or by consent of parties, authority to hear, receive and examine evidence, with respect to or concerning any suit, action or other proceeding in any of such Courts, is hereby empowered to administer an oath to all such witnesses as are legally called before them respectively.”

Now that was a positive enactment, in the clearest possible terms, purporting to confer upon certain tribunals and officers power to administer oaths. *Primâ facie* if that power were removed from the Statute Book, and nothing put in its place, it would cease to exist. The question then was, whether the power could be derived from any other quarter. For the purpose of determining this question, it had been necessary to read five Acts of Parliament and ten Charters, and to read some of these documents very carefully, since they were framed on the most perplexing of all principles, the principle of declaring void all previous inconsistent provisions. So that you had to read through the whole document to see what was and what was not inconsistent. The result was, as well as he (MR. HOBHOUSE) could make out, that the power of administering an oath would remain with the High Courts, but would not remain with the Commissioners and Arbitrators therein mentioned. It was therefore important to leave upon the Statute Book as clear and extensive an authority as that which was taken out of it, and the simplest way of doing that in the present emergency was by continuing the existence of that section. When the time came for dealing with that matter finally, the proper place for it would be found in an Act relating to the subject of oaths and affirmation rather than in one relating to the general subject of evidence.

MR. HOBHOUSE thought it right to mention to the Council that he had received a telegram from Mr. H. S. Cunningham, desiring that the passing of the present Bill might be postponed until some further communication was received from him. Mr. Cunningham intimated that he did not think it necessary to continue the section just discussed, and that there were other defects in the Bill. MR. HOBHOUSE thought it right that the Council should decide for themselves in this matter after hearing the reasons for passing the present Bill. Unquestionably the assistance of the gentleman who had had a great share in preparing the Act, would be most valuable in any amendment of it. He probably understood the Act far better than any of the Council, and was aware of many things to which attention had not been called. MR. HOBHOUSE most sincerely regretted that in his judgment, pressure of time prevented their receiving Mr. Cunningham's assistance. He (MR. HOBHOUSE) had previously shown the kind of embarrassment which might arise from the present condition of things. He would now try and explain the degree of it. Previously to this year, the incapacity to administer an oath would have vitiated many legal proceedings. But in the present year, an Act (No. VI of 1872) was passed, which had two objects,—one was to respect and bind the conscience of witnesses, and the other, to prevent the entire vitiation of legal proceedings by omissions and irregularities in the administration of oaths. The first object had nothing to do with the present question. An oath was an oath, whatever might be the form of it, and the person who administered it must be duly qualified to do so. The second object was important, because it diminished the mischief which might arise from the incapacity of the Judge to administer an oath. But it did not prevent the administration of an oath by such incapable person from being an irregularity. Nor was it easy to say how a Judge, upon being pressed with such irregularity, would deal with the case. Certainly, many a Commissioner and Arbitrator would say, "inasmuch as no objection is made by the witness, and as an oath is the regular form of proceeding, and as I have, by express legislation, been made incapable to administer one, I decline to go on with the case." Besides this, the Act in question did not affix the penalties of perjury to the giving of false testimony under such circumstances. On this point, sections one hundred and seventy-eight and one hundred and seventy-one of the Penal Code showed the importance attached to the legal administration of an oath by duly authorized persons.

For the foregoing reasons, MR. HOBHOUSE could not help thinking that we should be running some appreciable risk of disturbance of judicial proceedings if we did not pass this Bill into law by the 1st September, on which day Act I of 1872 was to come into force, whereas no possible injury would be done by continuing the section in question, the only suggestion against it being that it was useless.

With regard to the other amendments, he would not remark upon them in detail. They would all speak for themselves, and were intended to cover obvious

defects and slips either of writing, or of printing or of drafting. We had now received several criticisms on Act I of 1872, and there was little doubt that, after it had been tested in actual practice, it would, like most laws of great magnitude and difficulty, and especially those passed on subjects new to legislation, require amendment in several particulars. Probably, in the course of a couple of years, it would be necessary to pass another amending Act, and the suggestions of Mr. Cunningham would be most valuable for that purpose. MR. HOBHOUSE therefore thought proper that the better plan would be, not to have any further delay at present, but to keep a careful record of all suggestions sent in, and to use them when the time was ripe.

He also applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

The PRESIDENT said that, in his opinion, Mr. Hobhouse had shown sufficient cause for suspending the Rules in the present case. His Excellency accordingly declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE then moved that the Report be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE then moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Report on the State of the Salt Market for the 1st quarter of 1872-73.

From T. WALTON, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department,—
(No. 446C, dated Fort William, the 23rd August 1872.)

I AM directed by the Member in charge to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the 1st quarter of 1872-73, comprising the months of April, May, and June last.

2. The quantity of salt consumed (*i.e.*, the quantity of total clearances of salt of all descriptions) in the quarter under report amounted to 1,761,675 maunds, against 1,791,119 maunds in the previous quarter, and 1,610,063 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the total amount of duty levied was Rs. 57,25,444, against Rs. 58,21,137 and Rs. 52,32,705 in the previous and corresponding quarters respectively.

3. The quantity of Government salt sold at the Presidency under whole-sale rowannahs amounted to 550 maunds, as per details given in the margin, giving a monthly average of 183½ maunds, against 245 maunds in the preceding quarter. The whole of this quantity represents the clearances from the stocks at Hidgelee.

	Mds.	
April	300	
May	50	
June	200	
Total	550	

4. The sales of Government salt at Pooree amounted to 400 maunds during the quarter under review. There were no sales of this description of Government salt in the preceding quarter, but owing to an oversight the sales for the 4th quarter of 1870-71 were inadvertently shown as sales in the report for the preceding quarter. The sales in the corresponding quarter of 1871-72 amounted to 300 maunds.

5. The quantity of excise salt sold in Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree, and 24-Pergunnahs, during the present quarter, from the stock of the different seasons, are shown in the following Table I:—

I.

	CUTTACK.				BALASORE.				POOREE.				24-PERGUNNAHS.			
	Manufactures of				Manufactures of				Manufactures of				Manufactures of			
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1871-72.		
	Mds.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.		
Balance at close of last quarter ...	21,950*	44,360 29	7,673 20	1,133 11	34,809 36	78,543 38	74,580 0	78,147 3	32,079 5				1,121	15,295 80		
Manufactured during the quarter...			13,819 10	.....	.....	54,002 30			178,134					12,188 10		
Total ...	21,950	44,360 29	21,492 30	1,133 11		78,543 38	1,24,582 30	78,147 3	32,079 5	178,144	1,121	27,484 0				
DEDUCT—																
Sales during the quarter ...	1,500	4,080 0	.....	340 0	10,383 0	22,169 0	1,204 0	56,076 0	3,825 0				800	2,000 0		
Wastage						1,402 35										
Total ...	1,500	4,080		340 0	11,785 35	22,169 0	1,204 0	56,076 0	3,825 0				1,121	2,000 0		
Balance at close of the quarter ...	20,450*	39,680 29	21,492 30	793 11	27,024 1	56,374 38	1,23,378 30	21,171 3	28,254 5	178,144	.....	25,484				

* This includes 451 maunds in Futtehmoosak Gelak.

It will be observed from the above that the total clearances, or sales of excise salt during the quarter, amounted to 103,946 maunds, against 87,308 maunds in the previous quarter, and 89,661 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

6. The subjoined Statement II shows, comparatively, the total importation into the port of Calcutta, and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter under notice, and the corresponding quarters of the two preceding years:—

II.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	1ST QUARTER OF 1870-71.		1ST QUARTER OF 1871-72.		1ST QUARTER OF 1872-73.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	698,835	974,733	2,033,029	1,234,024	1,021,146	1,281,907
Foreign Kurkutch	63,716	60,885	40,186	28,157	131,919	137,351
Indian ditto	341,706	220,069	163,150	195,977	189,635	180,851
Ceylon ditto		5,710		4,510		
Total	1,107,257	1,260,997	2,236,365	1,463,568	1,345,700	1,600,109

7. The following are the details of the Indian Kurkutch shown above:—

III.

FROM WHENCE IMPORTED.	1ST QUARTER OF 1870-71.		1ST QUARTER OF 1871-72.		1ST QUARTER OF 1872-73.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Kurrachee ...	43,556	950	.....	38,200		
Bombay ...	165,630	153,211	53,370	121,124	149,635	130,200
Madras ...	10,000	60,258	37,500	36,653		41,560
Ennore ...		6,250				
Covelong ...	116,500	.....	72,280		40,000	
Total ...	344,706	220,069	163,150	195,977	189,635	180,851

8. Table IV shows the total quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter, as compared with the results of the previous four quarters.

IV.

WHERE STORED.	1st quarter of 1871-72.	2nd quarter of 1871-72.	3rd quarter of 1871-72.	4th quarter of 1871-72.	1st quarter of 1872-73.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sulkea Government golahs ...	2,160,231	1,008,744	2,032,912	2,168,612	1,930,502
Ditto private golahs ...	21,017	7,817	.....	.....	.....
Ghoosery golahs ...	125,287	94,188	93,574	93,574	93,574
Seebpore golahs ...	34,073	5,385	4,318	3,898	.....
Chittagong Government golahs ...	122,832	76,287	130,488	106,325	106,479
Total ...	2,407,440	2,092,451	2,261,292	2,372,379	2,130,555

9. Statement V exhibits the despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways *viâ* the several salt-pass stations into the interior of the country, both east and west of the river Hooghly, during the quarter under review, and the corresponding quarters of the two preceding years.

V.

PERIOD.	<i>Viâ</i> Ballikhal.	<i>Viâ</i> Sankrail.	<i>Viâ</i> Gewa- khalee.	<i>Viâ</i> Kidder- pore.	<i>Viâ</i> Bullia- ghatta.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the East- ern Bengal Railway.	By the Cal- cutta and S. E. Railway.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Quarter of 1870-71 ...	254,140	109,823	95,336	80,406	349,324	299,867	12,198	17
Ditto 1871-72 ...	404,689	133,491	122,250	78,306	464,634	295,995	14,283	34
Ditto 1872-73 ...	306,209	117,600	57,694	78,504	461,632	303,327	.....	28

The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar in the quarter under review amounted to 13,520 maunds, as noted on the margin, against 6,028 maunds in the previous, and 7,780 maunds in the corresponding quarter of 1871-72.

10. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta, according to published market reports, were as follow :—

	Tons.
April ...	13,806
May ...	11,731
June ...	28,287
Total ...	53,824

574 tons were shipped for the port of Chittagong during the month of May.

11. The market prices per hundred maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt at the close of each fortnight during the quarter, as compared with those obtaining at the same period last year, are shown in Statement VI.

VI.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Prices on 15th April.		Prices on 30th April.		Prices on 15th May.		Prices on 31st May.		Prices on 15th June.		Prices on 30th June.	
	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Liverpool Pungah	54	44	61	52	60	59	55	75	54	83	65	82
French Kurkutch	57	57	58	58	58	60	60	61	60	62	60	64
Jeddah ditto	84	77	83	77	83	80	84	84	83	89	83	89
Ceylon ditto	48	65	55	65	55	65	55	65	55	65	55	65
Scinde ditto	35	38	34	38	35	38	35	38	35	38	35	38
Bombay ditto	38	54	38	52	43	44	43	44	43	47	42	45
Madras ditto	48	57	47	57	48	57	47	56	47	57	46	60

12. In Statement VII are exhibited the total quantities of salt that were available for the private export trade at the several depôts in the Madras Presidency on the first day of each of the three months constituting the quarter under report and the corresponding quarters of 1870-71 and 1871-72.

VII.

Months.		1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
April	... ..	780,630	649,117	642,282
May	... ..	780,630	641,856	624,877
June	... ..	780,630	624,142	629,677

13. Statement VIII shows the quantities of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and ship-board at Chittagong during the quarter under review, and the corresponding quarter of 1870-71, respectively.

VIII.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.			ADMITTED INTO BOND.		CLEARED.	
			1st quarter of 1871-72.	1st quarter of 1872-73.	1st quarter of 1871-72.	1st quarter of 1872-73.
			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Pungah	... ..	.....	.....	55,028	43,864	54,388
Madras Kurkutch	... ..	.....	.....	... ..	2,612	2,282
Bremen Pungah	... ..	.....	.....	.....	4,948	.....
Total	... ..	.....	.....	55,028	51,424	56,670

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from any of the ports in the Orissa division.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending

8	Jessore	...	"	7th	2.43	It has been generally insufficient.	aman crop. The indigo crop has been remarkably good.
						Rainy. Heavy rain at Meghona.	Excellent.

* Tel. gram of the 10th received on the same day.

	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.	Central Districts.—(Contd.)	1872.				
	9 Moorshedabad ...	Sep. 7th	7.77	Cloudy, with heavy rain on Thursday and Friday.	A great deal of rain has fallen, which has improved the prospects of the amun crop, but it has fallen too late to enable more land to be planted out. The ous harvest still continues, but the outturn, though fair, will not be good. Jute and sugarcane crops good.	
	10 Dinagepore ..	" 7th	5.68	There has been a good fall of rain throughout the district. Temperature. Highest ... 87° Lowest ... 70°	All crops doing well. Bhadoi rice and jute still being cut. Planting out of ropa dhan completed in some places.	
	11 Maldah ..	" 7th	5.49	Small variations of temperature, cloudy and rainy days.	In some places "bhadoi" has been gathered, in others it is being cut. An average crop is expected. Amun is in a satisfactory condition. A great deal of rain has fallen during the week, which it is hoped will much benefit the hymunti crops.	
	12 Rajshahye ...	" 7th	7.98	Heavy rains all day and night on Wednesday and Thursday, with thunder and lightning; the remaining days of the week were cloudy, with breaks of clear sky and sunshine at intervals.	The prospects of the amun and ous crops are satisfactory. The rain has greatly improved the prospects of the ropa crop. Ous is now being cut. Sugarcane is very good. The arhur crop is not a good one.	
	13 Rungpore ...	" 7th	6.71	Cool and pleasant in the afternoons. Much water standing about the station in consequence of the heavy rain which fell chiefly during the night and before noon.	All the crops are getting on well. Jute is said to be of very good quality this year.	
	14 Bograh ..	" 7th	9.98	Heavy rains reported from all sides.	The heavy rain-fall has immensely improved the prospects of the main rice crop, also of sugarcane and turmeric.	
COOCH BEHAR DIV.	15 Pubna ...	" 7th	3.31	Cloudy, with much rain; easterly wind.	The greater portion of the ous crop has been gathered, and an average amount obtained. The amun is doing well, as also turmeric and sugarcane.	
	16 Darjeeling ...	Aug. 31st	5	Sufficient rain-fall.	Hills.—Same as last week. Terrain. Sufficient rain has fallen. Heotee dhan nearly all transplanted and looks promising.	
	17 Julpigoree ...	" 31st	1.98	Seasonable, but more rain is wanted.	Hymunti crop almost all planted out and promising well. Flax crop mostly cut, is very good.	A few cases of cholera in early part of week, but none the last three days.
	Cooch Behar ...	" 31st	1.05	Cloudy, with occasional showers.	Favorable.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Eastern Districts.		1872.				
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca	... Sep. 10th*	3.10	First four days cloudy, rainy, and cool; last three days fair and dry. Great heat on the 10th.	Prospects of crops favorable. Rivers rising slowly.	
	19 Furreedpore	... „ 7th	2.22	Heavy showers of rain five days in the week; weather cloudy.	The state of the crops in general is promising.	
	20 Backergunge	... „ 7th	5.86	Cloudy and rainy. The rain was especially heavy in the latter part of the week.	Good.	
	21 Mymensing	... Aug. 31st	2.92	Seasonable weather, with sufficient, but not excessive rain.	Extremely favorable; there has been enough rain for agricultural operations, and the crops promise exceedingly well.	
	22 Sylhet	... „ 31st	4.40	Very sultry. There has been a break in the rains and the present dry weather will be favorable for the crops. Max. temperature of week ... 91° Min. ditto ... 75° 5' Range ... 16° 5' Mean of highest reading ... 89° 2' Mean of lowest reading ... 78° 1' Approximate mean of week ... 83° 6'	Good. Sall crop is being planted. Amun promises well.	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	23 Cachar	... „ 31st	3.65	Cloudy with rain. A heavy thunder-storm on the evening of the 28th.	Prospects of crops very good; almost all the sail has been transplanted. Tea doing well.	
	24 Chittagong	... „ 31st	4.30	Showery	The crops are generally doing well, and there is nothing new to report. The worms at Nila (Cox's Bazar) are said to be disappearing.	
	25 Noakhally	... „ 31st	8.04	The past week has been a very rainy one, with the exception of the 28th and 29th.	Ous dhan being reaped, a good return is expected. The transplanting of amun dhan completed and is progressing favorably.	
	26 Tipperah	... ..	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	Aug. 31st	2.73	Heavy rain on the 26th. The whole week has been cloudy; great heat on the 30th instant.	The prospects of both paddy and cotton good. The ous crop has nearly been gathered. The amun crop has begun to flower, as also the cotton. The rice crop in the southern part of the district has suffered from excessive rain.	
	Hill Tipperah	... „ 31st	.47	Very hot. Light rain on the 25th, 26th, and 31st.	Rain greatly wanted for the well-being of the crops.	

* Telegram of the 10th received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.		1872. *				
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna	... Sept. 10th	2.22	Good rain during the week; but more wanted towards the south of the district.	Crops are doing well ...	Health of the district is improving. Cholera dying out and dengue less.
	29 Gya	... „ 7th	3.72	Stormy with sufficient rain-fall.	Bhadoi crops coming into consumption. Seedlings of rice are being transplanted; prospects favorable.	
	30 Shahabad	... „ 7th	5.68	Cloudy with rain very general, except in the south of the district. Thermometer. Maximum ... 92° Minimum ... 76° Barometer. Highest rdng. 29.760 Lowest rdng. 29.600	The bhadoi crop is being reaped. Rain has fallen generally over the district, and the prospects of the aughanee rice are good, except in the south, in the sub-division of Bhuboah, where more rain is still required to ensure a full rice harvest. To the south and east of the district indigo is said to be suffering from too much rain.	
	31 Tirhoot	... „ 7th	9.9	Cloudy and rainy. In the Sudder sub-division heavy showers fell last night.	Rice and bhadoi crops continue promising. Second indigo crops are hopeful.	
	32 Sarun	... „ 7th	2.98	East and west winds. There has been much rain all over the district.	Bhadoi crops very good, and harvest has commenced. Sugarcane doing well. Transplantation of rice seedlings is almost finished in the Sudder sub-division. Paddy in the high lands is in a healthy condition. Manufacture of "khoontee" (second cuttings of indigo) has commenced. In the jurisdiction of the thanahs of Dighwara and Pursa in the Sudder sub-division, owing to a rise of the rivers, the fields have been overflooded. The extent of damage done to the crops will be reported upon after the waters subside.	
	33 Chumparun	... „ 7th	9.54	Heavy rain every day throughout the week. Cool weather; gentle wind from the east.	The rain has done much good to the rice crops, but has somewhat damaged the "makai" and "kodo" crops. The second cutting of indigo has also been somewhat damaged by the late rain.	
BHAUGULPORE DIVN.	34 Monghyr	... „ 7th	9.90	Heavier rain this week than there has been yet during the season.	The prospects of the rice crop have very materially improved with the increased fall of rain last week. The rice prospects may now be called good; a 12-anna crop may at the least be counted on. All other crops very good.	
	35 Bhaugulpore	... „ 10th*	4.86	Steady rain throughout the district. Over 8 inches in many places.	Most favorable reports received of aughanee rice crops from all quarters, north especially. Bhadoi is being reaped rapidly, and a bumper crop turning out from nearly all places out of the reach of Ganges and Koosy floods.	General health excellent. Dengue still prevalent in the town.

* Telegram of the 10th received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)		1872.				
BHAUGULPORE DIVN.—(Contd.)	36 Purneah ..	Sep. 7th	7.73	There has been abundance of rain this week.	The heavy rain has done a little damage to the bhadoi crop. It is hoped that it is not too late to help the transplanting of the aughance.	
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs.					
	Rajmehal ..	" 7th	7.60	The rain has extended throughout the district.	Everything at present appears most promising for the dhan crop. Nothing more to be desired.	
	Deoghur ..	" 7th	3.74	Seasonable and healthy.	The paddy crops are doing well; outturn of bhadoi very good. Kurthee, surgojin, and other early winter crops, are being sown.	
	Nya Doomka ..	" 7th	3.97	Plentiful rain, all over the sub-division.	General ripening rapidly, and promising to yield the best outturn that has been known for years. Dhan coming on well, and also all minor crops, such as goondlee, murwa, moog, &c.	
	Godda ...	" 7th	2.70	Heavy rain during the week where most wanted, viz. in the Monihari pergunnah. A sufficient quantity has fallen in the other pergunnahs.	Crops doing well. Transplanting being vigorously carried on.	
ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack ...	" 10th	.82	Weather warm and bright.	Beali crop injured by insects, which are disappearing in some parts. Transplantation of sarud is nearly completed. General tone of reports doubtful. Rain wanted.	
	39 Pooree ...	Aug. 31st	3.61	Favorable	Crops are doing well throughout the district, excepting in the inundated tracts, where there will be little or no crop, and on the Chilka Isthmus, where the soil has suffered from salt-water. The paddy crop is suffering somewhat from a yellow fly.	
	40 Balasore ..	Sep. 7th	2.71	Moderate rain everywhere except in Bhera, where more rain is wanted.	Progressing favorably; the beali rice ripening well.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
South-West Frontier Agency.						
	41 Hazareebaugh ...	" 7th	1.79	Seasonable rain general or in the district.	Prospect much improved, a fair prospect of an average rice crop. The bhadoi crop full on.	
	42 Loharduggah ...	" 7th	2.89	Cool and seasonable; rain has fallen generally throughout Chota Nagpore proper but very little in Palamow.	In Chota Nagpore proper the crops are thriving well, and the prospects are generally very favorable. In Palamow to the south and west, the bhadoi crops are fair but poor elsewhere; and the prospects of the late rice crop are still very gloomy for want of rain.	

District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
CHOTA NAGPORE (Contd.)					
<i>South-West Frontier Agency. (Contd.)</i>	1872.	*			
43 Singbhoom ...	Aug. 31st	1'54	Seasonable ...	Favorable.	
44 Maunbhoom ...	Sep. 7th	2'91	Very favorable ...	The reports from all parts of the district have much improved; the crops on the high lands will be full, and those on low lands promise well.	Health of the district good.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.					
45 Goalparah ...	Aug. 31st	'64	Cloudy but very hot, with light showers of rain on the first and last days of the week, and intervals of sunshine.	Prospects of all crops, except winter rice, are good and promising. The transplanting and growth of winter rice are somewhat retarded by want of rain.	
46 Kamroop ..	....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
47 Durrung ...	Aug. 31st	0'73	Cloudy, calm, frequent thunderstorms.	Weather seasonable, planting well advanced, and all crops looking well.	
48 Nowgong ...	" 31st	'95	Weather seasonable, generally showery, but no heavy rain.	Crops doing well; tea doing well.	
49 Sebsaugor ...	" 31st	3'50	Frequent showers of rain at night; days generally clear and hot.	There has been enough of rain for rice planting, and the prospects of the crop so far are good. Tea doing very well.	
50 Luckimpore ...	" 31st	2'90	Seasonable weather, with ample rain-fall for all agricultural wants. Thermometer. Maximum ... 91° Minimum ... 78°	Crops doing well.	
51 Naga Hills ...	" 24th	1'46	Light showers with a good deal of fog.	Much the same as last week.	
52 Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Sep 7th	1'65	There have been heavy showers of rain during the week with thunder and lightning.	The season continues to be favorable, and the prospects of the cultivators are cheerful. The paddy is looking healthy, as likewise other cereals in growth, and a good harvest is expected.	
53 Garo Hills ...	Aug. 31st	1'69	Hotter and closer than usual the early part of the week. Thunder-storm on Thursday, which did good, and some very heavy rain on the 31st.	The Garos near Damulgirri are bringing in their rice, which seems to be a fair crop.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th September 1872.

J. WARE EDGAR,
Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Rainfall Report compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 18th to 24th Aug. 1872.	Rain from 25th to 31st Aug. 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.			
	Burdwan	Burdwan	2.03	1.00	27.39	31st Aug. 1872.	Not received 29th July to 3rd August.
		Cutwa	3.21	3.41	40.02	ditto.	
		Culina	1.00	0.37	27.04	ditto.	
		Bood-Bood	3.95	0.50	29.36	ditto.	
		Raneegunge	5.28	2.23	32.22	ditto.	
	Bancoorah	Jehanabad	2.02	1.91	39.12	ditto.	
		Bancoorah	1.92	2.42	24.75	ditto.	
		Soorea	2.83	3.01	35.00	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	3.88	3.73	35.55	ditto.	
		Tumlook	0.00	Not received.	25.59	24th Aug. 1872.	
		Gurbetta	3.39	2.17	29.54	31st Aug. 1872.	
	Hooghly	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office	1.51	3.77	33.16	ditto.	
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	1.50	Not received	29.35	24th Aug. 1872.	
		Hooghly	3.43	1.90	33.47	31st Aug. 1872.	
	Howrah	Serampore	3.27	2.03	40.61	ditto.	
		Howrah	1.76	2.17	31.84	ditto.	
PRESDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	1.90	1.00	40.92	ditto.	Not received 22nd July to 3rd Aug. Not received 29th July to 3rd Aug. Not received 29th July to 3rd Aug. From 1st Feb.
		Calcutta	1.30	2.08	33.59	ditto.	
		Alipore { Dispensary	1.29	1.08	32.33	ditto.	
		Alipore { Jail	1.27	1.09	32.81	ditto.	
		Busseerhaut	3.63	2.51	42.14	ditto.	
		Baraset	2.85	3.12	34.84	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour	1.74	2.93	37.62	ditto.	
		Barripore	2.78	1.68	37.12	ditto.	
		Satkhhera	3.27	1.14	38.32	ditto.	
		Barrackpore	3.33	2.40	45.77	ditto.	
	Nudda	Dum-Dum	1.73	2.32	43.50	ditto.	
		Krishnaghur	0.68	1.08	27.99	ditto.	
		Bongong	3.26	0.74	30.33	ditto.	
		Meherpore	0.54	2.67	30.80	ditto.	
		Choodangah	2.15	2.15	33.25	ditto.	
		Kooshtea	0.13	3.91	31.72	ditto.	
		Ranaghat	2.08	2.08	35.80	ditto.	
		Jessore	0.64	1.49	50.04	ditto.	
		Nurail	0.50	1.45	44.62	ditto.	
		Khoolneah	0.73	0.88	40.22	ditto.	
	Jessore	Jenidih	5.85	Not received	41.07	24th Aug. 1872.	
		Bagirhaut	0.87	2.40	41.78	31st Aug. 1872	
		Magoorah	2.38	0.40	32.39	ditto.	
		Berhanpore	1.13	2.48	39.00	31st Aug. 1872.	
		Jamookandi	1.19	3.66	24.57	ditto	
		City Moorsheadabad	0.51	3.48	31.08	ditto.	
		Jungipore	2.10	3.55	37.29	ditto	
		Azingunge	0.85	1.93	31.65	ditto	
		Dinagapore	2.54	3.86	54.54	ditto.	
		Maldah	2.35	1.26	30.10	ditto.	
	RAJSHAHY.	Beaulah	0.85	1.10	28.10	ditto.	
		Natore	1.24	1.99	30.82	ditto.	
		Rungpore	1.40	0.10	59.95	ditto.	
		Bhowanungunge	1.40	0.52	55.47	ditto.	
		Titallya	17.60	4.60	98.04	ditto.	
		Bograh	0.92	2.97	47.54	ditto.	
		Pubna	0.95	5.31	37.90	ditto.	
		Serajungunge	0.65	3.40	42.16	ditto.	
	COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not received	Not received	67.55	15th July 1872	
		Darjeeling { Hospital	5.75	5.58	81.48	31st Aug. 1872	
		Rungbee	Not received	Not received	43.13	30th June 1872.	
		Julpigoree	11.91	1.98	88.17	31st Aug. 1872.	
		Fallacotta	Not received	Not received	5.90	17th Aug. 1872.	
	COOCH BEHAR TRIBUTARY STATES.	Boda	2.64	0.54	32.12	31st Aug. 1872.	
		Cooch Behar	1.40	1.78	107.34	ditto.	
	BHUTAN DOOARS.	Buxa	12.14	7.25	147.37	ditto.	
DACCA.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.						
	Dacca	Dacca { Telegraph Office	0.18	3.98	55.33	ditto.	From 10th June, and not received 18th to 24th Aug. From 15th July. From 18th May. Not received 11-17 Aug " 18-24 "
		Dacca { Hospital	0.20	4.00	49.20	ditto.	
		Moonshegunge	Not received	3.00	35.82	ditto	
	Furreedpore	Manickgunge	1.07	1.70	13.49	ditto.	
		Furreedpore	2.41	1.58	36.21	ditto.	
		Goalundo	1.61	2.36	41.22	ditto.	
		Burrisaul	0.89	2.68	59.02	ditto.	
		Perozepore	0.45	3.36	47.91	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Madaripore	0.33	3.75	60.85	ditto.	
		Patoakhally	1.80	12.58	68.51	ditto	
		Dowlat Khan	1.50	6.07	62.44	ditto.	
		Mymensing	5.40	6.04	60.16	ditto.	
		Jamalpore	0.93	4.28	56.27	ditto	
	Mymensing	Atteah	Not received	2.22	34.18	ditto.	
		Kishoregunge	1.47	5.46	67.91	ditto.	
		Sylhet	3.42	6.32	158.42	ditto.	
	Cachar	Cachar	2.53	3.65	94.35	ditto.	
		Hylakandy	2.25	Not received	87.71	24th Aug. 1872.	
		Kojah	6.98	4.45	105.00	31st Aug. 1872.	

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 18 to 24th Aug 1872.	Rain from 25 to 31st Aug 1872.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
EASTERN DISTRICTS (Continued.)							
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office Jail	2.10 2.25	3.00 3.53	70.20 67.82	31st Aug. 1872. ditto.	
	Noakhally	Noakhally	2.85	Not received	100.51	24th Aug. 1872.	
	Tipperah	Comillah	2.03	8.32	83.08	31st Aug. 1872.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Brahmanbariah	2.74 2.25	3.28 0.45	62.64 41.94	ditto. ditto.	
	Hill Tipperah	Rungamtee Hill Hill Tipperah	1.12 0.50	2.73 0.47	78.19 4.40	ditto. ditto.	From 4th Aug.
BEHAR.	Patna	Patna Behar Barh Dinapore { Hospital Cantonment	0.89 8.50 1.90 0.40 0.60	1.03 2.08 0.59 1.03 1.10	22.57 30.80 20.67 16.85 25.29	ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto.	
	Gya	Gya Nowadah Aurangabad Sherghatty Arrah Sasseram	3.37 2.18 4.58 2.70 1.16 2.01	1.44 4.50 0.54 1.63 1.13 0.54	28.11 28.79 32.05 32.53 24.80 24.75	ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto.	
	Shahabad	Buxar Bhainboah Mozufferpore Durbhangah Hajipore Mudhubani Seetamarree	0.75 1.75 2.90 4.90 1.06 1.21 Not received	1.00 0.45 4.90 2.86 0.40 Not received	23.36 32.86 39.67 30.21 23.89 29.12	ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. 3rd Aug. 1872. 31st Aug. 1872.	Not received 4th to 10th Aug. Not received 4-17 Aug. " 4-24 "
	Tirhoot	Tajpore Chuprah	Not received	2.35	42.55 27.69	ditto	
	Saun	Sewan	0.43	1.84	25.83	ditto.	
	Chumpran	Moteehari	1.90	0.50	33.28	ditto.	
	Monghyr	Bettiah Monghyr Begoozerai Jamoore Bhaugulpore	2.80 7.60 5.21 3.44 1.76	0.25 2.90 1.63 2.66 1.26	27.10 89.65 20.75 20.54 24.51	ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto.	Not recorded 29th Jany. to 3rd Feb.
	Rhaugulpore	Soopool Mudhypoora Banka Purneah	3.16 1.64 0.80 2.30	1.66 3.70 1.25 1.50	23.13 40.53 27.81 33.41	ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto.	
	Purneah	Purneah Kishengunge Arrarah Dooghur	1.48 2.08 5.15 4.05	2.20 5.07 2.83 1.27	43.89 64.17 48.86 21.02	ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto.	Not recorded 22nd to 28th Jany.
	Sonthal Pergunnah	Janntara Rajmohal Pakour Nya-Doomka	3.40 0.12 1.89 1.56	4.50 2.40 2.87 1.35	38.02 10.94 28.76 36.60	ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto.	
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office Hospital Jajipore Kendraparah Jugutumpore Pals Point	1.80 2.70 1.20 0.60 2.20 2.65	0.30 0.54 0.00 2.60 2.30 4.90	37.80 43.05 41.82 41.95 46.50 68.88	ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto.	
	Pooree	Pooree Khoordah	2.00 2.23	2.35 0.62	44.16 46.83	ditto. ditto.	
	Balasore	Balasore Bluddruck	3.08 1.15	1.42 1.21	43.89 47.29	ditto. ditto.	
	Cuttack Tributary	Sumbulpore	Not received	Not received	28.08	21st July 1872.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebaugh	Hazareebaugh { Jail Hospital	2.53 3.26	2.77 3.35	24.71 27.69	31st Aug. 1872. ditto.	
	Loharduggah	Puchumba Ranchee	1.66 1.79	1.93 3.12	25.48 24.85	ditto. ditto.	
	Singbhoom	Palanow Chyebassa	0.40 2.92	1.40 1.51	19.34 32.39	ditto. ditto.	
	Maunbhoom	Purula Gobindpore	4.87 0.20	1.39 1.24	34.82 38.62	ditto. ditto.	
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.							
Goalparah	Goalparah Dhoobree	1.38 0.65	Not received ditto	75.19 84.01	24th Aug. 1872. ditto.		
Kamroop	Gowhatty Burpettah	4.52 4.50	ditto ditto	54.89 90.28	ditto. ditto.	Not received 8th to 28th July.	
Nurrung	Tesore Mungledye	2.49 3.42	ditto ditto	43.56 52.07	ditto. ditto.	Not received 8th to 14th July.	
Nowgong	Nowzong Seebaugore	5.23 6.20	ditto ditto	111.93 76.51	ditto. ditto.		
Seebaugor	Golaghat Jorehaut Nazeraah	3.78 3.90 Not received	ditto ditto ditto	48.59 60.26 52.28	ditto. ditto. 3rd Aug. 1872.		
Luckimpore	Debrooghur N. Luckimpore Suddya	4.53 5.70 0.92	ditto ditto ditto	81.07 8.34 67.61	24th Aug. 1872. ditto ditto	Not received 4-10 Aug. From 12th Aug	
Naga Hills	Samooogooding	Not received	ditto	32.60	17th Aug. 1872.	Not received 11th to 17th Aug.	
Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Shillong Jaowai	2.54 Not received	ditto ditto	47.78 94.50	24th Aug. 1872. 17th Aug. 1872.		
Garohills	Cherrapoonjee Tura Benares Akyab	8.58 3.42 2.10 11.90	ditto ditto 1.45 6.10	340.80 72.61 27.75 141.70	24th Aug. 1872. ditto. 31st Aug. 1872. ditto.	Not received 11th to 17th Aug.	

CALCUTTA,
The 7th September 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 1st to 7th September 1872.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. =100	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Sept.											
	1st	10	29.886	29.908	77.6	78.3	93	S S W	...	0.08		o, r
	16		29.773	29.791	81.5	79.5	91	S S W	...	1.05	K, S	scuds
	2nd	10	29.817	29.835	84.6	80.2	81	S W	...	...	K	scuds
	16		29.684	29.702	85.8	81.7	83	S S W	...	...	S	scuds
	3rd	10	29.799	29.817	85.0	80.5	81	S W	...	...	S	scuds
	16		29.693	29.716	87.4	82.0	78	S S W	...	...	S, K	o
	4th	10	29.689	29.657	84.0	80.5	85	S W	...	...	K	o, scuds
	16		29.733	29.751	86.5	81.5	79	S W	...	0.75		o
	5th	10	29.855	29.873	83.5	81.0	89	S S W	...	...		o
	16		29.712	29.730	84.0	81.3	88	S S W	...	1.67		o
	6th	10	29.841	29.859	81.9	80.0	91	S by W	...	...		o
	16		29.698	29.716	85.0	81.2	83	S S E	...	0.19	CS	o
	7th	10	29.800	29.818	84.7	80.0	80	S S W	...	...	S	
	16		29.680	29.698	83.2	80.0	86	S S E	...	...
SARGOR ISLAND.	1st	10	29.899	29.905	78	77	95	S W	12.2	0.60	N	o, r, scuds
	16		29.799	29.805	78	76	90	S W	17.9	0.60	N	o, r, scuds
	2nd	10	29.830	29.836	86	80	75	S W	15.2	0.20	N	b, p, v, u, scuds.
	16		29.721	29.727	86	80	75	S S W	18.9	...	K, S	b, scuds
	3rd	10	29.832	29.838	84	80	83	S W	18.2	0.20	N	b, v, scuds
	16		29.742	29.748	85	80	79	S S W	18.8	...	N	i, u, scuds
	4th	10	29.880	29.886	86	81	79	S W	19.3	...	N	sc, o, scuds
	16		29.782	29.788	85	81	83	S W	18.2	...	N	b, scuds
	5th	10	29.885	29.891	84	80	83	W S W	20.3	...	N	o, u, scuds
	16		29.729	29.735	86	81	79	S S W	20.5	...	N	o
	6th	10	29.908	29.914	86	80	75	S W	18.0	...	N	u
	16		29.720	29.726	85	81	83	S S W	17.4	...	N	o, scuds
	7th	10	29.823	29.829	87	82	79	W S W	10.8	...	K	b, scuds
	16		29.693	29.699	85	81	83	S W	9.8	...	N	b, u
CHITABURG.	1st	10	29.854	29.947	80	77	80	S W	4.1	...	K, KS	u
	16		29.787	29.880	82	78	82	S	9.5	...	K, KS	b
	2nd	10	29.787	29.879	85	80	79	S E	2.9	0.20	C, CK	b, v
	16		29.685	29.777	85	79	75	S W	9.2	0.20	KS, C, CK	b
	3rd	10	29.792	29.885	78	76	90	S W	3.4	0.50	N	d, u
	16		29.693	29.786	79	78	95	S E	3.9	0.80	K, KS	u
	4th	10	29.858	29.952	77	75	90	S	4.7	0.00	N	d, p
	16		29.761	29.854	82	79	87	S	4.3	...	K, KS	
	5th	10	29.816	29.909	82	78	82	S	4.3	2.10	K, C, CK	b
	16		29.721	29.814	80	78	91	S W	12.7	...	K, KS	p, u
	6th	10	29.828	29.922	77	76	95	S	4.9	1.10	N	d, t, p
	16		29.695	29.787	84	80	83	W	10.1	...	C, CK	b
	7th	10	29.777	29.880	83	79	83	E S E	8.9	1.40	K, CK	b, v
	Aug.	16	29.656	29.748	83	79	83	S S W	7.3	...	K, KS	
JALPAIG.	31st	10	29.814	29.844	88	78	92	S by W	10	...	...	c
	1st	10	29.725	29.755	81	79	91	S E by S	8	0.39	...	c
	16		29.850	29.880	85	77	98	S by W	7	...	...	c
	2nd	10	29.740	29.770	85	78	71	S E by S	10	...	...	c
	16		29.854	29.884	87	76	68	S by E	2	...	...	bc
	3rd	10	29.703	29.733	86	76	68	E	8	...	...	b
	16		29.849	29.879	86	76	61	W by S	6	...	...	bc
	4th	10	29.729	29.759	80	77	64	E S E	10	...	...	bc
	16		29.917	29.947	86	77	64	S E by E	8	...	...	c
	5th	10	29.787	29.817	86	78	68	E by S	8	...	...	b
	16		29.943	29.970	88	79	65	S E by E	8	0.02	...	bc
	6th	10	29.797	29.827	85	78	71	S E	10	...	...	bc
	16		29.910	29.940	85	78	71	S	5	0.17	...	cloudy
	7th	10	29.777	29.807	86	77	64	S E by S	13	...	...	bc
OUTRICK.	Aug.	10										
	31st	10	29.775	29.857	83	79	83	S S E	2.1	...	N	cloudy
	1st	10	29.808	29.780	83	79	83	S	3.5	...	N	cloudy
	16		29.805	29.867	83	79	83	S W	8.3	...	C, KS	cloudy
	2nd	10	29.729	29.812	80	77	86	W S W	6.4	...	N, KS	cloudy
	16		29.780	29.862	85	79	75	S S W	3.5	...	C	m, fair
	3rd	10	29.653	29.735	87	78	65	S S W	11.7	...	CK	fine
	16		29.765	29.817	87	79	68	W S W	4.4	...	CK	fine
	4th	10	29.673	29.755	87	80	72	S W	7.9	...	CK	fine
	16		29.827	29.900	86	80	75	S W	5.8	...	CK, N	cloudy
	5th	10	29.748	29.825	86	78	68	S S W	10.2	...	K, N	cloudy
	16		29.827	29.900	87	81	70	S S W	3.7	...	N, CK	cloudy
	6th	10	29.731	29.814	79	76	88	W	7.1	...	N	d
	16		29.813	29.895	84	79	79	S S W	3.3	0.50	C, N	cloudy
	7th	10	29.676	29.758	89	81	69	S	4.3	...	CK	fine
GRAN.	1st	10	29.929	29.951	81	76	78	S S W	0.1	...	...	o
	16		29.791	29.812	84	78	75	W S W	0.1	0.40	...	g
	2nd	10	29.844	29.865	83	79	83	E	...	...	...	g
	16		29.739	29.760	80	79	72	W	1.7	0.40	...	b
	3rd	10	29.879	29.900	83	78	78	E	6.1	...	...	o
	16		29.780	29.808	82	79	87	W	0.5	...	...	o, s
	4th	10	29.910	29.967	83	80	87	K	0.2	...	...	b, c
	16		29.854	29.875	84	80	83	W	1.1	0.30	...	b
	5th	10	29.934	29.955	84	79	79	S	0.1	...	...	g
	16		29.814	29.835	83	78	78	S W	2.3	0.10	...	b
	6th	10	29.916	29.937	84	79	79	E	0.4	...	...	b
	16		29.768	29.789	85	80	79	S W	1.1	2.10	...	b
	7th	10	29.826	29.849	87	81	76	N W	...	...	...	b
	16		29.709	29.730	84	79	70	N W	3.0	0.10	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th September 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Department.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta,
DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE 1872.

N.B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperatures, and not for height above sea-level.

STATION.	Height above sea-level.	BAROMETER.					THERMOMETER.										HUMIDITY.					RAINFALL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
		MEAN OF					Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Mean.	MEAN OF				HIGHEST MAX.	LOWEST MIN.		Monthly range.	Day.	☉	Mean.	MEAN OF				Inches.	No. of days.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
		Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.					Day.	☉	Day.	☉		4 hours.	10 hours.					16 hours.	22 hours.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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Port Blair	100</

CALCUTTA—June 1872.

Mean Barometric pressures of 16 years	...	29.543	Mean temperature of 16 years	...	84.9	Mean humidity of 16 years	...	81	Mean rainfall of 16 years	...	12.61
Ditto ditto of 1873	...	29.555	Ditto ditto of 1872	...	85.4	Ditto ditto of 1872	...	82	Actual fall in 1872	...	9.45
Excess in 1873	...	...	Excess in 1872	...	0.5	Excess in 1872	...	1	Defect in 1872	...	3.19

CALCUTTA,

The 6th September 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-Level, with Anemometric results and observations of sky serenity.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.										Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean serenity.
			North.	North-East.	East.	South-East.	South.	South-West.	West.	North-West.	Calm.				
Port Blair	...	...	...	...	...	23	4	33	...	...	...	74 S 9 W	Miles.	312
Madras	29.716	86.0	...	1	2	17	4	17	15	4	...	48 S 31 W	264.8	...	
Vizagapatam	29.637	86.8	...	1	12	13	27	10	45	3	...	51 S 39 W	139.7	3.99	
Akyab	29.690	82.5	2	3	11	24	63	12	3	1	...	71 S 12 E	67.8	2.72	
False Point	29.571	86.4	2	9	2	5	19	61	23	6	3	57 S 48 W	...	...
Cuttack	29.582	81.7	5	4	1	6	27	27	18	2	...	57 S 36 W	102.7	5.06	
Saugor Island	29.562	85.5	2	13	14	14	51	23	2	1	...	56 S 12 E	357.1	2.58	
Chittagong	29.669	83.2	1	8	17	18	27	17	15	1	16	38 S 9 E	176.9	3.60	
Calcutta	29.574	85.4	...	2	29	17	67	5	...	...	...	75 S 25 E	237.0	...
Jessore	29.588	81.4	...	...	11	37	55	13	...	...	1	80 S 18 W	103.5	4.48
Dacca	29.625	84.1	...	...	25	43	39	10	...	...	2	76 S 32 E	104.7	2.23
Cachar	29.664	82.5	0	11	30	6	6	5	29	4	20	7 N 48 E	...	5.08	
Hazareebaugh	29.460	89.8	5	12	13	26	28	25	1	9	...	39 S 18 E	237.2	4.85	
Berhampore	29.577	86.2	1	14	34	33	23	14	...	...	...	61 S 51 E	145.2	1.48
Gya	29.484	93.4	15	17	49	9	7	3	...	12	8	50 N 70 E	96.2	5.37	
Patna	29.535	88.9	1	19	19	6	1	...	...	...	74	31 N 75 E	82.7	3.93
Monghyr	29.566	88.3	...	37	58	12	5	3	4	1	...	72 N 82 E	125.6	3.20	
Darjeeling	29.653	81.8	...	...	21	18	9	14	40	9	...	30 S 45 W	...	1.88
Gowalparah	29.631	80.5	...	12	57	17	27	6	1	...	...	67 S 64 E	120.4	1.69
Shillong	29.574	83.1	3	...	3	6	36	16	12	5	39	41 S 23 W	85.5	2.19	
Bonares	29.550	91.4	7	2	16	24	33	5	9	12	10	32 S 20 E	04.7	4.19	
Roorkee	29.513	92	...	7	2	41	1	...	...	13	56	46 S 73 E	94.4	6.91

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the corresponding temperatures given in column 17. For stations of above 500 feet elevation, the reduction is made by Dippe's tables as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahr. for every 350 feet.

Wind, Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and the comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky, a cloudless sky being indicated by 10 and one completely overcast by 0.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th September 1872.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office Calcutta, from 1st to 7th September 1872.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			H.	Miles.	In.		
Sept. ...	1st	29.814	81.5	77.0	...	79.8	78.4	77.4	0.93	S S W	0.7	78.9	1.05	...	Overcast and Rain at 2, 3 8½ A.M. to 1
	2nd	760	87.8	79.0	138.0	82.5	79.5	77.4	.85	S S W & S W	1.4	154.2	...	...	Cirri and cirr cirri.
	3rd	748	88.0	80.2	135.0	83.6	80.1	77.6	.83	S W & S S W	1.0	218.2	...	●	Stratoni and c
	4th	791	87.4	77.8	127.0	82.4	79.5	77.5	.86	S W & S S W	4.8	233.1	0.75	...	Overcast and Thunder and between 5 Slight rain 10½ P.M.
	5th	790	84.3	76.7	109.8	81.1	79.2	77.9	.90	S W & S S W	1.3	148.6	1.67	...	Overcast. T 7½ and 9½ : at 3, 8 A.M. 7 to 11 P.M.
	6th	764	86.5	77.4	147.5	81.4	79.3	77.8	.89	S S W & S	...	120.6	...	...	Overcast and Lightning (P.M. Drizz night.
	7th	742	88.0	77.8	142.3	82.1	79.3	77.8	.80	S & S by W	..	70.8	0.19	...	Overcast, cirr cumuli. S from midn A.M. and at

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 are the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	...
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	...
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	...
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	...
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	In
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th	...	{ by lower rain gauge ...
		{ by anemometer gauge ...
Ditto ditto ditto	...	average of eighteen previous years ...
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 7th September	...	3
Ditto ditto ditto	...	ditto, average of eighteen previous years ... 5

GOPENAATH SEN,
In charge of the Observations.

The 9th September 1872.

A continuous surveying heights over mean sea level and low water on Rivers Ganges and Bhagiratty during the month of July 1872.

DATE.	Miles.	RIVER GANGES.										RIVER BHAGIRATTY.							
		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Salitpurga.		Rampore Beaulah.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Kishnaghur.	
		Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.
1st	...	7.0	203.50	8.1	171.32	11.6	151.50	9.4	111.18	10.50	78.50	9.9	51.75	17.83	12.10½	45.28	3.10½	12.67	
2nd	...	9.0	205.50	8.10	174.82	11.7	151.58	11.1	112.93	10.84	78.84	10.0	52.00	17.75	13.1	45.48	4.8½	13.49	
3rd	...	12.6	209.60	10.1	177.07	11.10	151.84	11.10	113.68	12.00	80.00	10.3½	52.29	17.50	13.11	45.73	4.10	13.62	
4th	...	14.2	209.66	13.10	179.84	12.8	152.66	12.4	114.18	12.66	80.66	11.0	53.00	17.16	13.11	46.82	4.10½	13.67	
5th	...	14.11	211.42	15.10	180.84	13.3	153.25	13.7	115.43	13.33	81.33	11.9	53.75	17.0	14.10	47.24	5.2½	13.99	
6th	...	15.2	211.66	16.4	182.33	13.9	153.75	13.10	115.69	14.16	82.16	12.3	54.25	17.25	15.9	48.15	5.6½	14.33	
7th	...	0	214.50	16.7	182.58	14.10	154.84	14.4	116.18	14.75	82.75	13.1	55.04	17.50	16.3	48.65	6.4½	15.16	
8th	...	18.0	217.75	16.9	182.84	15.5½	155.44	15.3	117.10	15.45	83.45	13.9	55.75	17.83	16.9	49.15	7.3	16.04	
9th	...	21.3	217.75	16.9	183.07	17.6	157.50	16.1	117.93	16.09	84.04	14.3	56.25	18.3	17.4	49.73	8.0	16.79	
10th	...	22.0	218.50	22.2	188.66	19.7½	158.92	17.9	119.60	17.25	85.25	14.9	56.75	18.58	18.1½	50.16	9.0½	17.83	
11th	...	23.0	219.50	23.0	189.00	19.7½	159.62	19.5	121.25	18.50	86.50	15.8	57.66	18.92	19.0	51.40	10.1	18.87	
12th	...	20.0	216.50	22.10	188.82	19.6	159.50	19.11	121.77	19.50	87.50	16.9	58.75	19.25	19.10	52.23	11.2	19.95	
13th	...	21.0	217.50	22.4	188.00	18.9	158.75	20.0	121.85	20.00	88.00	17.9	59.75	19.33	20.5	52.90	12.2	20.95	
14th	...	0	215.00	20.8	186.62	17.1	157.07	18.5	120.27	19.42	87.42	18.3	60.25	19.25	21.0	53.40	14.1½	22.91	
15th	...	18.6	215.00	19.4	185.32	16.7	156.58	17.7	119.4	18.91	86.91	18.31	60.29	19.50	20.11	53.32	14.9	23.54	
16th	...	17.0	213.50	18.5	184.40	15.11	155.92	17.0	118.85	18.24	86.24	17.11	59.92	18.92	20.8	53.06	15.1	23.87	
17th	...	15.8	212.16	18.5	183.48	15.8	155.66	16.4	118.45	17.83	85.23	17.1	59.58	18.75	20.5½	52.86	15.1	23.87	
18th	...	14.11	211.42	16.10	182.82	15.2½	155.20	15.11	117.81	17.25	85.25	17.7	59.08	18.06	20.1	52.48	14.11½	23.89	
19th	...	13.7	210.75	16.2	182.15	15.3	155.25	15.6	117.35	16.84	84.84	16.5	58.66	18.50	19.8½	52.10	14.7	23.87	
20th	...	0	209.99	15.8	181.65	15.3	155.25	15.5½	117.31	16.58	84.58	16.7	58.58	18.50	19.5	51.82	14.3	23.87	
21st	...	12.10	209.34	15.3	181.23	15.4	155.33	15.6	117.35	16.50	84.50	16.1	58.08	18.25	19.2½	51.60	14.0	22.79	
22nd	...	13.0	209.50	11.10	180.82	15.3½	155.29	15.6	117.35	16.42	84.42	15.11	57.92	18.00	19.0½	51.42	13.6½	22.35	
23rd	...	14.2	210.66	15.3	181.25	14.11	154.92	15.5	117.26	16.32	84.32	15.8	57.66	18.00	18.10	51.24	13.2½	22.05	
24th	...	15.4	211.83	16.3	182.16	14.11	154.92	15.3	117.10	16.25	84.25	15.8	57.66	18.00	18.9½	51.19	13.1	21.87	
25th	...	16.4	212.83	17.0	182.98	15.2	155.17	15.1	116.93	16.16	84.16	15.7	57.58	17.70	18.8½	51.10	12.11	21.71	
26th	...	16.6	213.00	17.7	183.57	15.6	155.50	15.3	117.10	16.16	84.08	15.6	57.50	17.50	18.7½	51.02	12.8	21.45	
27th	...	0	222.00	18.3	184.24	15.10	155.84	15.7	117.43	16.25	84.25	15.7	57.58	17.50	18.7	50.98	12.6½	21.33	
28th	...	25.6	224.00	22.9	188.74	18.2	158.17	18.2	118.11	16.58	84.58	15.5½	57.46	17.16	18.7	50.98	12.6½	21.33	
29th	...	28.0	224.50	26.11	192.90	21.11	160.92	18.5	120.26	17.25	85.25	15.9	57.75	17.16	18.10½	51.27	12.6½	21.33	
31st	...	29.0	225.50	28.2	194.16	22.9	162.75	21.5	123.26	19.50	87.50	16.9½	58.54	17.16	19.7½	52.02	12.6½	21.67	

H. LEONARD, C.E.,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.
KHURREEF SEASON 1872, COMMENCING ON THE 1ST JUNE 1872.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of July 1872.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	WATER SUPPLIED DURING 1872.		RICE IRRIGATION.				SUGARCANE AND OTHER PERENNIAL CROP IRRIGATION.				RAINFALL.			REMARKS.	
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased on or before the 1st August.*	Area leased subsequent to the 1st of August and up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 7 and 8).	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 and 11).	Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 and 12).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Inches during the month.	Inches up to date.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.		
Orissa	Cuttack	High Level Range I.	675	350	....	....	69	69	....	....	....	69	6,676	12.72	33.46	27.74	† There was no irrigation during the month owing to the canal distributary banks having been breached by the high floods of 30th June and 4th July last.
	Ditto	Kendraparah	1,202	652-523	282	....	1,838	2,115	....	....	....	2,115	14,810	12.72	32.46	27.74	
	Ditto	Talunda	1,300	Nil†	19	....	....	19	10.	....	10	20	2,325	12.72	33.46	27.74	
	Ditto	Marhigong	650	Nil†	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	12.72	33.46	27.74	
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	875	107.31	329	....	7,139†	7,467	....	....	....	7,467	5,983	9.06	24.42	Not available.	‡ 323 acres previously irrigated.
	Howrah	Panchkoora	240||	72.89	....	....	3,212§	3,212	....	....	....	3,212	....	5.20	16.75	Ditto.	¶ Head sluice discharging for 6½ days.
			Total	....	630	....	....	12,252	12,852	10	....	10	12,892	20,771*			§ This was merely a rough estimate and utterly unreliable. It is believed to be largely in excess of the truth.

* The 1st August is the date on which the penalty rate comes in force this year.

F. T. HALL, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Offy. Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 5th September 1872.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st August 1872, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total Receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	3,612	825 0 0	62 10 0	10,105 0	307 0 0	30 14 0	93 4 0
Or per mile of railway	129	22 0 0	2 5 0	360 0	11 0 0	1 2 0	3 7 0
For previous eight weeks of half-year	31,038	5,412 0 0	541 4 0	103,846 0	3,209 0 0	320 18 0	802 2 0
Total for nine weeks	34,650	6,037 0 0	603 14 0	113,951 0	3,516 0 0	351 12 0	855 6 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,224	675 12 9	67 11 7	10,489 0	323 13 3	32 7 8	99 19 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	151	24 2 2	2 8 3	371 24	11 9 0	1 3 1	3 11 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	35,202	5,687 6 6	568 1 10	73,449 10	2,339 0 0	233 18 0	802 12 10

NULHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for last nine days ended 31st August 1872, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,000	1,094 0 0	109 8 0	9,748 0	719 0 0	71 18 0	181 6 0
Or per mile of railway	57	39 0 0	3 18 0	318 0	26 0 0	2 12 0	6 10 0
For previous three week of half-year	3,042	2,713 0 0	271 0 0	9,531 0	783 0 0	78 16 0	350 2 0
Total for four weeks	5,212	3,807 0 0	380 14 0	19,299 0	1,507 0 0	150 14 0	531 8 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st August 1872, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	88,764	1,03,918 3 7	9,325 16 9	389,745 0	2,33,205 13 0	21,377 4 0	30,903 0 9
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	81 3 0	7 8 10	.....	182 3 1	16 14 0	24 2 10
For previous eight weeks of half-year	736,059	8,71,595 8 8	79,896 5 2	3,325,262 20	17,02,920 2 6	156,101 16 9	235,998 1 11
Total for nine weeks	824,803	9,75,513 12 3	89,422 1 11	3,715,007 20	19,36,134 15 6	177,479 0 9	266,901 2 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	84,761	91,553 8 11	8,392 8 2	402,517 0	2,37,258 15 4	21,748 14 9	30,141 2 11
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	71 8 5	6 11 2	.....	185 5 9	16 19 10	23 11 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	808,834	9,15,620 12 11	83,831 18 2	3,539,522 20	20,49,128 7 2	187,836 15 6	271,708 13 8

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st August 1872, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,841	8,768 14 2	803 10 3	26,848 0	8,980 14 0	824 1 6	1,627 17 9
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	39 3 9	3 11 11	.....	40 3 7	3 13 9	7 2 8
For previous eight weeks of half-year	34,275	73,270 8 5	6,716 9 4	235,891 26	64,806 3 3	5,940 11 4	12,637 8 8
Total for nine weeks	39,116	82,039 6 7	7,520 5 7	250,739 20	73,796 1 3	6,764 12 10	14,284 18 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,304	7,382 7 10	676 14 7	52,056 20	13,052 7 5	1,278 19 5	1,955 14 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	33 1 8	3 0 8	.....	62 9 1	5 14 9	8 15 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	31,600	77,777 12 6	7,129 12 7	285,484 0	76,657 8 6	7,026 18 8	14,156 11 3

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st August 1872, on 156½ miles open.

	Rs. As. P.			£ s. d.			Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
Total traffic for the week ...	35,127½	15,127	1 6	1,386	13	0	110,379 28	29,874	5 6	2,738	9 7	4,125	2 7			
Per mile of railway ...	224	96	10 6	8	17	2	703 0	190	14 3	17	10 0	26	7 2			
For previous eight weeks of half-year.	225,596	1,25,178	12 9	11,474	14 4		996,169 39½	2,78,811	12 7	25,558	0 1	37,632	14 5			
Total for nine weeks ...	260,713½	1,40,305	14 3	12,861	7 4		1,106,540 27½	3,08,689	2 1	28,296	9 8	41,157	17 0			
COMPARISON.																
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	27,986½	10,310	7 7	945	2 6		18,695 2	1,786	6 6	163	15 1	1,106	17 7			
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	179	65	14 1	6	0 9		119 0	11	6 8	1	1 0	7	1 9			
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	241,917½	1,25,781	2 8	11,529	18 8		1,285,532 7	35,853	13 3	37,203	5 3	48,733	3 11			



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT, separately, on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Experimental Sale by Government of European Medicines in the Mofussil.

No. 575, dated Fort William, the 21st August 1872.

From—J. CAMPBELL BROWN, Esq., C.B., Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department.

To—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I HAVE the honor to present an account of the sale of medicines for the half-year ending 31st March 1872.

2. There is a considerable increase in the transactions of this half-year as compared with the results of the two previous half-years already reported on. This would show,—(1) that the people appreciate the boon offered them by Government more and more; and (2) that the measures adopted to extend the sale have been successful.

3. The increase is almost entirely due to an increased sale of quinine. It is remarkable to observe that while 38lb of this drug were sold in the zillah of Burdwan, only 1lb 7 oz. were disposed of in the adjoining zillah of Hooghly, where the people are known to have also suffered severely from fever during the half-year under report.

4. As stated in my letter No. 1323 of 27th March (paragraph 3), I caused particular inquiries to be made regarding the causes of ill-success of this scheme in districts where the realizations fell below Rs. 50 in the half-year, and the

prospect of a better sale. I append an abstract of the replies received. With regard to these, I would recommend—

Bancoorah.	Hazareebaugh.
Midnapore.	Sarun.
Pubna.	24-Pergunnahs.

Reduced to 5lb—to 3lb

Balasore.	Gowalparrah.
Cuttack.	Tezporc.
Pooree.	Samoogoodting.
Maunbhoom.	Deoghur.
Singbhoom.	Monghyr.

I.—That the system should be continued in the districts marginally noted.

II.—That in the districts enumerated marginally the stock should be reduced.

III.—That the system should be entirely discontinued in the districts of Howrah and Garo Hills, where no sales

have taken place, and where no reasonable prospect of success exists.

5. The sale of chiretta, jalap, and cholera pills, has not improved. I append a copy of a circular* I have caused

* No. 15 of the 27th April 1872.

to be issued on this subject. Replies have

not as yet been received. The subject will be taken up in my next report.

Abstract from the reports of Medical Officers regarding scanty sales of Medicines for the half-year ending 30th September 1871.

PRESIDENCY CIRCLE.

24-Pergunnahs.—No demand for quinine, as it is easily procured from private shops. The sale of this drug is likely to be increased in future.

Howrah.—Owing to there being many independent practitioners in the district, who prescribe and supply to their patients at cheaper rates the remedies required, the sale of Government medicines could not be effected satisfactorily.

Bancoorah.—Quinine and castor oil are more appreciated than any other drugs which are procurable in the locality at cheaper rates; the demands of cholera pills might be satisfactory if obtainable at two annas per dozen. The best mode suggested for negotiating the sale of those drugs is to entrust the Abkaree Department with their charge.

Midnapore.—The half-year was healthy. Arrangements have been made to effect larger sales in future.

Pubna.—Cannot account for small sales, but the sales are considerably improving.

Cuttack.—The cause of the small sale of medicines is simply that the natives object to pay for medicines. There is no prospect, with such material as Ooryahs in their present condition to deal with, of the sale of medicines increasing.

Balasore.—The medical officer is unable to account for the very inconsiderable sale of the drugs on any other grounds than that the boon conferred is unappreciated.

Pooree.—Large sale was not effected because the use of the medicines is not so generally known, and fever was not so prevalent here as elsewhere. The people are too poor to purchase quinine, and think they can spend their savings more profitably on other necessities. However, it is anticipated that the sale of quinine is likely to increase. No demand for chiretta and jalap, as they can be procured locally.

DACCA CIRCLE.

Gowalparah.—All the people at Gowalparah are very poor, and those who use Europe medicines obtain gratis, having had recourse to the charitable dispensary. The wealthy people never use Europe medicines. There is very little prospect of a large sale at present.

Garo Hills.—The Garos are merely savages, and do not buy medicines, nor will they ever use them, even if when supplied free.

Tezporc.—Rich people do not buy quinine, which is the only medicine appreciated by the natives. The poor classes procure it (when sick) from the charitable dispensary.

Naga Hills and Samoogoodting.—No prospect of a better sale at present. The people are very poor. Recommends that the system may be continued.

DINAPORE CIRCLE.

Hazareebaugh.—Better sale has been effected during the past five months, and hopes that the demands for the medicines are likely to rise steadily.

Maunbhoom.—The causes of scanty sale of medicines seem to be—(1) the comparative poverty of the mass of the population of the district; (2) the tolerably prevailing opinion (how it originated is not known) that quinine causes fevers and produces enlarged spleens; lastly the almost total indifference displayed by rajas, zemindars, and other men of position and influence in not coming forward to buy medicines, and thus showing their disbelief in the absurd stories circulated by some stupid and mischievous persons.

Monghyr.—The majority of the population have had no experience of Europe medicines, and are in consequence ignorant of their values. It is desirable that medicines may be supplied to native doctors stationed in the interior of the district for sale.

Singbhoom.—Apathy and disinclination to pay for the medicines are perceived; however, as the medicines are now sold in small quantities, better result in future is anticipated.

Sonthal Pergunnahs.—The causes of scanty sale are—1st, the people are ignorant; 2nd, they are very poor; and 3rd, the district is, as a rule, healthy. Very little prospect of securing a better sale of quinine.

Statement showing in detail the amount realized by sale of Medicines in the several districts in Bengal during the half-year ending 31st March 1872.

perintendent.	Names of Districts.	QUININE.		CHIKETTA.		JALAP PULV.		CASTOR OIL.		CHOLERA PILLS.		Total amount sold during the half-year.
		Quantity sold.	Value.	Quantity sold.	Value.	Quantity sold.	Value.	Quantity sold.	Value.	Quantity sold.	Value.	
		lb oz. dr. gr.	Rs. A. P.	lb oz. dr. gr.	Rs. A. P.	lb oz. dr. gr.	Rs. A. P.	doz. bt. oz.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	24-Pargunnahs	5 13 9 0	217 14 6	1 0 0 0	0 5 0	0 8 0 0	2 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	0 10 0 0	50	1 2 6	222 0 0
	Jessore	1 5 0 0	72 5 7½	0 4 4 0	0 2 3	0 11 4 0	2 13 6	0 9 0 0	5 11 14	28	0 9 6	81 12 0
	Nudda	10 13 0 0	588 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 4 0 0	2 8 0 0	.....	.....	590 10 0
	Howrah	0 0 4½ 0	2 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 0 0
	Bogghly	1 7 0 0	78 0 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78 0 9
	Burdwan	38 1 2 0	2,109 4 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 10 0 0	6 10 9	.....	.....	2,115 15 0*
	Baneorah	6 8 4 0	353 4 3	.....	.....	0 1 0 0	0 4 0 0	0 5 2 0	3 3 0 0	.....	.....	356 11 3
	Midnapore	1 1 0 0	50 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 4 0 0	2 8 0 0	.....	.....	61 13 0
	Moorsheadabad	9 1 8 0	497 0 0	.....	.....	2 12 0 0	11 2 0 0	1 0 0 0	7 8 0 0	.....	.....	518 6 0
	Rajshahye	1 5 9 0	73 5 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73 5 9
	Dinapore	3 10 0 0	198 4 9	2 0 0 0	0 12 0	1 6 0 0	5 8 0 0	1 10 0 0	13 12 0 0	92	2 2 6	220 7 3
	Rungpore	13 0 0 0	704 13 0	1 0 0 0	0 5 0	0 12 0 0	3 0 0 0	0 11 0 0	6 14 0 0	.....	.....	715 0 0
	Maldah	2 0 0 0	104 0 0	.....	.....	0 1 0 0	0 4 0 0	0 8 0 0	5 0 0 0	.....	.....	114 6 0†
	Pubna	1 3 0 0	66 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 7 0 0	4 6 0 0	50	1 1 0	73 1 0
	Bogra	1 5 0 0	71 4 0	.....	.....	0 3 0 0	0 12 0 0	0 6 0 0	3 12 0 0	.....	.....	75 12 0
	Cuttack	0 11 14 0	43 0 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 8 0 0	5 8 0 0	.....	.....	44 8 9
	Balawore	0 10 0½ 0	37 1 10	0 2 0 0	0 1 0	0 1 0 0	0 4 0 0	0 6 0 0	3 12 0 0	.....	.....	41 2 10
	Pooroe	0 10 7½ 0	43 12 0	.....	.....	0 13 0 0	3 4 0 0	0 6 0 0	9 0 0 0	.....	.....	56 0 0
	Total	96 9 1½ 0	5,323 14 5½	4 6 4	1 9 3	7 4 4	29 5 6	10 2 2	80 10 10½	230	4 15 6	5,441 9 7
	Dacca	2 0 0 0	108 0 3	.....	.....	0 8 0 0	2 0 0 0	0 6 0 0	3 12 0 0	.....	.....	113 12 3
	Furzedpore	5 2 2 0	277 3 6	1 0 0 0	0 8 0	0 1 8 0	0 6 0 0	0 9 0 0	5 10 0 0	.....	.....	283 11 0
	Tippurah	3 4 4 0	136 4 6	.....	.....	2 0 0 0	8 1 0 0	1 2 0 0	8 15 6	144	3 9 0	146 14 0
	Noakhally	3 0 5 0	165 4 3	.....	.....	0 11 0 0	2 12 0 0	0 10 0 0	6 4 0 0	.....	.....	174 4 3
	Burriah	3 1 0 0	166 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 2 0 0	1 4 0 0	290	4 8 0	172 2 0
	Chittagong	5 0 0 0	272 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 1 0 0	0 10 0 0	66	1 6 0	274 0 0
	Patto Hill Tracts	0 3 1 0	10 10 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 2 0 0	1 5 0 0	.....	.....	13 5 6†
	Mymensing	1 0 0 0	54 0 0	3 12 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	0 4 0 0	2 8 0 0	206	4 12 0	62 4 0
	Sylhet	0 14 0 0	47 6 0	.....	.....	0 6 0 0	1 8 0 0	0 3 0 0	1 14 0 0	96	2 0 0	62 12 0
	Cachar	0 0 4½ 0	21 9 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 5 0 0	3 2 0 0	.....	.....	24 11 3
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills (Shillong)	0 10 0 0	34 0 0	.....	.....	0 4 0 0	1 0 0 0	1 1 0 0	7 14 0 0	.....	.....	42 14 0
	Gowalparah	0 7 0 0	23 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 10 0
	Garo Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cooch Behar	1 0 0 0	56 10 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0 0	8 4 2 0	.....	.....	64 15 0
	Kamroop (Gowahatty)	0 5 0 0	17 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 1 0 0	6 10 0 0	.....	.....	18 2 0
	Nowgong	0 5 4 0	17 11 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 9 0 0	5 10 0 0	96	2 0 0	25 5 6
	Tezpur	0 2 4 0	8 9 0	0 8 0 0	0 4 0	.....	.....	0 7 0 0	4 6 0 0	.....	.....	13 3 0
	Soetsaugur	2 4 0 0	121 12 0	.....	.....	1 12 0 0	7 0 0 0	0 4 0 0	2 8 0 0	72	1 10 0	132 14 0
	Itebrooghur	1 12 0 0	115 0 0	.....	.....	0 1 0 0	0 6 0 0	0 8 0 0	8 0 0 0	.....	.....	123 6 0
	Naga Hills (Samooogoodting)	1 2 8 0	68 9 8	1 0 0 0	0 6 5	.....	.....	0 2 0 0	1 9 0 0	60	0 13 4	71 6 5
	Total	30 15 6½ 0	1,712 2 9	6 4 0	2 2 5	5 11 8	23 1 0	9 4 0	74 1 8	924	20 10 4	1,833 8 2
	Beerbhoom	8 6 8 0	457 14 0	.....	.....	1 12 0 0	7 0 0 0	2 6 0 0	18 12 0 0	96	2 0 0	485 10 0
	Bhaugulpore	3 12 0 0	203 10 0	5 0 0 0	1 9 0	.....	.....	3 0 0 0	21 12 0 0	.....	.....	220 15 0
	Chumparin	3 10 0 0	203 14 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203 14 6
	Darjeeling	4 5 4 0	278 0 0	.....	.....	0 3 0 0	0 13 6	1 3 0 0	12 3 0 0	200	6 0 0	297 0 6
	Gya	0 14 0 0	48 9 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 9 6
	Hazareebagh	1 0 6½ 0	57 3 6	7 8 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0 0	1 8 0 0	0 5 0 0	3 2 0 0	.....	.....	63 5 6
	Julpigore	2 15 2 0	159 13 0	1 0 0 0	0 5 0	0 10 0 0	2 8 0 0	0 2 0 0	1 4 0 0	24	0 8 0	164 6 0
	Lohartunga	0 8 0 0	27 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 6 0 0	11 4 0 0	.....	.....	38 13 0
	Maunbhoom	0 6 10 0	25 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 9 0 0	5 10 0 0	.....	.....	28 14 0
	Mouhlyr	0 1 2 0 0	4 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 6 0
	Patna	7 0 0 0	378 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 8 0 0	12 8 0 0	.....	.....	390 15 0‡
	Purneah	0 15 5 0	545 14 6	.....	.....	1 0 0 0	4 0 0 0	2 11 0 0	21 14 0 0	100	2 4 0	574 0 6
	Saru	1 1 4½ 0	60 12 2	.....	.....	0 1 0 0	0 4 0 0	0 3 0 0	2 0 0 0	.....	.....	63 0 2
	Shahabad	2 7 5 0	135 13 0	.....	.....	0 1 0 0	0 4 0 0	0 7 0 0	4 6 0 0	.....	.....	140 7 0
	Singbhoom	0 12 0 0	40 15 9	0 1 0 0	0 6 6	.....	.....	0 9 0 0	5 10 0 0	50	1 3 0	47 13 3
	Southal Pargunnahs	0 1 0 0	10 2 0	.....	.....	0 4 0 0	1 0 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 2 0
	Tirhoot	4 5 14 14	206 2 6	.....	.....	0 1 0 0	0 4 0 0	0 4 0 0	2 8 0 0	.....	.....	208 14 6
	TOTAL	51 12 8 14	2,841 15 5	6 9 0	2 6 6	4 6 0	17 0 6	16 1 0	122 13 0	476	11 15 0	2,997 2 5

Paid 6 annas out of the above on account of carriage of medicines from railway station.
Including Rs. 1-2-0, being the value of four empty quinine bottles sold.
Including Rs. 1-6-0, being the value of 7 oz. and 4 drachms Ferri tartaras sold during the half-year.
Including 7 annas balance of last account.

ABSTRACT.

Circles.	QUININE.		CHIKETTA.		JALAP PULV.		CASTOR OIL.		CHOLERA PILLS.		Total amount sold during the half-year.
	Quantity sold.	Value.	Quantity sold.	Value.	Quantity sold.	Value.	Quantity sold.	Value.	Quantity sold.	Value.	
	lb oz. dr. gr.	Rs. A. P.	lb oz. dr. gr.	Rs. A. P.	lb oz. dr. gr.	Rs. A. P.	doz. bt. oz.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Presidency	96 9 1½ 0	5,323 14 5½	4 6 4	1 9 3	7 4 4	29 5 6	10 2 2	80 10 10½	220	4 15 6	5,441 9 7
Dacca	30 15 6½ 0	1,712 2 9	6 4 0	2 2 5	5 11 8	23 1 0	9 4 0	74 1 8	924	20 10 4	1,833 8 2
Dinapore	51 12 8 14	2,841 15 5	6 9 0	2 6 6	4 6 0	17 0 6	16 1 0	122 13 0	470	11 15 0	2,997 2 5
GRAND TOTAL	179 5 0 10	9,878 0 7½	17 3 4	6 2 2	17 5 12	70 0 0	35 7 2	277 9 6½	1,018	37 8 10	10,272 4 2

FORT WILLIAM;
TR.-GENL.'S OFFICE, INDIAN MEDICAL DEPT.,
The 26th July 1872.

K. MCLEOD, A.M. M.D.,
Offy. Secretary, Inspector-General of Hospitals,
Indian Medical Department.

Comparative statement showing the quantities of the under-mentioned Medicines sold, and their value during half-years ending 30th September 1871 and 31st March 1872.

	QUININE.		CHIRETTA.		JALAP PULV.		CASTOR OIL.		CHOLERA PILLS.		Total amount of sale.
	Quantity sold.	Value.	Quantity sold.	Value.	Quantity sold.	Value.	Quantity sold.	Value.	Quantity sold.	Value.	
	lb oz. dr. g.	Ra. A. P.	lb oz. dr.	Ra. A. P.	lb oz. dr.	Ra. A. P.	doz. bot.	Ra. A. P.	No.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Half-year ending 30th September 1871.	118 15 11 0	6,542 9 9	20 5 0	6 14 8	10 3 0	41 0 6	31 7	244 2 7	1,518	53 10 2	6,873 2 1
Half-year ending 31st March 1872.	170 5 0 19	9,878 0 7½	17 3 4	6 2 2	17 5 12	70 0 0	35 7 2	277 9 6½	1,018	37 8 10	10,272 4 2*
Increase ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,399 2 0

* Including Rs. 2-15-0 as per detail given at the bottom of pages 1, 2, and 3 of the statement.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 26th July 1872.

K. McLEOD, A.M. M.D.,

Offg. Secy., Insp.-Genl. of Hospitals, Indian Medical Dept.

Circular No. 15, dated Fort William, the 27th April 1872.

Memo. by—K. McLEOD, Esq., A.M., M.D., Offg. Secretary, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department.

To—The Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Presidency, Dacca, Dinapore Circles.

WITH reference to the annexed extract† from the resolution of the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, dated the 12th instant, the undersigned is directed to request that the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals of the Presidency, Dacca, Dinapore Circles will be so good as to ascertain and state for the Inspector-General's information whether any medical officer would wish to retain the articles noted in the margin at his disposal. If not, they should be handed over to the dispensary and the amount thus disposed of reported.

Chiretta,
Jalap,
Cholera pills.

Extract paragraph 4 of Bengal Government Resolution dated 12th April 1872.

4. In the half-year ending 30th September 1871 the sales were in excess of the last half-year by Rs. 2,873. The increase was chiefly due to the sales under the head of quinine and castor oil. The sales were more general, but the demand for chiretta and jalap fell off, and cholera pills were in small demand: it is said that cheap and effective substitutes for these drugs are obtainable in ordinary bazar. It has been proposed by the Inspector-General of Hospitals to discontinue the future supply of the three last-mentioned medicines, unless specially asked for, and Lieutenant-Governor approves of the suggestion.

(RESOLUTION.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 9th September 1872.

READ—

The Proceedings for April 1872, No. 12, reviewing the result of the experimental sale by Government of European medicines in the mofussil during the half years ending 31st March and 30th September 1871.

Also letter No. 575, dated 21st August 1872, from the Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, submitting an account of the sale of medicines in the several districts in Bengal for the half year ending 31st March 1872.

1. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the total value of the medicines sold during the half year ending March 1872 was Rs. 10,272-4-2; as against Rs. 6,873-2-2 sold in the half year ending September 1871, thus showing an increase of Rs. 3,399-2-0. The increase is solely due to the large sales of quinine. The sale of chiretta, jalap, and cholera pills, has not improved. It is noteworthy that while 38lb of quinine were sold in the Burdwan district, only 1lb 7oz. were disposed of in that of Hooghly. The same reason as has been assigned for the scanty

	Rs.	As.	P.
† Quinine	9,878	0	7½
Castor oil	277	9	6½
Jalap	70	0	0
Cholera pills	37	8	10
Chiretta	6	2	2
Empty bottles, &c.	2	15	0
Total	10,272	4	2

sales of medicines at Howrah is probably the cause of the small sales in the Hooghly district, viz. that there are in those districts many independent practitioners who prescribe and supply to their patients remedies at cheaper rates.

2. The following suggestions made by the Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, resulting from the inquiries which were instituted regarding the causes of the ill success of the scheme in districts where the realizations fell below Rs. 50 in the half year, meet with the Lieutenant-Governor's approval, viz.—

I.—That the system shall be continued in the districts of Bancoorah, Midnapore, Pubna, Hazareebaugh, Sarun, and 24-Pergunnahs ;

Reduced to 5lb.
Balasore.
Cuttack.
Pooree.
Maunbhoom.
Singbhoom.

Reduced to 3lb.
Gowalparah.
Tezpoore.
Samsoogoodting.
Deoghur.
Monghyr.

II.—That the stock of medicines in the districts noted on the margin be reduced ; and—

III.—That the system be entirely discontinued in the districts of Howrah and

Garro Hills, where no sales have taken place, and where no reasonable prospect of success exists.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs in opinion with the Inspector-General of Hospitals that the increased transactions this half, as compared with the results of the two previous half years, indicate that the people are commencing to appreciate the boon offered them by Government, and that the measures adopted to extend sales have been successful.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, with a copy of the Inspector-General's last report, be submitted to the Government of India for information ; and that a copy of this Resolution only be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Hospitals for information and guidance. Further, that the report and Resolution be published for general information in the *Calcutta* and *Bengalee Gazettes*.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending 14th September 1872.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.		1872.				
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Western Districts. Burdwan	... Sep. 17th*	1.00	Weather sultry and oppressive.	Aus dhan in Culna sub-division nearly cut; yield expected to be a fair one. Large importations of rice from Dinagepore. Amun crop still being planted. Bood-bood.—Prospects of amun not at all promising. Cutwa.—Prospects of all crops favorable. Rain everywhere required.	Fever lessening all over south of district. Several thousand cases of dengue reported. Cholera cases increasing.
	2 Bancoorah	... „ 14th	3.60	Heavy showers, with intervals of sunshine.	The weather has been as favorable as possible to the growing crops, which are therefore now progressing rapidly. Some aus dhan is being cut.	Dengue has appeared in the south-east of the district also the epidemic fever.
	3 Beerbhoom	... „ 14th	1.05	Not much rain any where. Some days hot and bright. A high wind on Thursday.	Prospects fair, but much depends on the weather during the next month.	
	4 Midnapore	... „ 14th	1.06	Three days without rain at the beginning of the week, after which high winds and a threatened gale on the 14th, the weather is calm.	No great change. The rainfall was sufficient, if there is a further and continuous fall for some weeks more. Prospects no worse, and prices, though fluctuating, show a slight tendency to decrease.	
	5 Hooghly	... „ 14th	.87	Fair and cloudy Thursday, rainy and high wind throughout.	Jute and aus are being reaped, and are an average crop. Amun a half crop.	
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	Howrah	... „ 14th	2.10	During first three days of the week clear and hot; westerly wind. During latter part of week stormy. Very high winds. Rain fell on three days everywhere, except at Oolobereah and Sunkrail, where it fell on one day only. Thunder-storm on 11th, universal.	Aus dhan, sugarcane, jute, &c., good. The amun dhan is being still transplanted, but it is so late that there is little hope of a fair return.	
	6 Central Districts. 24-Pergunnahs	... „ 17th	2.26	Scanty showers, with strong winds in most of the sub-divisions. Sultry in other places. Mean temp. 85° Direction of wind, north-east and south.	The reaping of the aus and jute completed, or nearly completed, all over the district. The transplanting of amun nearly finished. More rain wanted. Prospects of amun much the same as last week.	Dengue and miltent fe prevalent most parts the distr Cholera made its appearance some places.
	7 Nuddea	... „ 14th	0.88	Unsettled. The rains seem to be breaking up.	The aus crop still being harvested. The crop will not be above average. The amun crop is generally considered pretty good. The rivers are high and are still rising. Some damage has already been done by inundation. The chilly crop in Chooadangah sub-division has suffered in this way.	
	8 Jessore	... „ 14th	.79	Little rain in district except in Khoolnea. Inundation high in Jhenida and Nurail.	Good.	

* Telegram of the 17th received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Central Districts.—(Contd.)		1872.				
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	9 Moorsshedabad	Sep. 14th	0.75	Cloudless and sultry. The heat for the last four days has been intense. Slight rainfall on Sunday and Monday.	The aus harvest is nearly over, and there will be a fair outturn. The amun crop has not had sufficient rain, but any that may fall now will be too late to benefit it. The other crops are doing well.	
	10 Dinagepore	" 14th	1.41	Moderate rain throughout the district. Temp. Highest ... 94° Lowest ... 85°	Bhadloi dhan nearly all cut; other crops looking well.	
	11 Maldah	" 14th	0.31	Weather fair; occasional heavy gales in the afternoon. Constant variations of temperature—west-erly and then east-erly.	Bhadloi has been almost all cut. Produce average. Amun and hymanti crop flourishing.	
	12 Rajshahye	" 14th	2.84	Clouds have occasionally appeared, but no sufficient rain has fallen to keep the weather cool during the week.	State and prospects of the amun and aus crops are good. Ropa crop has been greatly benefited by the rains of the last week. Aus is being cut. The sugarcane is very good. The arahur crop is not a good one.	
	13 Rungpore	" 14th	1.70	Very bright and hot sun in the morning; a light breeze generally during the day; evenings and nights oppressively hot.	The sun, though powerful, has not affected the rooa crops in consequence of the late heavy rain. The planting of the rooa dhan is still going on, so that the harvest will probably be late this year. At Bhowanigunge sub-division 4.71 inches of rain fell. The weather was generally hot, but the rain did good to the amun crop.	
	14 Bograh	Sep. 14th	0.95	Moderate and partial rain in the district.	The amun rice generally now promises well, though traces remain of want of rain earlier in the season.	
	15 Pubna	" 14th	0.45	Fine and clear, occasional clouds, and strong easterly winds.	All the crops are doing well; the rise of the rivers making up for want of rain.	
	16 Darjeeling	" 14th	1.58	Fair	Progressing favorably.	
	17 Julpigoree	" 14th	0.30	Very sultry and hot owing to rains drying up.	There is plenty of water in all the fields, so much so that if the rains have stopped, which looks probable, no damage will be done to the crops. Hymanti dhan promises very well.	Cholera again broke out in a village adjacent to the Julpigoree station; five deaths.
	Cooch Behar	" 7th	10.91	Plenty of rain, without floods; the most favorable weather possible.	The aus crop lately reaped is above the average, and the prospects of the amun are very favorable. Jute is now being cut. The crop is rather poor in low grounds.	
COOCH-BEHAR DIVISION.						

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>		1872.				
18	Dacca	Sep. 17th*	Nil.	Weather very hot; wind chiefly north-east.	Prospects of crops favorable. Rivers still rising slowly.	
19	Furreedporé	" 14th	0.21	Drizzling rain three days in the week; strong and continuous sunshine during the remaining days; weather close and sultry.	The state of crops in general is promising.	
20	Backergunge	" 14th	2.73	Rainy; sun very powerful between the showers.	Good.	
21	Mymensing	" 14th	1.76	Rain on three days of the week, followed by four days of warm, sunny weather. The weather is exactly what was wanted for agricultural operations.	State and prospects of crops excellent. The heavy rain of last week did some little damage in the north of the district, but not to any serious extent.	
22	Sylhet	" 7th	15.26	Nothing but incessant rain since the 30th August. Max. temperature of week ... 84° Min. ditto ... 73.5° Range ... 10.5° Mean of highest readings 81°3' Mean of lowest readings 75°1' Approximate mean of week ... 78°2'	If the rain continues much longer, the amun crop will be damaged considerably. The sowings of the sail crop have been stopped in consequence of the heavy rains this week. The rain during the last nine days has been most extraordinary. It has lasted almost incessantly. The rainfall up to date is 165.83 inches, and is more than the rainfall for the whole year in 1870-71, and about 12 inches less than the rainfall for the whole of 1869, which was considered an unusually wet year.	
23	Cachar	" 7th	5.91	Cloudy, with heavy rain night and day.	Every prospect of a full crop of rice. A few acres have been submerged, but they can be easily re-planted with fresh seedlings.	
24	Chittagong	" 7th	6.71	Showers more or less heavy, with fine intervals.	Rain has fallen plentifully over the district, and both paddy and sugarcane are coming on well. The worms, or slugs, at Nila are reported to have almost or entirely disappeared.	
25	Noakhally	" 7th	8.15	Heavy rains throughout the week.	Amun dhan has been completely reaped and gathered. Amun dhan transplanting and doing well.	
26	Tipperah	" 14th	0.34	A week of intense heat; wind scarcely stirring.	Favorable at present, but the moisture in the rice fields is not superabundant, and the hot sun is rapidly exhausting it.	
27	Chittagong Hill Tracts	" 7th	2.2	There has been slight rain daily, but no heavy fall.	The cotton is in flower. The crops are promising. Cucumbers, melons, pumpkins, and gourds, plentiful in the markets. The harvest of Indian corn (maize) has been gathered. The early rice is now being harvested.	
	Hill Tipperah	" 7th	5.06	Rainy and cloudy almost throughout the week.	Prospects are much brighter. The rain which fell during the week has done much good to the crops.	

* Telegram of the 17th received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.		1872.				
28	Patna	Sept. 17th*	0.50	Weather exceedingly hot and close.	The bhadoi crops are being cut and are yielding well. Rice doing well, but more rain is wanted.	Cholera has almost died out, and dengue is lessening.
29	Gya	" 14th	0.78	Cloudy, misty, stormy.	Bhadoi crop generally cut. Transplanting of rice nearly completed.	
30	Shahabad	" 14th	1.86	Cloudy and variable, with occasional storms; rain pretty general. Thermometer. Maximum ... 92° Minimum ... 76° Barometer. Highest rdg. 29.800 Lowest rdg. 29.600	The maroos and jenera have turned out excellent crops. Aghani rice generally promising. More rain still appears to be required in the Bhabooah sub-division. The prospects of the whole district, however, are good.	
31	Tirhoot	" 14th	.10	Clear and hot, cloudy at intervals.	Second indigo crops are being reaped for manufacture. The dhan prospects have improved. The harvest of bhadoi crops, which are very good, has been commenced.	
32	Sarun	" 14th	2.79	East and west winds. There has been much rainfall over the district.	The bhadoi crop is being reaped. Sugarcane good. Paddy in the high lands doing well. Second indigo crop is being manufactured, but the output is in some factories not so good as was expected. Crops in pergunnahs Kusmer, Goa, and Mukair, have been injured by flood and bursting of the Gunduck embankment. Information has been called for, and the extent of the damage caused will be reported in due course. Reports have also been received that considerable damage has been done to the crops in the jurisdictions of thannahs Bussantpore and Musruk, and outposts Sonpore, Mirzapore, and Bharay; the latter is in Sevan sub-division. From reports just received, the bhadoi in the Bharay jurisdiction is expected to yield only four annas and the paddy eight annas. In Chuprah thannah, too, the crops in the Dearah have specially suffered owing to a rise of the Ganges. About 100 beegahs of paddy in the jurisdiction of the Roghounathpore outpost, on the bank of the river Gogra, has been swept away by the inundation.	
33	Chumparun	" 14th	0.70	Slight rain on Monday; hot weather; variable wind.	Bhadoi crops ripening, and promising to yield an excellent output. Aghani crop is progressing satisfactorily. The second cutting of indigo is going on.	

Telegram of the 17th received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)		1872.				
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.	34 Monghyr	.. Sep. 14th	0.18	Sudder station.—Bright weather most of the week, with heat.	Food crops everywhere favorably reported on.	
	35 Bhaugulpore	... „ 17th*	0.72	.....	Excellent reports still received of the aghani rice crop. Kallia and koorthi being sown in many places.	General health very good; a few cases of cholera in Banka; and dengue abating.
	36 Purneah	... „ 14th	0.21	Very bright.	Very good reports from all quarters both as regards the bhadoi harvest and the aghani prospects.	
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs.					
	Rajmehal	... „ 14th	1.03	Occasional light showers, and hot sun throughout the sub-division.	The Indian corn crop proves excellent, and so does the bhadoi dhan. Prospects are good for the amun and later dhan crops throughout.	
	Deoghur	... „ 14th	30.	Favorable.	Paddy crops are all transplanted but are backward. Bhadoi crops have been cut, and the outturn was very good.	
	Nya Doomka	... „ 14th	.73	Very little rain, less than is needful for dhan.	General very fine. Dhan wants much more rain; in many places dhan has been planted out so unusually late that exceptionally late rains will be needed to produce a crop.	
	Godda	... „ 14th	1.28	Heavy rain in early part of week; hardly any during the past five days.	Crops are doing well. Prospects generally favorable.	
ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack	... „ 17th*	4.89	Weather wet.	Reports of all crops good.	
	39 Pooree	... „ 7th	1.23	Seasonable	Weeding going on. Damages by insects still complained of.	
	40 Balasore	... „ 14th	6.15	Moderate rain in the south, but more than was wanted in the north. The weather has been changeable and boisterous as though the rains were drawing to a close.	Crops everywhere progressing splendidly. If not spoilt by too much rain, an unparalleled harvest is expected.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	South-West Frontier Agency.					
41	Hazareebaugh	... „ 14th	1.76	Seasonable.	Very favorable.	
42	Loharduggah	... „ 14th	2.16	Close and hot up to 12th, when heavy rain fell generally.	The reports of all the crops from all parts of Chota Nagpore proper still continue favorable. The report from Palamow is not yet to hand, but as heavy rain has fallen there since the despatch of last report, the prospects of the late rice crop are doubtless better.	
43	Singbhoom	... „ 7th	2.95	Seasonable	Favorable.	

* Telegram of the 17th received on the same day.